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"PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."

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THE OLD "LUCKY FOLD."

Last time I returned to my father's plantation,
The beautiful landscape was blooming in May;
The breezes were filled with a sweet exhilaration
Of fragrance and song, and the sky was serene
My spirit rejoiced in the glory of summer,
And hence took flight toward my childhood home;
But suddenly sank when I saw a new owner
Had taken the place of the old Number Four.

My joy was dispelled by the shadow of sorrow
As all the memories arose in my view.
Since I steered that old plough with its share like an arrow,
Its iron-bound beam and its handles of blue.
Hurr off in the field in the stillness of morning
Made golden the mists on night's shadowy shore;
As a woodbrook welcomed the daylight returning,
I turned the brown furrow with old Number Four.

And all the day blessed with the thrilling reflection
That soon as the eventide slowly drew near;
By chance I would meet with the blushing perfection
Of golden-haired Anna, the tenderly dear:
To wander with her, in my rapture a shaver
Fresh rose-buds the skies round earth's flowery floor,
Till earth seemed to fade and the heavens come nearer
The field that was furrowed by old Number Four.

Perhaps after all 'tis that rose of our spirits
Plucked out of life's wormwood, yet gathered in vain,
That gives the old plough such a halo of merits,
Being mingled with joy: What wonders not again
But my heart fondly turns from life's weariesome changes,
And bows for the beauty who blessed it of yore,
And loves to contemplate wherever it ranges,
The rapture connected with the old Number Four.

—J. R. RAMSAY.

HIS NATURAL LIFE.

BY MARCUS CLARKE.

CHAPTER VI.

IN WHICH THE CHAPLAIN IS TAKEN ILL.

Though the house of the commandant of Norfolk Island was comfortable and well furnished, and though, of necessity, all that was most hideous in the discipline of the place was hidden, the loathing with which Sylvia had approached the last and most dreaded abiding place of the elaborate convict system, under which it had been her misfortune to live, had not decreased. The sights and sounds of pain and punishment surrounded her. She could not look out of her windows without a shudder. She dreaded each evening when her husband returned, lest he should bring with him some atrocity. She feared to ask him in the morning whither he was going, but he should thrill her with the announcement of some fresh punishment.

"I wish, Maurice, we had never come here," said she, piteously, when he recounted to her the horrors of the jail gang. "These unhappy men will do you some frightful injury one of these days."

"Stuff!" said her husband. "They're not the courage. I'd take the best man among them, and make him to touch me."

"I am not think how you like to witnesses much misery and villainy. It is horrible to me to think of."

"Our tastes differ, my dear.—Jenkins! Confound you! Jenkins, I say!" The convict servant entered. "Where is the charge-book? I've told you always to have it ready for me. Why don't you do as an you are told? You idle, lazy scoundrel! I suppose you were yarning in the cook house, or—"

"If you please, sir——"

"Don't answer me, sir. Give me the book." Taking it and running his finger down the leaves, he commented on the list of offenses to which he would be called upon in the morning to mete out judicious punishment.

"Meer-a-weak, having a pipe—the rascally Hindoo scoundrel! Benjamin Pellet, having jat in his possession. Miles Byrne, not walking fast enough—We must make an example of Byrne. Thomas Twist, having a pipe and striking a light. W. Barnes, not in place at muster; says he was washing himself—I'll wash him. John Richard, insolence and insubordination. John Gately, insolence and insubordination. James Hopkins, insolence and foul language. Rufus Dawes, gross insolence, refusing to work—Ah! we must look after you. You are a parson's man, are you? I'll break your spirit my man, or I'll—Sylvia!"

"Yes."

"Your friend Dawes is doing credit to his bringing-up."

"What do you mean?"

"That infernal villain and reprobate, Dawes. He is fitting himself faster for——"

She interrupted him. "Maurice, I wis you would not use such language. You know I dislike it." She spoke coldly and sadly, as one who knows that remonstrance is vain, and as yet constrained to remonstrate.

"Oh dear! My Lady Proper can't bear to hear her husband swear. How refined we're getting!"

"There, I did not mean to annoy you," she said, wearily. "Don't let us quarrel for good-for-nothing."

He went away noisily, and she sat looking at the carpet wearily. A noise roused her. She looked up and saw North. Her face beamed instantly. "Ha! Mr. North, I did not expect you. What brings you here? You'll stay to dinner, of course." (She rang the bell without waiting for a reply). "Mr. North dines here (ring twice), plate a chair for him. And have you brought me the book? I have been looking for it."

"Here it is," said North, producing a volume of "Monte Christo." "I very much."

She seized the book with avidity, and, after running her eyes over the pages, turned inquisitively to the fly-leaf.

"It belongs to my predecessor," said North, as though in answer to her thought. He spoke to have been a great reader of French. "I have found many French novels of his."

"I thought clergymen never read French novels," said Sylvia, with a smile.

"They are French novels and French novels. Good, bad, indifferent. Stupid people confound the good with the bad. I remember a young friend of mine in Sydney who soundly abused me for reading 'Rabelais,' and when I asked him if he had read it, he said that he would sooner cut his hand off than open it. Admirable judge of its merits!"

"But is this really good? Papa told me it was rubbish."

"It is a romance, but, in my opinion a very fine one. The notion of the sailor being caught in prison by the priest, and sent back into the world, an accomplished gentleman, to work out his vengeance, is fine."

"Now, now—you are telling me," laughed she; and, then, with feminine perversity, "go on—that is the story."

"Only that of an unjustly imprisoned man, who, escaping by a marvel, and becoming rich—as Dr. Johnson says, 'beyond the dreams of avarice' devotes his life and fortune to revenge himself."

"And does he?"

"He does, upon all his enemies save one."

"And he—?"

"She—was the wife of his greatest enemy, and Dantes spared her because she loved him."

Sylvia turned away her head. "It seems interesting enough," said she, coldly.

There was an awkward silence for a moment, which each seemed afraid to break. North bit his lips, as though he would, but he had said. Mrs. Frere beat her foot on the floor, and at length raising her eyes, and meeting those of the clergyman fixed upon her face, rose hurriedly, and went to meet her returning husband.

"Come to dinner, of course!" said Frere, who, though he disliked the clergyman, yet was glad of any body who would help him pass a cheerful evening.

"I came to bring Mrs. Frere a book."

"Ah! She reads too much. Don't she? She's always reading books. It is not a good thing to be always poring over print, is it, North? You have some influence with her; tell her so. Come, I ate hungry."

He spoke with that affectation of jollity with which husbands of his calibre veil their bad temper.

Sylvia had her defensive armor on in a twinkling.

"Of course you two men will be against me. When did two men ever disagree upon the subject of wifely duties? However, I shall yield in spite of you. Do you know, Mr. North, that when I married I made a special agreement with Captain Frere that I was not to be asked to sew on buttons for him?"

"Indeed!" said North, not understanding this change of humor.

"And she never has from that hour," said Frere, recovering his gaiety at the sight of food. "I never have a button to sew on. Upon my word, there are a dozen in the drawer now."

North pressed his plate uncomfortably. A saying of omnipresent Balaam occurred to him. "*Le grand renerd est le ridicule,*" and his mind began to round all sorts of philosophical platitudes, not of the most clerical character.

After dinner Maurice lamented out loud his great vice convict-discipline. It was pleasant for him to get a listener; for his wife, avoid conversation, and Jenkins, declined to enter into his schemes for the subjugation of the refractory villains. "You insisted on greater force," she would say. "I did not wish to come. I don't like to talk of these things. Let us talk of something." When she adopted this method of prosecution, he had no alternative but to submit, for he was afraid of her, after a fashion. In this ill-assorted match he was only apparently the master. He was a physical tyrant. For him, a creature had but to be weak to be an object of contempt; and his gross nature triumphed over the finer one of his wife. Love had long since died out of their life.

The young, impulsive, delicate girl, who had given herself to him seven years before, had been changed into a weary, suffering woman. The wife is what the husband makes her, and his rude animalism had made her the nervous invalid she was. Instead of love, he had awakened in her a distaste which at times amounted to disgust. We have neither the skill nor the boldness of that profound philosopher whose autopsy of the human heart awoke North's contemplation, and we will not presume to set forth in bare English the story of this marriage of the Minotaur. Let it suffice to say that Sylvia liked her husband least when he loved her most. In this repulsion lay her power over him. When the animal and spiritual natures cross each other, the nobler triumphs in fact, if not in appearance. Maurice Frere, though his wife despised him, knew that he was inferior to her, and was afraid of the statue he had created. She was foe, but it was the artificial one that chemists make in the midst of a furnace. In his rudeness was at once her strength and her weakness. When she chilled him, she commanded him.

Unwitting of the thoughts that possessed his guest, Frere chatted amicably. North said little but drank a good deal. The wine, however, rendered him silent, instead of talkative. He drank that he might forget unpleasant memories, and drank without accompishing his object. When the pair proceeded to the room where Mrs. Frere awaited them, Frere was boisterously good humored, North silently misanthropic.

"Sing something, Sylvia!" said Frere, with the ease of possession, as one who should say to a living musical box. "Play something."

"Oh, Mr. North doesn't care for music, and I'm not inclined to sing. Singing seems out of place here."

"Nonsense!" said Frere. "Why should it be more out of place here than anywhere else?"

"Mrs. Frere means that mirth is in a manner unsuited to these melancholy surroundings," said North, out of his corner sense.

"Melancholy surroundings!" cried Frere, staring in turn at the piano, the drawings and the looking-glass. "Well, the house isn't as good as the one in Sydney, but it is comfortable enough."

"You don't understand me, Maurice," said Sylvia. "This place is very gloomy to me. The thought of the unhappy men who are ironed and chained all about us makes me miserable."

"What stuff!" said Frere, now thoroughly roused. "The ruffians deserve all they get, and more. Why should you make yourself wretched about them?"

"Poor men! How do we know the strength of their temptation, the bitterness of their repentance?"

"Evil-doers earn their punishment," says North, in a hard voice, and taking up a book suddenly. "They must learn to bear it. No repentance can undo what is done."

"But surely there is mercy for the worst of evil-doers," urged Sylvia, gently.

North seemed disinclined or unable to reply, and sneered coldly.

"Mercy!" cried Frere. "I am not here to be merciful; I am here to keep these scoundrels in order, and, by the Lord that made me, I'll do it!"

"Maurice, do not talk like that. Think how slight an accident might have made any one of us like one of these men. What is the matter, Mr. North?"

Mr. North had suddenly turned pale.

"Nothing," returned the clergyman, gasping—"a sudden faintness." The windows were thrown open, and he sat by them, apparently recovered, as he did in Burgess's parlor, at Port Arthur, seven years ago. "I am liable to these attacks. A touch of heart disease, I think. I shall have to rest for a day or so."

"Ay, take a spell," said Frere. "You overwork yourself."

North, sitting, gasping and pale, smiles in a ghastly manner. "I—I will. If I do not appear for a week, Mrs. Frere, you will know the reason."

"A week! Surely it will not last so long as that!" exclaimed Sylvia.

The ambiguous "it" appears to annoy him for he flushes painfully (stupidly.) "Sometimes longer. It is a—um—uncertain," in a confused and shame-faced manner, and is luckily relieved by the entry of Jenkins.

"A message from Mr. Troke, sir."

"Troke! What's the matter now?"

"Dawes, sir, 's been violent and assaulted Mr. Troke, sir. Mr. Troke said you'd left orders to be told at once of the insubordination of prisoners."

"Quite right—where is he?"

"In the cells, I think, sir. They had a hard fight to get him there, I am told, your honor."

"Had they? Give my compliments to Mr. Troke, and tell him that I shall have the pleasure of breaking Mr. Dawes' spirit to-morrow morning at nine sharp."

"Maurice," said Sylvia, who had been listening to the conversation in undiguised alarm, "do me a favor. Do not torment this man."

"What makes you take a fancy to him?" asks her husband, with sudden unnecessary fierceness.

"Because he is one of the names which have been from my childhood synonymous with suffering and fortune; because whatever wrong he may have done, his long punishment must have in some degree atoned for it."

She spoke with an eager pity in her face that transfigured her. North, listening, felt still his glance, saw tears in her eyes.

"Does this look as if he had made atonement?" said Frere, coarsely, (slapping the letter.

"He is a bad man, I know, but—" she paused her hand over her forehead with the old troubled gesture—"he can not have been always bad. I think I have heard some good of him somewhere."

"Nonsense!" said Frere, rising decisively. "Your fancies are turned upon him. I—see hear no more. The man is rebellious, and must be caned back again to his duties. Of course, North, we'll have a cop before you start."

"Mr. North, will not you plead for me?" suddenly turning to Sylvia, her self-possession overthrown. "You have a heart to pity these suffering creatures."

But North, who seemed to have suddenly recalled his scattered wits, rose place where it had been wandering, drawn himself up, bowed with dry lips makes shift to say, "I can not interfere with your husband, madam;" and gave out almost a groan.

"You're made old North quite ill," said Frere, when he by-and-by returns, hoping by that ignoring of roughness on his own part to avoid reproaches from his wife. "He drank half a bottle of brandy to steady his nerves before he went home, and swung out of the house like one possessed."

But Sylvia, occupied by her own thoughts, did not reply.

CHAPTER VII.

BREAKING MAN'S SPIRIT.

The insubordination of which Rufus Dawes had been guilty was, in this instance, unpremeditated. It was the result of the newly fledged constables of Captain Frere to enter the wards at night, armed with cutlasses, frightening many and making a great noise. Mindful of the report of Dunne, they pulled the men roughly from their hammocks, examined their persons for concealed tobacco, and compelled them to open their mouths to see if any was inside. The noise roused the gang—to which Mr. Troke had an especial objection—were often searched more than once in a night, consequently going to work, searched at morale, searched going to prayers, searched coming out, and this in the roughest manner. Their sleep broken, and what little self-respect they might yet possess to retain barried out of them, the chapel of this incessant persecution were ready to turn upon and kill their tormentors.

The great sin of Troke was to catch Dawes tripping, but the leaden eye of Dawes was watchfully. In vain had Troke, eager to sustain his reputation for sharpness, lurked in noon the corner at all times and seasons. He had Dawes nothing. In vain had he placed men to watch in vain had he planted fine of tobacco, and, attaching long threads to them, stationed in a little hard by until the jerking took at the end of his line should give token that the Ash had bitten. The experienced old hand was too acute for him. Filled with disgust and ambition, he determined upon an ingenious little trick. He was certain that Dawes possessed tobacco; the thing was to find it upon him. Now, Rufus Dawes, holding aloof, as was his custom, from the majority of his companions, had made one friend—if so mindless and brutalized an animal could be called a friend—Blind Mooney. Perhaps this oddly assorted friendship was brought about by two causes—first, that Mooney was the only man on the island who knew more of the horrors of conviction than the leader of the ring; the other, that Mooney was blind, and, to a moody, sullen man, subject to violent fits of passion, and a constant suspicion of all his fellow-creatures, a blind companion was more congenial than a sharp-eyed one.

Mooney was one of the First Fleeters. He has arrived in Sydney-fifty seven years before, in the year 1789, and when he was transported he was fourteen years old. He had been through the whole round of servitude, had worked as a bondsman, had married and been up country, had been again sentenced, and was a sort of dismal patriarch of Norfolk Island, having lived there at the former settlement. He had no friends. His wife was long since dead, and he stated, without contradiction, that his master, having taken a fancy to her, had dispatched the accomplishment husband to imprisonment. Such cases were not uncommon.

One of the many ways in which Rufus Dawes had obtained the affection of the old blind man was the gift of such fragments of tobacco as he had himself from time to time secured. Troke knew this; and on the evening in question hit upon an excellent plan. Admitting himself noiselessly into the boat-shed, where the gang slept, he crept close to the sleeping Dawes, and counterfeiting Mooney's mumbling utterance, asked for some tobacco. Rufus Dawes was but half awake, and on repeating his request, Troke felt something put into his hand. He grasped Dawes's arm, and struck a light. He had got his man this time. Dawes had conveyed to his fancied friend a piece of tobacco almost as big as the top joint of his little finger.

One can understand the feelings of a man entrapped by such base means. Rufus Dawes no sooner saw the hated face of Warder Troke peering over his hammock, than he sprung out, and, exerting to the utmost his powerful muscles, knocked Mr. Troke fairly off his legs into the arms of the incoming constables. The desperate struggle took place, at the end of which, the convict, overpowered by numbers, was borne senseless to the cells, gagged, and chained to the ring-bolt on the bare flags. While in this condition, he was savagely beaten by five or six constables.

To this maimed and manacled rebel was the commandant ushered by Troke the next morning.

"Ha! ha! my man," said the commandant. "Fine you are again, you see. How do you like this sort of thing?"

Dawes, glaring, made no answer.

"You shall have fifty lashes, my man," said Frere. "We'll see how you'll feel then!"

The fifty were duly administered, and the commandant called the next day. The rebel was still mute.

"Give him fifty more, Mr. Troke. We'll see what he's made of."

One hundred and twenty lashes were inflicted in the course of the morning, but still the sullen convict refused to speak. He was then treated to fourteen days' solitary confinement in one of the new cells. On being brought out and confronted with his tormentor, he merely laughed. For this he was sent back for another fourteen days; and still remaining obdurate, was flogged again, and got fourteen days more. Had the chaplain been visited in his place, he might have found him open to consolation. But Dawes was not, as was stated—was sick. When brought out at the conclusion of this third confinement, he was found to be in a very exhausted condition that the doctor ordered him to the hospital. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, Frere visited him, and finding his spirit not yet broken, ordered that he should be put to grind maize. Dawes declined to work. So they examined his hand to one arm of the grindstone, and placed another prisoner at the other end. As the second prisoner turned, the hand of Dawes of course revolved.

"You're not such a pebble as folks pretend to think," grinned Frere, pointing to the turning wheel.

Upon which the indomitable poor devil straightened his sorely tried muscles, and prevented the wheel from turning at all. Frere gave him fifty lashes, and then sent him the next day to grind cayenne-pepper. This was a punishment more dreaded by the convicts than any other. The pungent dust filled their eyes and lungs, causing them the most excruciating torments. For a man with a raw back the work was one continued agony. Dawes did it. Rufus Dawes, emaciated, blistered, blinded, did it.

"For God's sake, Captain Frere, kill me at once!" he said.

"Not to-day," said the other, rejoiced at this proof of his power. "You've given in; that's all I wanted. Troke, take him to the hospital."

Then he was in the hospital, North visited him.

"I would have come to see you before," said the clergyman, "but I have been very ill."

In truth he looked so. He had had a fever, it seemed, and they had shaved his beard and cropped his hair. Dawes could see that the haggard, wasted man had passed through some terrible ordeal to great as his own. The next day Frere visited him. He complimented him on his courage, and offered to make him a constable. Dawes turned his scarred back to his tormentor, and resolutely declined to answer.

"I am afraid you have made an enemy of the commandant," said North, the next day. "Why not accept his offer?"

Dawes cast on him a glance of quiet scorn. "And betray my mates? I'm not——one of that sort."

The clergyman spoke to him of hope, of relief, of compensation, and redemption. The prisoner laughed. "Who's to compensate me?" he said, expressing his thoughts in phraseology that to ordinary folks might seem blasphemous. "Who's going to make a Christ to die again to save such as I?"

North spoke to him of immortality. "There is another life," said he. "Do not risk your chance of happiness in it. You have a future to live for, man."

"I hope not," said the victim of the system. "I want to rest—to rest, and never to be disturbed again."

His spirit was broken enough by this time. Yet he had resolution enough to refuse Frere's proposal to him. "I'd never jump it," he said to North, "if they cut up for it first."

North pitifully implored the stubborn mind to have mercy on the lacerated body, but without effect. The man's own wayward heart gave him the key to read the secret springs of his life. "A noble nature ruined," said he to himself. "What is the secret of his history?"

Dawes, on his part, seeing how different this man was from the other men who had been sent to him, seeing how different was his manner, how gentle, how earnest—at once so ardent and so gloomy, so stern and so tender—began to speculate on the cause of his mysterious sufferings, forty eyes, and rug at in their heart-strings. Dawes thought of his mother, of his girl-wife, and had had a flower in his coat. Dawes eyed it with hungry looks, and, as the clergyman was about to quit his cell, said, "Sir, I'd give my life for that rose."

"Take it, then, lad," said Mr. North, passed immediately, and finally, as if after a struggle with himself, took it carefully from his button-hole and gently placed it in the prisoner's hand, scarred hand. In another instant, Dawes, bellowing himself alone, pressed the off to his lips. North returned abruptly, and the eyes of the jailer and Dawes met. Then the man North turned white as death. Neither spoke, but each was drawn closer to the other, some both had kissed the rose-bud pressed by Sylvia's fingers.

CHAPTER VIII.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE DIARY OF THE REV. JAMES NORTH.)

October 21st.—I am safe for another six months if I am careful, for my last bout lasted longer than I expected. I suppose one of these days I shall have a paroxysm that will kill me. I would not regret it.

I wonder if this form-fear of mine—I begin to detest the expression—will become one of endeavoring to make a case for myself if I say that I believe my madness to be a disease? I do believe it. I honestly can no more help getting drunk than a lunatic can help screaming and gibbering. It would be different with me, perhaps, were I a contented man, happily married, with children about me, and family ties to retract me. But as I am—a lonely, gloomy being, debarred from love, devoured by spleen, and tortured with repressed desires—I become a living torment to myself. I think of happier men, with fair wives and clinging children, of men who are loved and who love—of Frere, for instance—and a hideous wild beast seems to stir within me, a monster, whose cravings can not be satisfied, can only be drowned in stupefying brandy.

Penitent and shattered, I vow to lead a new life; to forswear spirits, to drink nothing but water. Indeed, the sight and smell of brandy make me ill. All goes well for some weeks, when I grow nervous, discontented, moody. I smoke, and am soothed. But moderation is not to be thought of; little by little I increase the dose of tobacco. Five pipes a day become six or seven. Then I count up to ten and twelve, then drop to three or four, then mount to double that at a leap; then lose count altogether. Much smoking makes the brain. I feel clear, bright, gay. My tongue is parched in the morning, however, and I use liquor to lubricate it—a medicine my clay" I drink wine or beer in moderation, and all goes well. My limbs regain their suppleness, my hands their steadiness, my brain its placidity. I begin to feel that I have a will. I am confident, calm, and hopeful. To this condition success is one of the most frightful melancholy. I remain plunged, for an hour together, in a stupor of despair. The earth, sir, sea, all appear barren, colorless. Life is a burden. I long to sleep, and, sleeping, struggle to awake, because of the awful dreams which flap about me in the darkness. At the end of this, "Would to God it were morning!" in the morning, "would to God it were evening!" I loathe myself, and all around me. I am nerveless, passionless, bowed down with a burden like the burden of Sant. I know well what will restore me to life and ease—restore me, but to one last bout again into a deeper fit of despair, I drink. One glass—my blood is warmed, my heart leaps, my hand no longer shakes. Three glasses, I rise with hope in my soul—the old spirit flows from me. Five minutes—pleasing images flock to my brain, the fields break into flower, the birds into song, the sea glows a sapphire, the warm heaven laughs. Great God! that man could withstand a temptation like this?

By an effort, I shake off the desire to drink deeper and let it my thoughts on my duties, on my books, on the wretchedness of those I succeed, perhaps, for a time; but my blood, heated by the wine which is at once my poison and my life, kindle in my veins. I drink again, and dream. I feel all the degradation within me stirring. In the day my thoughts wander to all monstrous imaginings. The most familiar objects present to me loathsome thoughts. Obscene and filthy images surround me. My nature seems changed. By day I feel myself a wolf in sheep's clothing; a man possessed by a devil, with strength in any moment to break out and tear him to pieces. At night I be some a satyr. While in this torment, I at once hate and fear myself. One fair face is ever before me, pleading. Through my hot dreams like a flying moon in the sultry mid-night of a tropic storm. I dare not trust myself in the presence of those whom I love and respect, lest my wild thoughts should find vent in wilder words. I lose my humanity. I am a beast. Out of this depth there is but one way of escape. Downward. I must drench the monster I have awakened until he sleeps again. I drink, and become obstinate. In these last paroxysms there is nothing for me but brandy. I shut myself up alone, and your good wine makes huge strongholds of spirit. It mounts to my brain. I am a man again! and as I regain my manhood, I topple over—dead drunk.

But the awakening! Let me not paint it. The delirium, the fever, the self-loathing, the prostration, the despair. I view in the look my glass a haggard face, with red eyes. I look down upon shaking hands, flaccid muscles, and shrunken limbs. I speculate if I shall ever be one of those grotesque and miserably human wrecks, with bleared eyes and running noses, swollen bellies, and shrunken legs! Ugh!—it is too likely.

October 22nd.—Have spent the day with Mrs. Frere. She is evidently eager to leave the place—as eager as I am. Frere rejoices in his murderous power, and laughs at her expostulations. I suppose men get tired of their wives. In my wretched frame of mind I am at a loss to understand how a man could tyrannize a wife any time.

I do not think she can possibly care for him. I am not a selfish sentimentalist, but are the majority of sensitive men? I would take no woman away from a husband for mere liking. Yet I think there are cases in which a man of my temperament would be justified in making a woman happy at the risk of his own—and, I suppose.

Making her happy! Ay, that's the point. Would she be happy? There are few men who can endure to be cut, slighted, neglected at, and women suffer more than men in these regards. I, a grizzled man of forty, am not such an idiot as to suppose that a year of guilty delirium can compensate for a long nurtured woman for the loss of that social dignity which constitutes her best happiness. I am not such a fool as to forget that there may come a time when she may wish I were sane to love me, and having no tie of self-respect social position, or family duty, to bind her, may indeed be my mistress in a way which we tacitly agree her sentiment that agony of the world. Apart from the question of the sin of breaking the seventh commandment, I doubt if I am not better in my place. I feel the most unhappy when I am most in the society of those I love of ours, than the most devoted lover. A strange subject this for a clergyman to speculate upon! If this diary should ever fall into the hands of a real, God fearing, honest body, who never was tempted to sin by finding himself, at middle age he loved the——one of another, how he——condemn me! And rightly, of course.

November 4th.—In one of the turnkey's rooms in the new jail is to be seen an article of harness, which at first sight creates surprise in the mind of the beholder. It is a strong strap of leather to cross the mouth. In the mouth there is a small hole, and, when used, the wood is inserted in the mouth, the small hole being of only breathing space. This being secured with the various straps and buckles, a more complete bridle could not be well imagined.

I was in the jail last evening at eight o'clock. I had been to see Rufus Dawes and returning, paused for a moment to speak to Bailey (Gimblet) the turnkey, and Mr. Vane of two hundred pounds, was present. As we stood there came a turnkey, holding a third class pass, and in receipt of two shillings per dem. Every thing was quiet, so I could not help remarking how quiet the jail was when night bids said, "There's some one speaking. I know who that is." And forthwith took from his page one of the bridles just described, and a pair of handcuffs.

I followed him to one of the cells, which he opened, and therein was a man lying on his stretcher and, unawakened by the appearance fast asleep. Gimblett ordered him to get up and dress himself. He did so, and came into the yard, where Gimblett inserted the iron-bound end of the bridle. The sound produced by his breathing through it (which appeared to be done with great difficulty) resembled a low indistinct whistle. Gimblett led him to the stretcher, and, fastening his ankle to some a satyr. While in this torment, I at once hate and fear myself. One fair face is ever before me, pleading. Through my hot dreams like a flying moon in the sultry mid-night of a tropic storm. I dare not trust myself in the presence of those whom I love and respect, lest my wild thoughts should find vent in wilder words. I lose my humanity. I am a beast. Out of this depth there is but one way of escape. Downward. I must drench the monster I have awakened until he sleeps again. I drink, and become obstinate. In these last paroxysms there is nothing for me but brandy. I shut myself up alone, and your good wine makes huge strongholds of spirit. It mounts to my brain. I am a man again! and as I regain my manhood, I topple over—dead drunk.

But the awakening! Let me not paint it. The delirium, the fever, the self-loathing, the prostration, the despair. I view in the look my glass a haggard face, with red eyes. I look down upon shaking hands, flaccid muscles, and shrunken limbs. I speculate if I shall ever be one of those grotesque and miserably human wrecks, with bleared eyes and running noses, swollen bellies, and shrunken legs! Ugh!—it is too likely.

October 22nd.—Have spent the day with Mrs. Frere. She is evidently eager to leave the place—as eager as I am. Frere rejoices in his murderous power, and laughs at her expostulations. I suppose men get tired of their wives. In my wretched frame of mind I am at a loss to understand how a man could tyrannize a wife any time.

I do not think she can possibly care for him. I am not a selfish sentimentalist, but are the majority of sensitive men? I would take no woman away from a husband for mere liking. Yet I think there are cases in which a man of my temperament would be justified in making a woman happy at the risk of his own—and, I suppose.

Making her happy! Ay, that's the point. Would she be happy? There are few men who can endure to be cut, slighted, neglected at, and women suffer more than men in these regards. I, a grizzled man of forty, am not such an idiot as to suppose that a year of guilty delirium can compensate for a long nurtured woman for the loss of that social dignity which constitutes her best happiness. I am not such a fool as to forget that there may come a time when she may wish I were sane to love me, and having no tie of self-respect social position, or family duty, to bind her, may indeed be my mistress in a way which we tacitly agree her sentiment that agony of the world. Apart from the question of the sin of breaking the seventh commandment, I doubt if I am not better in my place. I feel the most unhappy when I am most in the society of those I love of ours, than the most devoted lover. A strange subject this for a clergyman to speculate upon! If this diary should ever fall into the hands of a real, God fearing, honest body, who never was tempted to sin by finding himself, at middle age he loved the——one of another, how he——condemn me! And rightly, of course.

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CHAPTER IX.

THE LONGEST STRAW.

Rufus Dawes hearing, when on the morrow, the sentence of his fellow-prisoner, felt an overpowering desire to make a case for myself if I say that I believe my madness to be a disease? think this will do," said he, pulling it between his hands to test its strength. "I am an old man." It was possible that he detested concerning the descent of some abyss into which the strip of blanket was to lower him. "Here, Bland, catch hold. Where are ye? ... don't be faint-hearted, man. Won't take ye long."

It was quite dark now in the cell; but as Bland advanced his face was like a white mask floating upon the darkness, it was so ghastly pale. Dawes pressed his lucky comrade's hand and withdrew to the farthest corner. Bland and Mooney were for a few minutes occupied with the rope—doubtless preparing for escape by means of it. The silence was broken only by the convulsive jangling of Bland's irons—he was shuddering violently. At last Mooney spoke again, in strangely soft and subdued tones.

"Dawes, lad, do you think there is a heaven?"

"I know there is a hell," said Dawes, wild, but turning his face.

"Ay, and is heaven, lad. I think I shall go there. You will, old chap, for you've been good to me—God bless you, you've been very good to me."

When Troke came in the morning, he saw what had occurred at a glance, and hastened to remove the corpse of the strangled Mooney.

"We drew lots," said Rufus Dawes, pointing to Bland, who crouched in the corner farthest from his victim, "and it fell upon him to do it. I'm the witness."

"You'll hang you all for that," said Troke.

"They had been so occupied in their conversation that neither had observed the approach of their common enemy. "What are you hiding there?" cried Frere, seizing Dawes by the wrist. "More tobacco, you dog?" The longest straw was the lucky man. He was killed. The drawer of the next longest straw was the murderer. He was hanged. The unlucky one was the witness. He had, of course, an excellent chance of being hanged also, but his doom was not so certain, and he therefore looked upon himself as unfortunate.

CHAPTER X.

A MEETING.

John Rex found The George disagreeably prepared for his august arrival. Obsequious waiters took his dressing-bag and overcoat, the landlord himself welcomed him at the door. Two naval gentlemen came out of the coffee-room to stare at him. "Have you any more luggage, Mr Devine?" asked the landlord, as he flung open the door of the best drawing-room. It was awkwardly evident that his wife had no notion of suffering him to hide his borrowed light under a bushel.

A supper table, laid for two people, gleamed brightly from the cheeriest corner. A fire crackled beneath the marble mantle-shelf. The latest evening paper by upon a chair, and, brushing it hastily with the skirt of his dress, the woman he had so basely deserted came, smiling, to meet him.

"Well, Richard Devine," said she, "you did not expect to see me again, did you?"

Although on his journey down, he had composed an elaborate speech wherewith to greet her, the conventional civility dumbfounded him. "Sarah! I—I—you surprise me."

"Hush, my dear Richard—it must be Richard now, I suppose—this is not the time for explanations. Besides, the waiter might hear you. Let us have some supper, for I am hungry. I am sure." He advanced to the table mechanically. "How fat you are!" she continued. "You look good living. I suppose. You were not so fat at Port Arthur. Oh, I forgot, my dear! Come and sit down. That's right. I have not been all that I am your wife, for whom you have sent. They reared me with some care, and I married to some advantage. Don't spoil their good opinion of me."

He was about to utter an impression, but she stopped him by a glance. "Not a word, John, or I shall ring for a constable. Let us understand one another, my dear. You may be a very great man to other people, but to me you are simply my runaway husband—an escaped convict. If you don't get your supper swiftly, I shall send for the police."

"Sarah!" he burst out, "I never meant to desert you. Upon my word. It is all a mistake. Let me explain."

"There is no need for explanations yet, Jack—I mean Richard. Have your supper. Ah! I know what you want."

She poured out half a tumbler of brandy, and gave it to him. He took the glass from her hand, drank it off at a gulp, and then, as though warmed by the spirit, laughed. "Why a woman you are, Sarah! I have been a great brute, I confess."

"I have been an ungrateful villain," said she, with sudden passion, "a hardened, selfish villain."

"But, Sarah—"

"Don't interrupt me!"

"You my word, you are a fine creature, and I was a fool to leave you."

The compliment seemed to soothe her, for her tone softened immediately. "I was a wicked, cruel act, Jack. You whom I saved from death—whom I nursed—whom I cherished. It was the act of a coward."

"I admit it."

"I admit it. Have you no shame then? Have you no pity for me for what I have suffered all these years?"

"I don't think you cared much."

"Don't you? You never thought much about me at all. I have cared this much, John Rex—that I had to bear it alone—that I have suffered alone—that I have had to crush down; and, now I have found you, I will make you suffer in your turn."

He laughed again, but uneasily. "How did you discover me?"

With a consciousness which showed that she had already prepared an answer to the question, she unlocked a writing-case which was on the side table, and took from it a newspaper. "By one of those accidents which are the ruin of men like you. Among the papers sent to the overseer from his English friends was this one."

She held out an illustrated journal—a Sunday organ of sporting opinion—and pointed to a portrait engraved on the center page. It represented a broad-shouldered man, well dressed in the fashion affected by turfites and pigeon of hedge-fleak, standing beside a pedestal on which were piled a variety of racing cups and trophies. Below, in Black read under neath this work of art the name

MR RICHARD DEVINE,
THE LEVIATHAN OF THE TURF.

"And you recognized me from this?"

"The portrait was sufficiently like you to induce me to make inquiries, and when I found that Mr Richard Devine had suddenly returned from an absence of about four-teen years, I set to work in earnest. I had spent a deal of money, Jack but I've got—"

"You have been clever in finding me out. I give you credit for that great."

"There is not a single act of your life, John Rex, that I do not know," she continued, with heat. "I have traced you from the day you stole out of my house until now. I know your continental trips, your winnings and losses, your doings in Australia, your marriage, your life in Melbourne, your life in Sydney, I guessed whether the parade, as you have stolen the secret of a dead man to ruin an innocent and virtuous family."

"Hallo! hallo!" said John Rex. "Since when have you become so fond of virtue?"

"It is well to taunt, but you have got to the end of your tether now, Jack. I have communicated with the woman whose son's fortune you have spent. I expect to hear from Lady Devine in a day or so."

"Well—and when you hear?"

"I shall give back the fortune at the price of her silence."

"Hallo! Will you?"

"Yes, and if my husband does not come back and live with me quietly I shall sail in the place."

John Rex, rousing up. "What will happen you should be found. I'll have you put in jail for—"

"You forget that I am your wife, and you can not be made to criminate."

"Ay! right! right!" she returned plaintively, impatiently well and rouge and glancing sideways as she spoke that you have allowed yourself to be so—so—well, to be the landlord and his wife to think—look for that sort of lady. Oh, my dear Jack—John—you are very clever but I am as clever as you."

Something in a curse he set down beside her. "Listen, Sarah. What is the use of fighting like a couple of children. I am ready to—"

"So am I.

TO BE CONTINUED.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Professorship of Botany in the University of Edinburgh is vacant. The emoluments of this position are said to amount to about $9,000.

The new educational bill in the Belgian Chambers provides that for the future, religious instructions shall be imparted in the schools of that country by the ministers of the different denominations in person.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, the opinion of the majority seemed to be against the reduction of teacher's salaries. "The salary list," said one Supervisor, "should be the last touched. All fresh economists make the mistake of cutting down salaries first. The school teachers deserve all they receive."

It is reported that the intermediate education hitherto carried on by the Commissioners of National Education in their model schools in Ireland

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Madoc. 1

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Madoc, Jan. 21st, 1878. 65

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North Hastings Review

MADOC, MAY 7, 1879.

THE Hon. Alexander Morris, Conservative candidate for East Toronto, will be opposed by Hon. O. Mowat, Premier, who has decided to contest that constituency as well as North Oxford, which he at present represents.

THE election contest in North Hastings may now be said to have fairly begun. Dr. Boulter passed through this place on Monday, on his way to the Northern townships. Mr. Wood has already announced two meetings. The first to be held at Queensboro, on Thursday night, May 8th, and another will be held at Garner's Hotel, Huntingdon, on Friday night. Exciting times may be looked for from this forward.

A MASS MEETING of the Conservatives of East Hastings was held on Friday last, at Chisholm's Mills, Tyendinaga, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the Riding in their interest. Delegates had previously been appointed to select a candidate, but were unable to agree on one, and a general meeting of the party was called. The following gentlemen were proposed, viz.:—Robt. Gordon, P. R. Daly, W. P. Hudson, S. A. Lazier, Dr. B. S. Wilson, and John Graham. All retired with the exception of Messrs. Gordon and Wilson, when a vote of the meeting was taken, which resulted in favor of Robert Gordon, Esq., Reeve of Hungerford, and on motion the meeting pledged itself to support the nominee of the Convention. Mr. Gordon is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, a good speaker, and well informed on matters of public interest, and, if elected, will represent the constituency with credit to himself and the party to which he belongs.

EDWARD HANLAN, the Toronto oarsman, has been adding fresh laurels to his already brilliant record. Having met and easily defeated the foremost scullers of America, and established himself undisputed champion here, he sailed for England a few months ago to contest for the supremacy with the most famous oarsmen of the world. His first race took place on Monday last, having been matched against John Hawdon, of Delaval, for £200 a side, on the river Tyne. The result, which will cause a thrill of pride in the breast of every true Canadian, is described as being a hollow victory for the "Toronto boy," in fact he led the Englishman over the course, rowing along as coolly apparently as though out for an afternoon spin, and even went so far as to take in his oars, bail out his boat with a sponge, and then proceed on his journey, winning easily by about five boat lengths. This, coupled with the easy victory of Wallace Ross a few weeks ago, will undoubtedly open the eyes of the over-confident Britishers to the fact that these two young Canadians are there for a purpose, and that is to show their best scullers the way over the course. Hanlan has been matched to row Wm. Elliot, the English Champion, on the 16th of June next, for £200 a side, the Championship of England, and the *Sportsman* challenge cup.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A fearful explosion of nitro-glycerine or dynamite took place at the Stratford station of the G. T. Railway, on Monday last, by which three men were killed, thirty six cars totally destroyed, twenty badly injured, about forty or fifty will require extensive repairs before being ready for use, and an immense amount of other damage done to buildings, etc. It appears that in one of the cars were stored some thirty cans of dynamite, and while shunting the cars came together with a bump, and immediately a terrible explosion occurred. A yard man named Pigeon, who was standing close to the car, was blown to pieces, in all directions; another man named Dolan, a porter, was blown several feet into the air, and also killed; and another porter, named Hawkins, had a large splinter driven through his head, entering the left eye and coming out near the right, penetrating the brain. Several other persons had very narrow escapes. A hole was made in the ground under the car about nine feet deep, and twenty-four in breadth. The end of the freight shed was blown to pieces, and almost every building in the vicinity damaged. In the town, which is nearly a mile away, plate glass windows were broken, and almost every house in the place suffered from broken windows. The force of the explosion was felt in other places from ten to fifteen miles away. It is calculated that the loss will foot up to between $400,000 and $500,000, the most of which will fall on the Company.

A correspondent writing to the Hastings *Star* says there are within the village limits of Warkworth, twenty-two "charming" widows; and marriageable young ladies over "sweet sixteen," eighty, all good looking. As a contrast that he calls disheartening, he places beside this number only three widowers, and not more than twenty young men in a position to marry.

NOSE BLEEDING.—It is worth while to know how to stop bleeding from the nose when it becomes excessive. If the finger is pressed firmly upon the little artery that supplies the blood to the side of the face affected, the result is accomplished. The two small arteries branching up from the main arteries on each side of the neck, and passing over the outside of the jawbone, supply the face with blood. If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, for example, pass the finger along the edge of the right jaw till the beating of the artery is felt. Press hard upon it and the bleeding will cease. Continue the pressure five minutes, until the ruptured vessels in nose have time to contract.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

The Ottawa *Citizen* of Monday last says:—"Ex-Ald. Falkiner, of Belleville, left on Saturday for home. Previous to leaving, Mr. Falkiner was entertained at a complimentary dinner in the House of Commons Restaurant, by a number of his old friends."

A Campbellford lady has made the editor of the *Herald* the recipient of two mammoth geraniums, one standing six feet three inches high, and having a spread of over five feet. Our respected contemporary must be considered the "white haired boy" over there.

Butter sold as low as 12½ cents this morning, and as high as 15 and 16 cts. One grocer buying to sell again said she never tasted so much inferior butter as to-day. Another argument in favor of factory butter making. Will not some enterprising party start a creamery in this country!—*Intelligencer.*

Overseer Wilkins on Wednesday last seized a horse, waggon, and a load of pickerel belonging to George Osborne, of Trenton. The horse and wagon were released by order from the Department, but the fish were confiscated and sold, and Osborne was fined $10 and costs by the Police Magistrate.

As will be observed by the vital statistics published elsewhere, the death rate in Belleville for the month ending April 30th was very large. The number of deaths registered is 28, and the Registrar informs us that he is aware of a number of deaths that have not yet been registered making the death rate over one every day.—*Ontario.*

We regret to learn of the sudden death by apoplexy of Mr. Thomas Miller, of Camden, on the 29th inst. He was in his usual good health when he arose in the morning and was at breakfast when he expired. He settled in Camden, about 45 years ago, and was the first magistrate appointed in that township.—*Napanee Standard.*

Two tramps broke into the dwelling house of John Cliff, near the railway station, Napanee, about 10 o'clock on Thursday last. After ransacking the place from cellar to garret, and helping themselves to eatables, etc., they decamped, taking about $25 in money and some wearing apparel. Three tramps were arrested, supposed to belong to the gang, but none of the missing articles or money was in their possession.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.—A few days ago a carload of covered buggies, some twenty-five or thirty in all, arrived here from a manufactory in the United States. As we are informed, the buggies were entered for duty at $55 each; but the Collector of Customs, deeming this valuation altogether too light, seized the consignment, and now awaits instructions from Ottawa.—*Intelligencer.*

Mr. Jesse Babcock asserts that he has a goose that produced eight goslings from a sitting of seven eggs. As was quite excusable, the bird took three days longer than the orthodox month to produce this result. It seems incredible, but Jessie says he is ready to "qualify" to the absolute truth of his statement—there can therefore be no doubt about it. Who can beat this. Let echo *anser.—Napanee Beaver.*

The Forest Mills correspondent of the Napanee *Beaver* says:—"The grandest grand curiosity in four counties has come to light on lots thirteen and fourteen in the fifth concession of Richmond, occupied by John O.—the Pat. Dolan farm,—Simon and Geo. F. Sexsmith. A splendid and solidly built stone roadway, made in the modern style, with hard heads, runs diagonally across these lots about thirty degrees north of west. The roadway leads through a deep wet swamp connecting the high land on either side. In proof of its antiquity may be adduced the fact that over it a deposit of soil has been formed deep and old enough to support pine trees thirty inches in diameter, the stumps of which are standing to-day over the road. The road bed is about twelve feet wide, with distinct margins, and perfectly straight. There is not another stone for a furlong on either side of it. Now, the question is, who built this road? Was it built by the Recollect Fathers, or by Champlain in 1615, on his return Lake Huron district, when he returned by way of the river Trent? At any rate it is a nut, and a hard one, too, for the antiquarians to crack. My own private opinion is that it is a war council of the Hurons held in the swamp for safety, and petrified on the spot by a sudden attack of the Iroquois."

On Monday evening, a man named Wm. H. Bartlett arrived in the city from Stirling, near Belleville, where he left his wife and children, intending to proceed to Bay City, Michigan, to look for work. He left this city by the midnight express going west, on Monday, and shortly after the train left a well dressed individual entered the car and sat down beside him. After some conversation the stranger discovered that Barlett was going to Bay City, and he then introduced himself, stating that he had been in Montreal purchasing goods for his store in Bay City. He then left the car a few moments, and it is supposed, made arrangements with a confederate. Returning, he resumed his conversation, and when the train was entering a wayside station a young man, dressed as an express messenger, walked up to the couple, and informed the stranger that unless he paid the express charges on his goods they would be put off the train. Pulling out a number of twenty-dollar gold pieces he demanded some discount, but the "express" agent refused to give it, whereupon the stranger appealed to Bartlett to change them. The unsuspecting traveller gave the change, and shortly afterwards the stranger and "express" agent disappeared. When Bartlett reached Berlin he ascertained that the coin was not gold, but very poor brass, and returning to Toronto he gave information to the police. the matter was placed in the hands of Detective Hodgins, and yesterday as the detective and victim were in the St. James' hotel a couple of men entered whom Bartlett at once identified as the men who had robbed him. Hodgins informed the men of the charge against them, whereat they were very much surprised, one stating that he was a country lawyer from an eastern town. Upon the other explaining that there must be some mistake, as he was connected with the *Globe* staff, Hodgins accompanied him to that establishment, where it was shown he worked. Bartlett was somewhat staggered, but did not insist that he was right, and he with the detective, proceeded to hunt up the real thieves. They have not yet succeeded.—*Telegram, Toronto.*

A Mormon Church has been established in Toronto.

12,500 acres of land were taken up in one day near Nelsonville, Manitoba.

YANKEE POLITICIANS.

Lowe, the greenback Congressman from Alabama, has challenged Senator Logan to a duel. Lowe, in a newspaper interview recently, charged that Logan had enlisted soldiers for the Confederate army, and contemplated entering that service himself. Logan published a card denouncing Lowe's statements as malicious and vindictive lies. Lowe asked Logan to withdraw the offensive words. Logan made no reply, and declined to receive a sealed message, supposed to be a challenge from Lowe. The latter threatens to post Logan as a coward.

The *Star* publishes a card from Representative Lowe reciting the facts concerning his difficulty with Logan, and the latter's refusal to respond to his challenge. The card concludes:—"I will not brand John H. Logan as a liar, for he is a Senator of the United States; I will not post him as a scoundrel and poltroon, for that would be a violation of the local statutes; but I do publish him as one who knows how to insult but not how to satisfy a gentleman, and I invoke upon him the judgement of honorable men of the community."

By the British Railway returns for 1878 it appears that 1,053 passengers, railway servants, and others were killed, and 4,007 injured, by different classes of accidents during the year.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 26.—Extraordinary heavy rains throughout the State are reported, causing the streams to overflow. The railroads are washed and traffic is entirely suspended. At Houston the water rose eighteen feet in three hours, and carried away all the railway bridges and many warehouses.

Among the regulations of the Russian Police is one which forbids any one to touch a dead or dying man without the direct sanction of the Police. In consequence of this enactment, it is no uncommon thing to see a man lying bleeding and helpless from a severe fall in the streets of Moscow or St. Petersburg without any one daring to assist him.

A "tidal wave," five feet high, has lately been observed in Lake Erie. There was very little wind at the time, and the lake was almost calm. Such phenomena have occurred very frequently, both on Lake Erie and the other great lakes. They were seldom accompanied, though they were often followed, by storms. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given.

An assault of a dreadful character was committed at Newcastle on Wednesday evening. A young man, named Hall, while "slightly under the influence of drink," quarreled with a man, named Rutherford, who was drunk at the time, and taking a heated poker from between the bars of a fire-grate, he thrust it into Rutherford's head. The poker penetrated the brain, and there is no hope of the unfortunate man's recovery. Hall is in custody.

A suggestion of a correspondent of the *Witness* that a flag should be presented to the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, on the occasion of their visit to Montreal on the 24th inst., has been taken up by a committee of ladies, who have already received a number of contributions towards that object. The flag will, on one side, be that of the Dominion, and on the other that of the American Union, and no better memento of the great international event could be presented the visiting regiment.

Quebec, May 3.—In the court of Queen's Bench to-day the trial of the alleged murderers of Jobin, the stone-cutter, who was struck dead in a sleigh near Berthelot Market last December, was concluded. Edmund Clavet was found guilty of manslaughter, and Judge Tessier immediately sentenced him to penitentiary for life. Delphis Calvet and Chamberland were found not guilty. Calvet it will be remembered, was also convicted this term of being a ringleader of the Quebec riots last June.

They have a different method of dealing with physicians in China to what is known in this country, and it serves to point out another instance of the "Heathen" Chinese wit. They pay the doctor a certain sum by the day or by the year while his patients are well, but as soon as they are taken sick his pay stops. Thus it is always to his advantage to keep them in good health or to promote speedy recovery when ill. In a lawsuit, sometimes, we have read, the clients have been compelled to put their heads under water, and the one remaining under the longest wins the case.

ABDICATION OF THE QUEEN.—The story of Queen Victoria's probable abdication has been again revived, latterly in the London correspondence to the Dundee *Advertiser*. That journal says: It is an undoubted fact that since the departure of the Queen for Italy the Prime Minister has several times seen the Prince of Wales. The Prince would seem to be since to some extent discharging the duties of the Queen with regard to public affairs. In a matter where there is necessarily a good deal of speculation it would be idle to make definite statements, but there are those who think that a somewhat startling surprise is in store for Parliament before the present session closes."

The *Globe* contains a short article on bank dividends which furnishes a large amount of valuable information respecting the following banks. The Federal has declared its usual half yearly dividend of three and one-half per cent. The bank of Hamilton a half yearly dividend of four per cent. The Merchants' bank has been under the necessity of reducing its dividend to three per cent. for the half-year. The Consolidated bank is to be re-organized. The bank of Toronto has again been compelled to reduce its dividend, and it is said that even for this reduced dividend it will have to draw largely from its "sacred" rest. In June 1865 this bank paid a dividend of twelve per cent, and its stock stood at the very head of the Stock Exchange list.

The Orangeville *Advertiser* says:—The surveying party engaged in surveying the route for the Quebec, Ottawa, and Lake Huron Railway arrived in town Wednesday evening, having found a favourable route. Mr Jones, one of the promoters, informs us that it is the intention to run the railway from Ottawa to Goderich on lake Huron, and therefore this town will be on the direct line between these two places. They hope to obtain the charter as soon as the House meets, and will then be prepared to enter into negotiations with Orangeville. If the leading trunk line were built such as the one proposed between Ottawa and Goderich, and were to pass through this town it might be a benefit, but until a company is formed and a charter obtained nothing can be known definitely about it.

ASTRONOMICAL.—According to an exchange in the year 1880, the four largest planets in the solar system will come in conjunction at the same time, an occurence which never before happened in the history of the world. In the third and sixteen centuries three of these planets came in conjunction at the same time, and during those respective years famine, plague, and general devastation prevailed. Astronomers and scientists predict woeful consequences and terrible evils—the worst the world has ever known—for next year, and judging from the past they have some foundation for their prophesies. Let us hope, however, that no one will be alarmed. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

What might justly be termed a "Reign of Terror" at present exists in Russia. A St. Petersburg correspondent says: The police are openly arresting people by batches at all hours of the day, whereas apprehensions were hitherto made at night. "On the slightest suspicion against a person the whole family are arrested, and domiciliary visits paid to all acquaintances leading to further apprehensions on the most frivolous grounds. 83 furnished lodging keepers are in prison for not reporting within twenty-four hours the latest arrivals. Jakovleff, a Government official, living in Winter Palace, and his son, an officer in the Guards, are in custody. Baron Bistram, Deputy Commandant of the St. Petersburg garrison, and General Gildenstable, Commandant of the Moscow garrison, have been superceded for insufficient enthusiasm towards the new order of things. Few pedestrians or carriages are on the streets, but an endless line of porters are seated on stools at every door with stout sticks. Covered prison vans frequently pass with a police officer mounted by the side of the driver, and General Gourko drives around in an open droskey escorted by Cossacks cracking their whips. The inhabitants are not accomplices of the Nihilists, but apathetic spectators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed to the building next door to the residence of Mr. W. Bristol, and directly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, where she will be happy to see all her old friends and as many new customers as will give her a call. Special attention paid to Straw Work and Millinery of every description.

S. HUNTER.
Madoc, May 6th, 1879. 110-5t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made at the last meeting of Council, by James Chambers, to have the road across Lots 23, 24 and 25, in the 7th concession of Madoc, closed up,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to parties interested in said road to attend at the next meeting of Council, which will be held on the second Monday in June next, to take the matter into consideration.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.
Madoc, May 3rd, 1879. 110

GREAT BARGAIN IN LAND.

100 ACRES of good land in the Township of Sidney for Fifteen Hundred Dollars. The subscriber offers for sale the north half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Con. of Sidney, at the above mentioned price. 65 acres cleared. The soil is a clay and sandy loam, and is all tillable, and will be found the cheapest land in the County of Hastings. There is a large crop in the ground, which affords a good opportunity of judging the strength and quality of the soil. Terms easy and title good. For further particulars apply to

EDGAR CANNIFF,
on the premises,
Frankford P. O.
110-4t

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following valuable property, viz. Lot No. 29, 6th concession, Township of Madoc; also, Lot No. 19, on St. Lawrence street, Village of Madoc. Time will be given. Apply to JOSEPH BATEMAN, Caledonia, Marion Co., Ohio, or to PETER SINCLAIR, Madoc.

April 7th, 1879. 106

NOTICE.

THE members of the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Madoc, will hold their first sitting in the Town Hall, Madoc Village,

On Monday, 26th of May, next,
at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.
Madoc, April 26th, 1879. 109-td

COURT OF REVISION

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Hungerford will be held on

Tuesday, 27th of May,

at the Town Hall, Tweed, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. All parties interested are required to attend.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Tweed,
April 30th, 1879. 109

TO THE ELECTORS!

—OF—

NORTH HASTINGS.

HAVING heard a report that I did not intend to become a candidate at the next election for the Ontario Legislature, I wish to let my friends know that I intend to stand my chance, win or lose.

Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN REED.
Madoc, April 30th, 1879. 109

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION!

THE regular July Examination of candidates for Teachers' Certificates will be held in Madoc, as follows:

FOR SECOND CLASS
On July 8th, at 2 p. m.

FOR THIRD CLASS
On July 14th, at 2 p. m.

Forms of notice to be previously given can be obtained from the undersigned. These must be returned not later than June 1st.

WM. MACKINTOSH,
P. S. Inspector,
N. Hastings.
Madoc, 25th April, 1879. 109-8t

A. F. WOOD,
LAND, LOAN,
—AND—
Commission Agency.

OFFICE: Second Door South from Moon's Hotel.
Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.
Madoc [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 100 acres, being composed of Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 1st con., township of Herschel. On the premises are erected a good log house, new frame barn, and other outbuildings. A never failing spring of water close to the house.—Terms easy, and title indisputable. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, or by letter to

GODFREY GEBAL,
York River P. O.
104

CHEESE BOXES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE ANY quantity of CHEESE BOXES at the low rate of

NINE CENTS EACH,

And will guarantee them first-class or ask no pay.

Will deliver them on the shortest notice.

JOHN KELLS,
100-3m. Queensboro

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

The great English remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as sequence

After Taking

of self-abuse, as loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption, and a premature grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

☞ Sold in Madoc and everywhere in Canada and the United States, by all wholesale and retail druggists.

C. G. WILSON,

DURHAM STREET, - MADOC,

DEALER IN

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.

Farmers and physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF

HOME-MADE WORK
FOR SALE,
OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT—

MORRICE'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS
in all the different styles and sizes.

☞ CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAR WEATHER.

D. MORRICE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers' Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

ORGANS!
ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will [illegible] at my residence

☞ K[illegible] Bridge, Madoc,

[illegible] one of these instruments.

N. B. Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
[illegible]

OUR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

Is now complete in every Department.

Special attention is called to our stock of

NEW SPRING MILLINERY,

comprising the latest styles of English, French, and American Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, etc.

OUR STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

is very large and well assorted, and will be disposed of at low prices.

We are now showing the Finest Stock of

Spring Tweeds, Serges, Coatings, &c.,

ever offered to the public of this vicinity.

SEE OUR BOOTS & SHOES, THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

Gents' Furnishings of every description. Dress Goods, Prints, &c., in all the newest styles and patterns.

Inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

Boots and Shoes.

We have a large stock of Boots and Shoes, at low prices.

We ask attention to our Women's Prunella Gaiters, at 50 cts. a pair.

SYDMER ROSS & Co.

NOTWITHSTANDING

THE
ANTICIPATED RISE
IN THE PRICE OF
DRY GOODS,
AND
BOOTS AND SHOES,
(caused by the extra Duty)
WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER OUR
Dress Goods, Winceys, Prints,
Cottons, Steamlooms, Tweeds,
Shirts and Drawers,
Flannels, Tickings,
Boots and Shoes,
Trunks, Shoepacks, etc.
(an examination of the goods and prices proves this fact.)

CHEAP JOHN.

☞ WE ARE BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

New Partnership.

ON entering into partnership with my son, George Caverly, I feel it my duty to return my grateful thanks to the public, for their unvarying patronage and support for a period of twenty-two years. The new firm will carry on the business on the same premises, and upon the same principles of good work, good materials, and fair prices.

JOSEPH CAVERLY & SON,

Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers,

Beg to notify their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description on the cheapest terms of the Trade.

HORSESHOEING will form a special branch of their business.

The manufacture of Agricultural Implements to order, and the ready repair of all kinds of machines now getting into general use on our well cultivated farms, and in the various Mills in North Hastings, can be depended on for quickness and thoroughness.

OUR CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT

WE HAVE ON HAND

Lumber Sleighs, Bob-Sleighs, Handsome Famiyl Sleighs, and Cutters,

of the most modern and fancy styles. Also,

LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS & BUGGIES,

in style, workmanship and finish, to suit customers.

GEORGE H CAVERLY. JOSEPH CAVERLY.

Madoc, January [illegible], 1879.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.

Gray & McGregor

OFFER FOR SALE A FULL SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GROCERIES

For the Holiday Season, including

NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
" TABLE RAISINS,
" SEEDLESS RAISINS,
" CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
SYRUPS,
PEELS, FIGS, AND ALMONDS,
S. W. SALMON,
LABRADOR HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
BOLOGNA AND PORK SAUSAGE,

THE CELEBRATED

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC.

Dec. 5th, 1878.

ESTRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, lot 1, 5th con., Madoc, on Sunday, 12th inst., a yearling heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WM. H. DINGMAN.

Madoc, April 22nd, 1879. 108-3t.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Cenifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Hess's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to

GEORGE DUNCAN.

Thurlow, March 15th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate.)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)

Apply to S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT GEO. CHOWN'S,

Division Street, Reed's Block,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavestrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,

CONFECTIONERY

LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style, and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT!

WM. MOORE.

Madoc, November 28th, 1877.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM

SEE THE LIST OF

FARMS FOR SALE!

IN THE

WEEKLY MAIL.

Parties Wishing to Sell Advertise there.—Parties Wishing to Buy, Read there.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in the *Weekly Mail*, 20 words for 50c each insertion; each additional word 2c.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in *Daily Mail*, 20 words for 25c. each insertion; each additional word 1½c.

Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc., Seed for Sale, Exhibitions, etc., inserted at same rates.

Address, MAIL, Toronto.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ORANGE LODGES.

MILLBRIDGE LODGE, No. 1070, Meets every first Tuesday in each month. C. DONALDSON, Sec'y, Millbridge.

NUGENTVILLE LODGE, No. 1094, Meets on the first Saturday in each month. DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Thanet P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624, Meets every Friday on or before full moon. HENRY BEWLEY, Sec'y, York River P.O.

DOWNEY'S L. O. LODGE, No. 425, Held on the first Tuesday in each month. FRANK H. GALEN, Sec'y, Ivanhoe P. O.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437, Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon. W. J. WIGGINS, Secretary, Queensboro.

WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285. Meets on the first Monday in each month. J. A. EMPEY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

MADOC LODGE, No. 321. Meets the first Wednesday in each month W. BEISTOL, Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253. Meets every second Monday in each month. JOHN MCCOY, Jr., Sec'y, Remington P.O.

HAZZARD'S CORNERS LODGE, No. 1133. Meets first Friday in each month. E. KERNE, Secretary, Madoc P. O.

ST. OLA LODGE, No. 1387, Meets every first Monday in each month. T. SOLMES, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. District No. 4.
J. F. MORRILL, D.M., Millbridge,
C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

NORTH HASTINGS CO. ORANGE LODGE. M. BEISTOL, Co. Master, Madoc P. O.
JAS. A. ORR, Co. Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

Hearts of Oak Lodge,

No. 139, O. Y. B.

A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, June 5th,** at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance requested.

A. GUFFIN, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on

Monday Evening, May 12th,

At 8 o'clock.

N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48

A. F. & A. M.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, On Tuesday Evg., June 3rd, at the hour of 7.30 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,

S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

Lunar Rainbow.

The somewhat unusual sight of a lunar rainbow was witnessed by several parties in this place about nine o'clock on Monday night last. The arch spread almost from the west to the north, and all the colors were plainly distinguishable.

Immigrants.

On Friday last eight English miners arrived in this village, having been engaged by Mr. Posey to work his iron mines in this township. One was accompanied by his wife and child. Some of them are from Cornwall and the others from Wales. They were sent out to the Seymour mine on Monday.

Excursion to Belleville.

An excursion train leaves this afternoon to attend the complimentary benefit given tonight in the Opera House, Belleville, to Rev. Father Davis. The celebrated Shaughraun Company will perform the great Irish play, "Arrah na Pogue." No doubt a large number will avail themselves of the trip to Belleville, as well as of showing their good will to this popular Priest.

Pedestrianism.

The pedestrian fever appears to be at a white heat in Belleville at the present time. A day or two ago Mr. S. Brown, formerly of this village, walked from Belleville to Madoc in a little over five hours. Mr. E. Breese, also a former resident, walked with him as far as the "nine-mile house," but rode the rest of the way to the village. Brown, we understand, is getting himself in trim for the next walking match in Belleville.

Sudden Death.

On Sunday night, the 20th ult., the wife of Robert Henderson, Esq., of Dickey's Lake, was found in a dying state on the return of her family from prayer meeting. Mrs. Henderson had stepped outside her own door when she fell on the ground, where she remained until the return of her friends. She expired the same evening. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have lived in this part of the country for more than 20 years, have had quite a large family, some of whom reside on the "Ridge," and all are comfortably well off.—COM.

Dress Goods very cheap at Mouncey's.

Supporting Your Paper.

The Newark (*N. J.*) *Journal* relates the experience of an editor who presented to an old farmer a bill for eight years' back subscription. The countryman was first amazed, and then indignant. He put on his spectacles, scrutinized the bill, and after assuring himself that it was genuine, he exclaimed: "I've been supportin' this yer paper for nigh unto eight years, and I never had such a thing as this fung at me before. I'll stop supportin' it." He not only withdrew his valuable support but failed to pay the bill.

Davidson vs. B. & N. R. Railway Co.

The plaintiff sued the company for $586 for alleged services rendered by him to the Company. The Comp'y contended at the trial in December last, that the plaintiff was the servant of one H. C. Lloyd, one of the directors of the Company. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $289. In term a motion was made to set aside the verdict on several grounds. After hearing both parties, the Court set aside the verdict.—Geo. D. Dixson for plff.; Dougall & Falkiner for defts.—*Intelligencer.*

A job lot of cheap Children's Boots at Mouncey's.

An Editor Assaulted.

Mr. A. Smallfield, editor of the Renfrew *Mercury*, at one time a publisher in this village, was assaulted a couple of weeks ago by a man named McFatyre, who had taken offence at a small squib which appeared in the above paper, but which was not intended for him. Mr. Smallfield was walking with his wife and daughter in the evening when he was met by McFatyre, who struck him on the face, causing him, as the candid journalist himself affirms, to "see stars," and even after being knocked down his pugilistic antagonist evinced a disposition "to smash him into kindling wood," as an exchange puts it. McFatyre paid $5 and costs for his amusement, besides being bound over to keep the peace for a year. The liberty of the press must be maintained, and it speaks well for Canadian journalism that such instances of ruffianism are but rarely chronicled.

Division Court.

The next sittings of the sixth Division Court will be held at Madoc, on Monday, June 2nd, instead of June 5th, as the election for the Local Legislature takes place on that day.

You can get more goods at Mouncey's for $5 than at any other store in Madoc for $15.

Sidewalk Wanted.

We do not know what prospect there is of success, but there can at least be no harm in directing the attention of the Council to the necessity of having a plank walk laid along Church street from St. Lawrence street to Model School. We have heard several ratepayers express surprise that this had not been done before, and although we commend the wisdom of the Council in getting along with as little outlay in this direction as possible this year, still the above would not, we think, cost much, and there can be no doubt of its being of considerable benefit. A large number of school children, and even three of the teachers, we believe, have to cross that street, which in rainy weather is not at all pleasant. This, connecting with the walk on Elgin street, would complete the sidewalk accommodation to the school, which, with the novelty of having one passable back street in our flourishing village, would compensate for the outlay.

Women's Lace Prunella Boots for 50c a pair at Mouncey's.

Another Editor in Trouble.

Mr. Cliff, of the Carleton Place *Central Canadian*, is to be taught he is no judge of what is right or wrong, or if he is he must not publish it. He has been saying naughty things of Mr. Archer Baker, of the Canada Central Railway, and so has had a libel suit entered against him. He takes it in good part, for he thus speaks of the letter which he has received from a triple law firm at Brockville:—"It would be naturally supposed that our hair would shake right out and stand on end at receiving such an awful letter, from such an awful large firm, hired by such an awe——; but it wouldn't do to write anything libellous in this article. But this letter from the Brockville trio doesn't alarm us in the slightest degree. We are accustomed to that sort of thing. It comes as naturally as a new suit of clothes."

Women's Gaiter Boots at Mouncey's for 50c a pair.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening in the Town Hall. Present, the Reeve and Councillors Dale, Loomis, and Sutton.

What has become of Councillor Orr? We have missed his tranquil countenance at several late meetings of the honorable body of which he is a member. This is to be regretted for several reasons,—principally on Councillor Loomis' account, who looked as though he had not the same confidence in himself when his "pard" was absent.

The following petitions were presented: O. Dunn and others, praying the Council to pass a By-law prohibiting horses, pigs, &c., running at large in the streets; from Mrs. Sullivan, to have a bridge erected across Deer Creek, near her lot, in order to allow her to reach the main road; from H. Dingman and others, in reference to the opening of Elgin street from the Model School to Wellington street, praying the Council to comply with their petition "in the name of the Queen," all of which were received. Accounts were presented from M. Cody, for digging Lawrence Gilligan's grave, $2, and R. Brooks, one day's service as Special Constable, $1. On motion of Messrs. Loomis and Dale, both accounts were ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Dale, seconded by Dr. Loomis, that Mrs. Sullivan's petition be laid over until they get a report on the matter from the Street Surveyor.

A By-law providing for the impounding of horses, cattle, pigs, &c., found at large on the streets, of which notice was given by Dr. Sutton at the last regular meeting of the Council, was presented and read. The By-law provides for the appointment of a Pound Keeper, who shall keep all animals impounded at the expense of the owner, and only liberated when all damages are paid; the privilege is also generously extended to any person to impound any horse, pig, cow, or other animal found at large, within the corporation, who shall receive a small remuneration for such service.

An exceedingly lengthy, if not very animated, discussion followed. Councillor Loomis took some very serious objections to the passing of the By-law. He thought they might experience endless trouble by mischievous youngsters, who, for the sake of making a little pocket money, might let down fences, break into hop-patch, &c., &c., and then drive the liberated animals to pound. He also contended that there were many poor people in the village to whom it would be a hardship to have to close up their hogs.

Councillor Sutton said he had given notice of the By-law a month previous on purpose that any one opposed to it would have an opportunity to state their objections to the Council.

Councillor Loomis did not seem quite clear that any notice had been given.

Councillor Sutton said the notice was publicly given in the report of the last regular meeting of the Council, in the REVIEW. For the information of the latter gentleman, however, we might say that Coun. Loomis is not now a subscriber to the REVIEW, and as he only occasionally peruses it he may have not had an opportunity to see the issue referred to.

On motion of Dr. Loomis, seconded by Mr. Dale, the By-law was laid over for "future consideration."

Mr. Dingman's petition in reference to the opening of Elgin street was then discussed,—and well done, if we are to judge by the amount of time consumed. The Councillors all expressed a favorable opinion to having the road opened at once if it could be done without entailing a large expense, but did not think the benefits likely to accrue would warrant them in spending $75 or $100 in order to make the street safe for a road in the present state of the village finances. Mr. Dingman expressed his determination to compel the Council to do what they were asked. He said he did not ask them to spend any money on the road, but simply to authorize it to be opened.

On motion of Dr. Loomis, seconded by Dr Sutton, the petition was not entertained.

The Reeve reported on the matter of fixing up one of the rooms in Town Hall for a lock-up. He said he did not think the room at all suitable, that they might better utilize the basement of the building, and have a substantial job at once. He was instructed to confer with Mr. Tuber and get estimate as to probable cost of fixing a suitable place under the Hall.

As one or two parties had not yet paid their taxes, it was moved by Mr. Dale, seconded by Dr. Loomis, that the Collector be allowed to the next regular meeting to return his Roll.—Carried.

Mr. O'Flynn gave a verbal statement of the probable costs incurred in the late suit with Mr. Stevens. He thought the total cost, including lawyer's fee, judgment, Division Court costs at the plaintiff and witnesses on behalf of the corporation, would be in the neighborhood of $200.

Council adjourned to first Monday in June

William George Rollins,

drowned 24th April, in South Bay, Loon Lake.

Mourn for the dead whose head is laid,
Where the old fathers of the hamlet sleep;
Mourn that the life, has ceased its strife,
Leaving the parent and the friend to weep.

The sun of life was in the morning sky,
The flush of health made life a joyous thing,
And hope of future days of work and joy,
Sustained the man, and made the heart to sing.

Mourn for the drowned, no help was found
To cheer in his untimely end;
Mourn for the brethern who has gone,
From brother, home, from lover, friend.

Alas! in one short moment, all is o'er,
The crushing ice gives way, one parting prayer,
One brief quick agony, in life's extremity,
And all is quiet 'neath the waters pure.

"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

* * *

A Warning to Ladies.

The following appears among the "Table Talk" items of an English Journal: "I learn from a provincial paper that before the Royal wedding Her Majesty sent special instructions to the bridesmaids that they were not to wear fringes or high heels, and not to tie their dresses back in the present indelicate fashion. The Queen has a hatred to fringes. Last year one lady appeared at a Drawing Room with her hair over her eyes. The next day she received a message from the Lord Chamberlin informing her that until her hair had grown she would not be required to attend any more drawing rooms. I am glad Her Majesty has set her face against such an idiotic custom."

Parasols at less than half price at Mouncey's.

A Fortune-Teller in Trouble.

"Under the head of "Crimes and Casualties," in the *Mail* of April 30th, we notice the following:—Perth, April 29th.—A brutal assault was yesterday made on an anti-Roman Catholic lecturer named Devlin by two young men named Kane and Sullivan. They kicked and beat him in a most inhuman manner. Kane was arrested and brought before the mayor this morning, found guilty, and committed for trial at the Assizes. Sullivan, who lives in the country, has not yet been arrested." It will be remembered that this is the same party who favoured our village for several days, a few months ago, revealing the hidden mysteries of the future to several of the young ladies and gentlemen of this place, and some older ones also.

25 yards of steamloom at Mouncey's, for $1.00.

The Small Pox at Marmora.

In another column will be found a letter from T. P. Pearce, Esq., Reeve of Marmora, giving some particulars relative to the epidemic which so alarmed that community during the past few months, as well as making public the joyful intelligence that the disease has been effectually stamped out. The number of deaths is not large, considering the malignant form the disease assumed when it first broke out, and, as Mr. Pearce says, they have great reason to be thankful, not only the residents of the village of Marmora, but the entire community, that it was so successfully confined to the very small area afflicted, and was unattended by more fatal results. To Mr. Pearce and the whole Council is deserving the highest praise, no niggardly or false economy preventing their taking such steps as was deemed advisable for the preservation of the lives of their fellow-men, and which has happily been attended with such good results.

Gold News.

No new developments have been made in regard to the reported gold discovery at Bannockburn, announced last week, further than that there is no doubt about several very rich specimens having been found on a farm belonging to Alexander Brown, Esq., of Belleville. Several parties from this place have since visited the place, but failed to discover anything of importance. It is believed, however, that the exact locality is, as yet, a secret. The discovery has, however, created a considerable amount of excitement.

Reports are in circulation that a rich "pocket" has been discovered at the Richardson Gold Mine, which is now being operated by the Bailey Bros., of Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Messrs. Stewart & Gray are still meeting with good success at the Feigel Gold Mine. A vein of valuable gold ore has lately been struck.

Fruit Trees, etc.

Mr. Geo. S. Robertson, the gentlemanly representative of Messrs. Stone & Wellington, nurserymen, Toronto, has been delivering the stock sold by him last summer, and we have been favored by an inspection of the same. It affords us pleasure to state that the stock was in every respect first-class. The fruit trees were far above anything we have seen come in to this section of country, while the currants, gooseberries, roses and ornamentals, of which they make a speciality (and deliver two-year-olds in small fruits) left nothing to be desired. We do not remember of seeing nursery stock so well and carefully packed, which shows that this firm are bound to give their patrons a first-class article in the very best condition. As a result of all this the patrons are loud in their praise of the firm, and we bespeak for them a largely increased sale when their representative comes amongst us again this season. We cheerfully recommend parties wanting anything in this line to give Messrs. Stone & Wellington their orders. Nurseries at Fontbill, Welland County, Ont.

The Late Drowning Accident.

The Apsley correspondent of the Peterboro *Daily Review* sends to that journal the following account of the drowning of George Rollins:—"The hasty report sent to you on the 26th of April was incorrect, as to the Christian name of the man who was drowned on Loon Lake. It was George Rollins who was drowned, not Matthew. It appears he was passing from one boom to another on the ice, which was very rotten. He carried his pike pole across his body, holding it by both hands, supposing, it is thought, that if the ice broke under his weight the pole would catch on the surrounding ice and bear him up, but it did not and he sank in 45 feet of water. He appears to have thrown his hat on the ice, as though conscious he would be drowned, and that would indicate where he had sunk. It was by that he was found. The accident occurred on the evening of Thursday, April 24th, and the body was not found till Friday. A messenger was sent to his friends in Madoc, as soon as it was known that he was drowned. On Saturday a team and four men were sent there with the remains. The deceased bore a good name amongst his companions. It is singular that the night before his death he called out in his sleep for some one to help his brother Matt, who was drowning. The Coroner was sent for, but did not attend. When found, Rollins had the pike pole grasped in both hands."

NEW COMET.—A cable despatch says that a comet is signalled from the Arcetri observatory at Salzburg. At present it is said to resemble a star of the eighth magnitude. Astronomers calculate that it will be large enough to be seen with the naked eye about the end of May.

Outlines of a Sermon.

Delivered by Rev. R. W. Meath to the Society of Oddfellows, on the occasion of their Anniversary celebration in this village on the 28th ult.

TEXT:

1 Peter, ii, 17. "Honour all Men; Love the Brotherhood; Fear God; Honour the King."

We have selected the subject announced for two reasons. First, because of its warming adaption to the circumstances that have lead to the assembling of the people, &c. Secondly, because the principles inculcated by the text are universally essential. The various clauses of the text suggest very naturally in order.

I.—*The fraternity of man.* "Honour all men."

There is much in the circumstances of our life to destroy and crush out, the affectionate remembrance that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," Acts xvii, 27. The cultivation of the fraternal spirit is therefore all-important, shown by—

1. The *unity of our origin.* All have sprung from one parentage, nations, peoples, languages, colors, &c., &c., so that wherever a representative of the race is found, he is "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh."

2. The *unity of our interests.* (1.) Have we a faith of the *future*, a hope of happiness in the life to come. They also have souls that need the consolations of the same good hope. From the "ends of the earth" *their* interests are *ours.* (2.) Have we the heritage of an enlightened and prosperous people. Others may be made happy and prosperous with like opportunities and advantages. We remark, therefore, he is the true and noble cosmopolitan, or "citizen of the world," who from the heart obeys the injunction, "Honour all men." This, *gentlemen*, is one of "the links that bind" in your association, friendship. Whenever and wherever you meet a fellow being, to remember and cherish the feelings of friendship towards him as a member of that one great family, 'tis yours to have friendship for all, and a helping hand whenever opportunity occurs.

II.—The second clause suggests to us the *claims of society.* "Love the Brotherhood."

1. Society demands more than a mere *nominal* acknowledgement of relationship. Acts, words, deeds, are necessary in expression of a healthy connection with society.

2. It, not alone in what is known as Christian life and association, but in all moral and benevolent organizations, is essentially true, love is the very nature and source of unity. It is *the* link that binds, that holds together, and without which we divide and fall, whether family, church, or other organization.

3. There could be no real friendship on the one hand, or truth on the other, where love, as the connecting link, is gone. Jesus taught the necessity and duty of love even for one's enemies, "Love your enemies," &c., &c.

4. As concerning society or organization, *love gives character*, and renders society desirable. It also elevates and inspires to a healthy altitude those who are exercised thereby. This also, gentlemen, we trust you cherish as a *principle* in your association, "Love the brotherhood."

III.—The third clause of the text points out the religious responsibility, &c. "Fear God."

1. Religion is a want, a felt need of our natures. We must not, therefore, *rely* on externals, subordinate, or foreign *agencies* or means, merely, for acceptance with God.

2. Rather let us eat and drink as from the table of God. "It is lawful to do good." Let all our works, therefore, be wrought in God, with an eye to His glory.

It is related by an African traveler that while among one of those idolatrous tribes he saw them with a graven image, or idol, uplifted on a long pole, and carrying it about as all could see. On inquiring he found it was their notion that they were always visible to their God, that his eye was on them, to reward them according to their works; therefore they exalted their god so as to regulate their conduct in His fear. Gentlemen, let me invite you in imitation of the same principle to "Sanctify the Lord God in your hearts,"—1st Peter, iii, 15; entertain correct conceptions of His character, remembering that God respects the person of no man, but rewardeth all according to their doings. "Fear God."

IV.—The fourth and last clause suggests that which we owe to the civil magistrate. "Honour the King."

1. Civil power and authority is of God. See *Prov.*, viii, 15, 16. "By me kings reign, and princes decree justice. By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth." Paul to the Rom., xiii, 1st to 8th verse urges and enforces subjection even in cases where it involves trial. See verse 5. Subject "for conscience sake."

2. The Bible enjoins upon you, gentlemen, as also upon all, not only to respect all men, and love for the brotherhood, but also loyalty to the throne. "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."

3. Anarchy, rebellion, treachery, *as a rule*, does not originate with truly pious people. The good have *suffered from*, but do not *approve of* insubordination. The rebellion of Korah, also of Absalom in Bible-history may serve as illustrations.

In conclusion, allow me to express a hope, and also of our faith in you, gentlemen, that the principles set forth in the subject in hand you studiously seek to cherish and obey "Honour all men, Love the brotherhood, Fear God, Honour the King."

Tweed, March 3rd, 1879.

To Charles Clairmont, Marmora.

Can get Sisters of Charity from Kingston as nurses, provided authoritive procure temporary hospital.

THOMAS DAVIS.

"*Grip* is sorry that he cannot have this brief telegram printed in gold, as it deserves to be. It is from the Catholic Priest at Hungerford, to one of his parishioners in Marmora, where the small pox had broken out in several Protestant families.

No Catholic was afflicted, but the reverend father, with a true Christian heart is the presence of trouble was pastor to all alike. It need scarcely be said that the Sisters of Charity gladly consented to go on this mission as soon as word was sent them, but happily it was found that there was no ground for apprehension as to the disease spreading. This manifestation of brotherly love must be grateful to all who have a regard for the well being of his country.

Grip lays aside his jester's garb to grasp the hand of good Father Davis and say, "God bless your reverence, would we had more like you in all the churches!"—*Grip.*

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—As there has been a good deal of anxiety, not only in our own municipality, but in those adjoining, respecting the small pox, I wish to say we consider it now entirely stamped out. There has been over fifty cases, with nine deaths. We have reason to be thankful it has not taken more. No expense has been spared to prevent its spread, and great credit is due the parties who have had the disease in their houses, by their attention to the orders of the Council. The expense to the corporation will be about $400, and the indirect loss to the trade can hardly be computed. Now that we consider it safe I thought it well to let the public know through your journal.

Yours,
T. P. PEARCE.

Marmora, April 30, 1879

Risked his Life for a Robin.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—On the 27th inst., about noon, I with others witnessed a most dangerous feat performed to save the life of a robin. On the lot owned by Mr Dale, on Bellins and Coleraine streets in this village, there stands a tall elm tree, and on one of its topmost branches, about sixty feet from the ground, a robin was observed to be fastened by a thread or hair. In its struggles to be free it would momentarily alight on the limb, but more frequently drop below it and there swing by one leg for a time, and again and again make ineffectual struggles to be free, while those looking were thinking what could be done to save it. John Meath, a young man in my employ, resolved to free the robin, and at once went to work with a will to do it. He climbed the tree, got out on the limb, and found that a linen thread was fastened to one of the robin's legs, and also fast on the limb of the tree. He cut the thread and gave the bird its liberty, and got safely down from the perilous height.

Sir, I question whether another person could be found in Madoc to perform such a feat, or risk his life for a robin.

Yours, &c.
JOHN FRANCIS

Madoc, April 29th 1879

TO BE LET.

A GOOD FARM of 100 acres, composed of the south half of lot 7, 13th concession of Huntingdon, nicely situated on Moira Lake, and near the Village of Madoc. Well cleared. Apply to

CAPT. NORMAN, Millbridge,
Or to Gream & Henderson,
Solicitors, Madoc. 107

Village Lot for Sale.

LOT No. 1, on the East side of Durham Street, as laid down on the plan of the Village of South Hastings, for Charles Kirk. This lot is most eligibly situated for a dwelling house, as it commands a fine view of the whole village of Madoc. For terms apply to

ALBERT SMALLFIELD,
108-13w Renfrew, Ont.

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the united Townships of Marmora and Lake will be held in the Town Hall, Marmora Village, on Monday, May 26th, 1879, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., when appeals against the Assessment will be heard and tried, in conformity with the Statutes. All parties interested will please to govern themselves accordingly

W. PHILLIPS,
Clerk.

Marmora, April 22nd, 1879.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

The Canada Permanent

Loan and Savings Co'y

TORONTO, ONT.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased.

Apply to

S. D. ROSS, MADOC.

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Comp'y.

All Losses Promptly Settled.

Office at the Store of Sydmer Ross & Co.

Madoc, April 15th, 1879. 107

TO THE ELECTORS!

—OF—

North Hastings.

Having been urged by many old and influential friends in the Riding to become a candidate at the next election for the Ontario Legislature, and having received assurances from all parts of the Riding of a hearty support, I have decided to announce myself as a candidate.

An experience of nineteen years in the County Council, ten of which I filled the Warden's chair, has given me an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of the Constituency, and should be of value to me in trying to serve the Riding if returned as a member to the Legislature.

If elected I shall seek as a Conservative to work with the Conservative Party—for the general interests of the Province and for North Hastings particularly, while at the same time I will not be a party hack or yield up my judgment at the beck of a party leader, for the purpose of a factious party policy.

I shall consider it my bounden duty to do all in my power to develope the vast resources of the northern part of this County, consisting as they do of large agricultural districts, forests of timber, and extensive beds of minerals, and to aid generally in such legislation as will advance the best interests of the Province.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. WOOD.

MADOC, Feb'y 8th, 1879.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker

AND

Jeweler,

MADOC, ONT.

A GOOD STOCK OF

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, and

JEWELRY,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

U CAN GET

BETTER

FURNITURE,

AND

MORE OF IT,

For Less Money

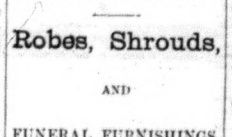
—AT—

M. MAYBEE'S,

than at any shop in the County.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

UNDERTAKING



ALL SIZES OF

Coffins & Caskets

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Robes, Shrouds,

AND

FUNERAL FURNISHINGS.

M. MAYBEE.

Madoc, April 22nd, 1879.

$20,000 TO LOAN.

AT THE LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER,
87 Solicitor, &c., Stirling

Agents, Read This.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address,

SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-1m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East halves of Lots Nos. 25 and 26, in the Eighth concession of Madoc, will be sold cheap. Apply to the publishers of the REVIEW, Madoc, or to

H. HOLDEN,
95-6m Shannonville.

VALUABLE

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd con., township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in the vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage House, Stables, and all necessary outbuildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc Village.

Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd con. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.

Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned.

JAS. O'HARA, Jr.

Madoc, March 29th, 1877.

LOW PRICES

JUST ARRIVED,

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRIED APPLES,

Which will be sold at $1.25 a bushel.

Clover, Timothy, and Hungarian Seed.

A general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and a large stock of

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

Confectionery, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

AUTHORIZED SCHOOL BOOKS

AND STATIONERY.

N. D. PETERS.

Madoc, April 16th, 1879.

John Robertson's

new advertisement

will appear next week.

NOTICE!

Parties in need of Furniture will find it to their advantage to call on

W. T. WHITE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—First Session.

OTTAWA, April 23.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

After routine, several petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Committee on the Chinese Labor question be empowered to employ a shorthand reporter.

On motion of Mr. Rochester the Ottawa Agricultural Bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Bixbey introduced a bill to further secure the independence of Parliament. The chief object of the bill was to prevent any connection between the Dominion and Local Governments.

Mr. Orton drew attention to a very extraordinary memorial which had been laid on the table of the House, but which had not been read. He was going on to refer to the subject when he was called to order.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the memorial could not be received or considered, therefore the hon. member for Centre Wellington could not speak with regard to it.

Mr. DeCosmos asked that certain papers moved for on the 20th of February should be brought down. Only a portion of them had been furnished to the House.

Hon. Dr. Tupper said the matter would be attended to.

Mr. Dodd called attention to the fact that his name had been omitted from the division list last night and on a former occasion. He asked that the mistake should be rectified.

The items rolled beams, iron bridges, mill He (Tilley) would leave it to the House to judge whether he or the hon. member for Gloucester had been telling the truth when the latter gentleman had contradicted him a few evenings since. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kneeland rose with rather a downcast appearance and contradicted the evidence which had been adduced against him. He denounced the journals referred to as having been most bitter, partisan and unscrupulous, and persisted in denying that he had asked a St. John audience to give Mr. Tilley a hearing. He went on at considerable length try ing to show that he never had any recollection of any rowdyism in St. John.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said that no gentleman in the House had a more bitter memory than the member for Gloucester. He thought it a great pity his (Anglin's) memory had failed him on this occasion.

Mr. Wallace read from the St. John *Telegraph* an extract from the report of the meeting referred to, which, he claimed, did not support Mr. Tilley's statement.

After remarks from several other members the matter dropped, and the discussion of the tariff items was resumed.

Irons and mill cranks, locomotive engines and others of iron were passed without discussion.

On the item of iron and steel screws,

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Cartwright, Patterson, Flint, Jones and others till six o'clock, when the Speaker left the chair.

After Recess.

The bill to authorize the Trustees of the Toronto Savings Bank to sell and convey to the Home Savings and Loan Company (limited) was passed through Committee, read a third time and passed.

The consideration of the tariff was resumed and a number of items were passed without discussion.

On the items of lead and manufactures thereof,

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie asked if there were any manufactories of lead bars in the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said he believed there was one at Kingston, though it was not doing much.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said he understood an agreement had been entered into to give them certain duties.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said there was no arrangement made so far as he was aware. It was expected that about $13,000 revenue would be derived from this—in case manufactories should not be increased, but it was hoped that they would be benefited.

On boots and shoes,

Hon. Mr. Tilley said that no additional revenue was expected on these articles.

On oil cloth for floors,

Hon. Mr. Tilley explained that about $4,000 additional revenue was expected, but the Government hoped that the manufacture would be increased.

On the item opium, for smoking,

Mr. Jones suggested that the article should be prohibited. As the Finance Minister was a temperance man and favorable to prohibition, he was surprised that his principles had not been applied to this noxious drug.

Hon. Mr. Tilley congratulated the member for Gloucester on his conversion to prohibition principles. Only last session that gentleman had made a speech against any prohibition measures being passed. His conversion was truly a remarkable one, with regard to opium the Government had decided that if the Chinese would have it to smoke they would have to pay for it dearly. The price was about $11 a pound, and the duty of $5 a pound, even if only two-thirds as much was consumed as last year, give $25,000 additional revenue.

Mr. Anglin said he did not object to the duty on the drug, which was often in medical as a medicine, but for smoking it should be prohibitive.

The item was passed.

On paintings, drawings, etc.,

Mr. Mackenzie called attention to the fact that a duty was placed on everything connected with art. He hoped that before the next session some change with regard to these would be seen to be necessary.

Hon. Mr. Tilley pointed out that paintings in oil by masters of well known merit were admitted free, and the duties levied in this direction were placed upon luxuries.

After some further discussion the item passed.

On paper of various kinds,

Hon. Mr. Tilley explained that last year the value of paper imported was $189,142, and the duties collected $23,139. It was expected that $67,000 additional revenue would be received after allowing for increased manufactures in the Dominion.

The item passed, as did also perfumery, ejacolatres, pitch, plaster.

On the item plaster of Paris,

Mr. Charlton said that as this article was a fertilizer it ought not be subject to such a high duty. He thought it would be oppressive on the agricultural interests.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said there were mountains of plaster in the country only waiting to be ground, and the Government could not see why it should not be ground in the country, instead of, as had been the case in Nova Scotia, sending the plaster to the States and having it ground and then bringing it back.

The item passed.

Plated ware, plates engraved on wood, playing cards, pianoforte and pomades were passed without discussion.

There was a lengthy discussion on the item of printing presses, several members of the Opposition protesting against the duty as a hardship, especially with regard to the better kinds of presses.

On the item of salt,

Mr. Cameron (Huron) spoke at length, urging that the duty was unfair to the Canadian salters.

The item passed.

The items from saltpetre to Cologne water were passed without discussion.

On the item wines of all kinds,

Mr. Anglin objected to the duties on light wines, as it would have a tendency to shut these wines out of the country. As the Finance Minister wanted ale and other light beverages made the general drink he should not have imposed this duty.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said the Government had considered this question and had decided that if drink must be indulged in, it would be better to have it ale or beer instead of strong drink.

After full explanations as to the negotiations with France, the item passed.

On the item of shovels and other mechanical tools,

Mr. Rochester said axes and other tools were made in Canada of a superior quality and more suited to stand the climate than those made in the States.

Mr. Charlton affirmed the contrary, and Mr. Snowball agreed with him.

Item passed.

On dressed fire stone 20 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie asked if this duty was intended to be prohibitive.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said practically it would be so, but there was plenty of stone in the country. He produced a sample from Ontario bearing a certificate that it was equal to any Ohio free stone.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was of opinion that in Western Canada there was no stone to approach the Cleveland stone, and it would have to be got whatever duty was imposed.

Mr. McDougall said he had been in business in the Western Peninsula and he had shipped tons of stone to Toronto, which prominent builders declared to be far superior to any stone that came from Dundas and all along from that town to Hamilton, this stone could be obtained. It was not so easily worked, perhaps, as the Ohio stone, but it was there and it could be worked.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the stone referred was totally unfit for the purposes for which the Ohio stone alone is fit.

After some further discussion the item passed.

On the item of sugar a protracted discussion ensued, Messrs. Cartwright, Cameron (Huron), Mackenzie and others declaring that under the new tariff the price of sugar would be largely increased to the consumer.

Hon. Mr. Tilley ably defended the duty and showed that the duty would sugar not be dearer, but it would be much purer than the people of Canada had been accustomed to for several years. Besides this, the Canadian refiners would give employment to a large number of hands.

Mr. Bunting made a really excellent and conclusive speech, demolishing the arguments of the hon. gentlemen opposite. He read from an old budget speech of Hon. Mr. Cartwright's to show that that gentleman had tried to impose a tax far higher protective tariff on sugar than the one now in operation. He gave some valuable information concerning the impurities of American sugar, and altogether demonstrated that the new tariff would operate to the general benefit.

After some further discussion it was arranged that the sugar items should be carried, and the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, April 24.

After routine, the Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The House went into committee to consider the following resolution: "That it is expedient to consolidate, amend and simplify the Acts respecting Weights and Measures."

The resolution was passed through committee and a Bill founded on it was introduced by the Hon. M. Baby and read a first time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pope (P. E. I.) the House went into committee on the resolutions in reference to the Supreme Court Commission, the objects of which were to empower the commissioners to readjust the tariff of rates and dues to be levied in said harbor, and to make amendments for a regular tariff of rates of tonage by which undue exaction may be prevented.

The resolutions were passed and read a second time and a bill founded on them was read a first time.

Resolutions were passed through committee as follows: For the establishment of a harbor commission for Pictou, North Sydney, N. S.; for the appointment of police constables to do duty at the harbor of Pictou, N. S.; For the amendment of the Pilotage Act, 1873, by limiting the exemption of coasting vessels from pilotage certificates to those of ships inspected in Canada; For the amendment of the Seaman's Act 1873 by extending the provisions of the thirty-second section thereof to ships of any tonnage, and providing that no ship shall go to sea until all the requirements of the said Act shall have been complied with.

Bills founded on the resolutions were introduced and read a first time.

Hon. Dr. Tupper moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Truro and Pictou Railway Transfer Act 1877.

Mr. Anglin thought the provisions of the bill would be prejudicial to the interests of Mr. Gregory, a contractor for the building of the road who had a claim of some $80,000.

Hon. Dr. Tupper said the most favorable arrangement had been made in the bill to secure the interests of Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Bascom moved that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to a Committee of the Whole, for further consideration.

After a lengthy discussion the amendment was lost, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The discussion of the tariff items was resumed.

On the item of tobacco,

Mr. Houde suggested that there should be a duty on imported cigars to protect the manufacturing, so as to give native tobacco a chance. He also suggested a reduction of the excise duty on Canadian tobacco.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said the attention of the Government had been called to the subject, but it was surrounded with difficulties, owing to the relationship of the United States excise duty. He pointed out that the Government had reduced the excise duty on Canadian tobacco from ten to four cents. The finances of the country required this duty.

The item passed.

On the item vegetables,

Mr. Anglin complained that this duty would fall heavily on the people of St. John, who were dependent on the United States for early vegetables.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said that in the case of early vegetables, which depended upon the climate rather than on the producers, the consumers would, no doubt, pay the duty. He would admit, for the comfort of hon. gentlemen opposite, that the $20 or $24,000 expected from vegetables would come from the consumer.

On item manufactures of woolens,

Mr. Tilley said the duty was in accordance with the views of the hon. gentlemen opposite, inasmuch as it was imposed in order to build up that trade in Canada, and must be beneficial to the working classes.

Mr. Burpee said owing to the importation of wool free under the new tariff, the quantity used in manufactures in Cornwall would be more than doubled. He stated that the wages paid to employees in the mill during last year was $50,000 dollars. One result of the tariff had been that the warehouses of the mills in Cornwall were only a short time ago overflowing with their manufactured goods, while at the present time they were 15 weeks behind with their orders. This gratifying change was undoubtedly the work of the National Policy.

Mr. Oliver demanded that the Government should, in a no dance with their promise before the elections, place a duty on wool. He continued speaking till six o'clock, when the Speaker left the chair.

After recess.

Mr. Oliver resumed the debate on the woollen duties. He declared himself a free trader in principle, but urged that there was a class of cases in which a duty on American wool competed, and which, therefore, should be protected.

After some further discussion the item passed.

The remaining items of resolution 11 were passed without debate.

Resolution 12, containing the items proposed for the Inland Revenue, was, on the motion of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, passed en bloc.

Resolution 13, exempting certain products of Newfoundland from customs duties, was passed.

Resolutions 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in reference to the excise duties, were adopted after a brief discussion.

Hon. Mr. Tilley introduced a bill founded on the tariff resolutions, which was read a first time amid the applause of the Ministerial members.

The House adjourned at 10.45.

OTTAWA, April 25.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

After routine,

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) replied in the affirmative.

The item passed.

On item, Salaries of House of Commons, $58,336.

Mr. Anglin complained that he had not been paid up to the date of the appointment of his successor, as had been done in the case of his predecessor. The Deputy Minister of Justice had decided that he was not entitled to it. He considered that opinion was erroneous, and he asked the Minister of Justice his opinion on the question.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) said he would give his decision at an early date. He was not quite prepared for the question then.

The item passed.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie called attention to the fact that an unusually large number of sessional clerks had been in the employ of the Government during the present session. He thought the number was altogether too large.

After some remarks by Mr. Mills,

Hon. Mr. Macdonald said the hon. gentleman opposite, who had themselves been in the habit of employing large numbers of sessional clerks.

The matter was discussed for some time, and, at the request of Mr. Mackenzie, was allowed to stand till a future day.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) expressed regret that a vote had not been asked to meet the expenses in connection with the consolidation of the laws, for which $8,000 had been spent last year.

On the item, Expenses in connection with the care of Public Archives,

Hon. Mr. Mills indulged in a lengthy comment by way of objecting to the expenditure.

Sir John Macdonald said the hon. gentleman must have been playing the role of Rip Van Winkle. He was quite unaware of the last five years, during which time the late Government had been spending money for taking care of the public archives.

Item passed.

On the item, Salaries of immigration agents and employees, $22,950.

Mr. Anglin called attention to the fact that last year the gentlemen on the Government side had made objection to this vote.

On the item, Traveling expenses of traveling agents, $7,000.

Hon. Mr. Rochester hoped this would not be applied to paying emigrant agents for going about canvassing in elections. He charged that the emigration agent in Ottawa had gone through the county of Carleton during the last election working in the interest of the late Government.

Hon. Mr. Mills wanted to know what class of immigrants the Hon. Minister proposed to bring out.

Mr. McMillan said the Minister of Agriculture had already pointed out the class of immigrants which he thought it best to bring to the country. The class of people it was thought best not to bring was the laboring class, which would get into competition with the labor of the country. If immigrants were brought of the tenant farmer class they would, no doubt, be of much benefit. He objected strongly to so many children being sent out to Canada, as many of them became vagrants.

After some further discussion,

Hon. Mr. Macdonald asked if Mr. Kingsmill had returned to England.

Hon. Mr. Pope (Compton) replied that he had.

The item passed.

On the item, Cattle quarantine, $10,000.

Hon. M. Cartwright asked if the Government intended to put an end to the cattle quarantine when there was no occasion.

Hon. Mr. Pope (Compton) thought not as it would never do to run the risk of having Canadian cattle slaughtered at the port of arrival in England.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie complimented the Hon. Minister on the steps he had taken in the matter. He agreed that it would never do to have cattle quarantined.

In reply to Mr. Cartwright,

Hon. Mr. Pope (Compton), said there had been no disease found among cattle exported from Canada during the last three or four weeks. He further said, in reply to Mr. Anglin, that he had enquired of the Privy Council in England if, in the Canadian Government publication of the port of entry they would admit inspected American cattle to pass as Canadian cattle; and the reply received during the past week was that there was no alternative but to accede to the request.

The item passed, and the Committee rose, reported and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 10.45.

OTTAWA, April 26.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

After routine,

Mr. Bourassa presented a petition from Montreal merchants praying for legislation against mercantile agencies. The petition stated that a great amount of injury was done to Mercantile interests by false and malicious reports disseminated by these agencies.

Hon Dr. Tupper laid on the table a return showing the claims of the Government against the estate of Welland.

Hon. Dr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend and consolidate the Railway Act of 1868 and amendments thereto.

In reply to Mr. Yeo,

Hon. Dr. Tupper said that papers relating to the bonding of a branch railway from the Baie Verte railway to Cape Tormentine and also a branch railway from the Provincial railway of Prince Edward Island to Cape Traverse has been received a few days ago, but he had not had time to lay them before the Government.

On motion of Mr. Kaulbach the petitions from the Detroit Tunnel Company and Detroit & Canada Bridge Company were received and read.

After Recess

Mr. Speaker read a message from the Senate reporting that passed a bill allowing the construction of a bridge over the Ottawa River by the G. M. O. & O. R.

Also reporting a bill for the relief of Anna Eliza Campbell.

Mr. Macdougall moved the first reading of the latter, which was carried.

Bill to amend an Act intituled, "an Act respecting the International Railway," passed in the 39th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was read a third time.

Mr. McCarthy moved the House into Committee on bill to repeal the Act 37 Vic. to facilitate the construction and maintenance of marine electric telegraphs.

The bill was passed through Committee, read a third time and passed.

The following bills were also passed through Committee read a third time and passed

To remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 - Mr McCarthy

To make the Act of four a public holiday by the name of Dominion Day - Mr. Somerville (Northumberland)

Mr. McDougall (Stormont) moved the second reading of the bill to provide for extending some overtaken sections of the canals of the Crown. He explained that under the existing law defendants in suits instituted by the Crown, even though they should be acquitted, could not get their costs. He thought this was wrong, and his bill asked for an amendment of this difficulty.

Sir John Macdonald said the bill required the assent of the Crown, and as that had not been obtained it could not be proceeded with. After some further discussion the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Flint's motion for a statement showing the reason why Lucie Lavoie, of the steamer Simonski, had been dismissed was taken up.

Hon. Dr. Tupper repeated his statement made on a former occasion that Captain Lavoie had not been dismissed. He was perfectly willing, however, to bring down the papers asked for. Motion agreed to.

Mr. Mayne moved the second reading of the bill fixing the rate of interest in Canada, and prohibiting usury. He explained that the object of his bill was to protect the agricultural classes, many of whom were ruined by the exorbitant rates of interest charged by the lenders. He thought this trouble was one of the chief causes of the large number of insolvencies.

Hon. Mr. Tilley opposed the bill, as he thought it would be unwise to disturb existing legislation. The question was too serious a one to be dealt with when the House had so little time at its disposal.

Mr. Mayne regretted he could not withdraw the bill. He wished to obtain an expression of opinion from the members for the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, both of which were peculiarly interested in it.

Mr. Plumb moved the three months hoist.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie declared himself heartily in favor of the course taken by the Finance Minister.

The House divided on the amendment, which was carried. Yeas, 97; nays, 68.

Hon. Dr. Tupper laid on the table the first report of the Canada Pacific Railway Co. He hoped in the course of two or three days to bring down the second portion of the report with a map.

Sir John Macdonald announced that the House would sit on Saturday next when other than Government orders would be taken up.

The House adjourned at 11.

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The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

After routine,

Mr. Bourassa presented a petition from Montreal merchants praying for legislation against mercantile agencies. The petition stated that a great amount of injury was done to Mercantile interests by false and malicious reports disseminated by these agencies.

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THE SAYING OF THE COLORS.

The following verses have reference to the battle of Isandhlwana, fought January 22nd when two young subalterns Lieut. Coghill and Melvill, officers of the British military staff (their way through the ranks of the Zulus, bearing the Queen's Colors, succeeded. Both were terribly their comrades Neville, Melville with the colors wrapped round his body:

"Twas a morning of misty mornings, at the opening of the year,
We crossed into the Zululand, and gave a British cheer,
We—second the savage hordes could not our dis-
Spirits withstand
As we boldly went to meet them in their own
Zululand.
We talked of what we'd done before and what
again we'd do.
Although they were so many, and although we
were so few.
For the glory of our colors filled each gallant
soldier's breast,
And the proud thought that we all thought was—
to dare and die our best.

We marched into the Zululand, it might be
miles a score,
We pitched our tents, and ready stood to fight
one battle more.
One battle more to most of us, the last we were
to fight,
For they came down in their thousands, each a
fiend in spirit,
In thousands, too, we mowed them down—but
still they came again.
Brave Melville and poor Coghill were the last
among the slain,
But they bore away their colors, as they pressed
them to their breast.
Then died, as should a soldier—having dared and
done their best.

We did not turn but there we stood till every
round was spent,
And every ball had told its tale until the last was
sent,
And then to right, to left of us they closed—still
on, to one.
Then we knew and the brave our gallant Colonel
spoke the word,
As we still faced the Zulus, upon that fatal day,
Nine hundred British Boys were stark beneath the
moonlight lay.
And this is the record of the battle that will shine
beyond the rest.
With the saving of the colors, found upon a hero's
breast

J. C. CARPENTER, London *Graphic*.

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

The Children.

The children! ah, the children!
Your innocent, joyous, loving children!
Your daughters with souls of sunshine!
Your sturdy, laughing sons.

Look long at their happy faces,
Drink love from their sparkling eyes,
(For the sorrowful days of childhood
How soon it withers and dies.

A few fast vanishing summers,
A season or twain at least,
Then—the world claims each, perfected.
"What is it my heart hath lost?"

Purchasing you see by the hearth-stone
Some June, stately and proud,
With a fickle or faithless, blue-eyed eyes
Flash out from the golden cloud.

Of lavish and beautiful treases
That, wantonly floating, stray
O'er the white of a throat and bosom
More fair than blossoms in May.

And perchance you mark their brothers—
Young heroes who spurn the sod
With the fervor of antique knighthood,
And the air of a Grecian God.

But where, ah! where are the children,
Your household fairies of yesterday?
Alack! they are dead, and the grave has had
For ever and evermore.

—*Paul Hayne.*

Good Manners.

'Tis a rule of manners to avoid exaggeration. A lady friend of mine is addicted to use easily and too much. In man or woman, the face and the person lose power when they are on the strain to express admiration. A young lady confesses her superiority by her hat. Why need you, who are not a gossip, talk as a gossip, and tell eagerly what the neighbors or the journals say? State your opinion without mystery. The hat is not the question. Make sure your companion that some good news or some bad, you remain in good heart and good mind. Which is the best news you can possibly communicate. Self-confidence, which we have in you there a noisy, sensual savage, which you are to keep down, and turn all his strength to your use. Take, for example: What a sensechal and detective is laughter! It seems to require several generations of education to train a squeaking or a shouting baby into a quiet man. Sometimes, when in almost all expressions the Choctaw and the slave have been worked out of him a coarse nature still betrays itself in his contemptible squeak of joy. The great gain is not to shine, not to conquer your companion—then you learn nothing but conceit—but to find a companion who knows what you do not; to talk with him and be overthrown horse and foot, with utter destruction of all your logic and learning. There is a defeat that is useful. Then you can see the real and the counterfeit. Some one you know will adopt the art of war that has defeated you. You will ride to battle horsed on the very logic which you found irresistible. You will accept the feeble truth, instead of the solemn, customary lie. When people come to see us, we foolishly prattle, least we be inhospitable. But things said for conversation are chaff, rags. Don't say things. What you are stands out from the while, and thunders so that I can't hear what you say to the contrary. A lady of my acquaintance said, "I don't care so much for what they say as I do for what makes them say it." The law of the table is beauty—a respect to the common sort of all the guests. Everything is unreasonable which is private to two or three or any other portion of the company. Tact never violates for a moment this law; never intrudes the orders of the house, the table, the drive, the walk, at the expense, or professional pride, of any one. We never "talk shop" before company. Lovers abstain from caresses, and haters from hostilities, which they act in one parlor with common friends. Would we codify the laws that should reign in households, and whose daily transgression annoys and mortifies us, and destroys our happiness in life, we must learn to return every day with sacrifices. Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.

—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

Sensible Advice to Young Children.

Encourage the pupil to look off the book frequently, to change the focus of sight by regarding some distant object. It is not enough to look around upon the room, one must be directed to something which is to be clearly seen, like a picture or a motto upon the wall, or a bit of decoration. The greatest danger to the eyes of children is from the protracted effort to focus the printed page. It is simply barbarous, the way we used to be "worked" in school, when we looked off the book. It is easy for a child of ordinary to know the difference between the resting of the eye and the idle gazing around that cannot be allowed. I regard this as the Philippians, and they are prayed of it as the most profile of truths.—*Educational Weekly.*

How to Pay a Compliment.

To pay a compliment is to tell the truth, and to tell it as though you meant it. And the only way to do it is to mean it. If a girl is pretty or accomplished; if she plays well, or sings well, or dances well, or talks well, if, in a word, she pleases, why, in the name of common sense, shouldn't she be told of it? Don't hint it out before every body. That would seem to embarrass her, feel uncomfortable, and make you appear ridiculous. Say it quietly when opportunity offers, but say it strongly, and let her understand that you mean it, so that there may be no mistake about it. But don't say it "officially." Formality is about the coldest thing known. More than one good deed has been spoiled by being done "in form." Formality is the trouble to say a pleasant thing about a toilet that he liked, and many of fashion's follies have been given up because some one who has a dispassionate phase concerning them on the part of their gentlemen friends. A bewitching little blonde, good beauty once said to a gentleman, "I like to have people admire my hair, it seems to some so easy and natural." In general terms, it may be said that it is always proper to say an agreeable thing than a disagreeable one, better for all parties. A gallant who, when a young lady stepped on his foot while dancing and asked pardon said, "Don't mention it, a dainty little foot like that wouldn't hurt a dancer." Of course, it was untrue, but delicious felt more comfortable than the bore who, when his foot was stepped on, roared out, "That's right, climb all over me with your great clumsy hoofs."—*Boston Transcript.*

Death From Tight Lacing.

An outspoken English clergyman, the Rev. H. R. Haweis recently called the women of his parish to task for criminal ignorance and thoughtlessness in tight lacing. Perhaps there are American ladies who will be nervous when they read his deliberation of newspaper reports in three "Whereas" and "Resolved" clauses on the relic and splendor of the dead; the end is drawn quickly across the page, and we can see the little physician of souls as well as of bodies sitting in prolonged meditation, to wonder what grief is against those agonized prayers those eloquent tears, those supplications which were days and nights of anguish, which were days poured out over his trade bed. He knows those two—the priest and the sinner—pay a sort of sympathetic bond.

One thing the world war drawn so close as to you to-day that glorious apparitment, and hear the story, repeat each another which is sacred, will be pronounced in the Death from natural causes. Let no such flattering unction to your soul. Death from run in the liver and corn on the heart, produced by tight lacing. These are the very words of a leading physician of the day to me. I plead for nothing impossible—for nothing which cannot be and which is not accomplished every day by sensible women in the best circles. Many plead for the mitigation of a public exposure against which our present fashion of following the natural lines of the body, instead of creating false ones, protest as loudly as do the doctors themselves. I want you to be reasonable, and, knowing the terrors of the tight lace of which I speak, I pray to be persuasive; and this is the spirit in which I plead with you this morning against the evils of excessive compression in tight lacing, that irreparable outrage upon the human skeleton—that fatal attack upon the sacred organs of circulation, respiration and nutrition."

A DRUNKARD'S DEVICE.

What Men are Driven to by the Alcohol Habit.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* tells the following story of a young man who was taken to a house for inebriates for treatment: "He is a bad case," said the gentleman who handed him over to Mr. Coles, "and yet he has some good in him. He is one of the most generous of men in drink. He is not, but he is never happy except when in drink; yet when I get him in good society and occupy his mind with pure things, he seems to forget that there is hell. I think you can do him good. Get him out of his present condition and give him to me clothed in his right mind, and I think I can manage to save him. He's tricky, so I advise you for my sake and for his sake to watch him."

"Leave him to me," said Mr. Coles.

In three days Mr. Coles had brought the young man through all the dangers of *delirium tremens* and had placed him, as it were, on his feet. The danger was passed. All that was required was a push. "Now I look out for my man's part, and the cure was complete.

"How do you feel?" said Mr. Coles when his patient had recovered his senses.

"Very well indeed, sir, and I would like one last drink, you know, before I part company with it forever."

"You shall have it," was the reply, and five minutes later the young person was regaled with a big drink of the bromide of potassa.

"Much obliged to you, Mr. Coles," said the patient. "I'm all right now. God bless you for your kindness."

Mr. Coles gathered up the young man's clothes in his arms, including his boots and shoes, and locked the door on them.

"There, my boy," said Mr. Coles to himself, "when you want to get out of this establishment you've got to summon me," and perfectly satisfied that the young man could not get out without his assistance, Mr. Coles applied his thoughts to other subjects.

The patient was determined to procure some spirits. His room was two stories from the street, but there was a pipe that ran from the roof to the ground, a water spout.

"I can descend by that," said he.

He looked around for his clothes—they were gone. He found nothing but his women's old slippers. The money he had in his pocket when he was brought to the asylum, was in the bureau-drawer of his room. Mr. Coles had not thought to take it with him. The young man tore the sheets of his bed into strips and wound the strips around his legs, making a pair of pantaloons; then he took a comforter from his bed, cut holes in it for his arms, and thus made a tolerably nice dressing gown. With the dressing gown made from the comforter, the pantaloons made from the sheets, the old sheets, the pair of slippers, he thought himself well dressed. Only one thing was wanting—a hat. Going into the bath-room, he found a large sponge. He cut a slit in this with his razor, and putting his head into the slit, he had a fur hat at once. Then raising his window he stepped outside and slid down the water-spout, with the money in his possession when he came into the institution in the crown of his sponge hat.

Half an hour after Mr. Coles went up-stairs to converse with his patient, but behold! the bird had flown!

"Well," said Mr. Coles, "he must have gone out naked, and of course he will be immediately arrested. I will find him at the police station."

But Mr. Coles on passing a bar-room on his way to the station, heard a noise of great hilarity, and, thinking that he recognized the voice of his patient, dropped in. There he was, with his dressing gown, sponge hat, and his skin tight pantaloons, the center of an admiring circle, drinking whiskey punches and retiling off jokes at the rate of twenty a minute.

"I give in," said Mr. Coles.

"Take a drink, old fellow," said the inebriate, with drunken familiarity.

The offer was declined, and the portsenguly-clothed patient was induced to return to the Home.

A SPRING ELOPEMENT.

He was poor; she was young; her parents were sensible. He was forbidden to enter the house and she to leave it. Her chamber was in the second story and underneath the window was a grape-arbor or rack. At the hour appointed for love's adventure he made the prearranged signal from a shady corner of the street and she answered it. She had a change of clothing safely stowed away in a valise which she had borrowed from her brother and hidden in the grape. She opened the window and lowered the valise to the ground. Then crawling out of the window and straddling one of the rafters of the grape-rack, she crept down to the end of it, where, as it were, shinned it for the ground. Everything looked auspicious, and they were in great glee, when to her horror she happened to observe that her mother had taken off all her boots instead of her shoes, which she had taken off in her room, and had forgotten to throw out upon the grass. This was a sad state of affairs, as it would not look well for a young lady to go travelling among strangers with a pair of rubbers, and nothing else in the form of shoe-leather; and besides, as it was damp and cold, her health might be endangered. Just what to do greatly distressed their ardent young hearts. A proposition that he should climb up to the room and get the shoes was not favorably entertained by the dashing young man; but while they were discussing it their pretty little scheme suddenly collapsed. The big brother turned up unexpectedly at the front door. The girl sat down on the door-step and burst into tears and her lover disappeared over the fence with tremendous agility. There was a domestic tableau in the parlor and the young lady was sent to bed.

SUICIDAL WIVES.

Increasing Tendency to Self-Destruction Among Women.

London Lancet.

Cases in which wives have been driven or impelled to suicide by the sorrows of their matrimonial experience are becoming numerous. This is a matter of melancholy significance. The worthy and sagacious Pepys most generally by quotation, when the suicidal impulse is awakened represents an amount and intensity of social misery which can scarcely be exaggerated. The facilities for obtaining a divorce have, during the last half century, been increased, and judicial separation, now practically within the reach of all classes, but the evil this relaxation of the once inexorable law was expected to remedy, to redress or mitigate grows at a pace that startles the reader. Disappointment of matrimonial rapturous expectations, the loss of an uncomfortable prospective, ill-tempered and the weak in mind are driven to desperation, and fall victims to an insane impulse to self-destruction. The frequency of such occurrences indicates a very terrible state of matters, and one which, unless we turn from passing notice. The law protecting the property of wives from their husbands appears to be effective enough to meet the pecuniary needs of the case, but something more than the safe guard of property is requisite. Peace of mind is of greater value than money. The suicidal tendency of this social grievance, there may need to be such a change in the law as will afford still greater facilities for complete separation, if not for divorce, or cases of recurrent and self-sacrificed life will multiply, and the misery, of which suicide is the extreme expression, will be found to increase. "Can two walk together except they be agreed?" was a question stated as one that has called for an argument in the Sage of Hosea. The proposition had other to be unanswerable for so wise a sage and sympathetic.

One thing the world war drawn so close as to you to-day that glorious apparitment, and hear the story, repeat each another which is sacred, will be pronounced in the Death from natural causes. Let no such flattering unction to your soul. Death from run in the liver and corn on the heart, produced by tight lacing. These are the very words of a leading physician of the day to me.

WORLD WIDE ITEMS.

—Do not give advice to any angry man. You might as well try to put out a bonfire with cups of ice-cream.

—When your wife falls asleep by the fire, take the tongs and po

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A[illegible] & BRO., Proprietors.

"PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."

TERMS: $1.50 per Annum in Advance.

VOL. II., NO. 11

MADOC, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

[illegible]
And [illegible]
And [illegible]
Among [illegible]
Then [illegible]
While all [illegible]
To merry la[illegible] lisping word.

But when I [illegible] the cheerful noise,
Nor hear the round of prattling voice,
I re[illegible] the window blind,
[illegible] this vision sped—
[illegible] tell thy name be lain,
[illegible] picture o'er again!

Th[illegible] glory threw
Along the [illegible] emerald hue;
Save where, pou[illegible] in playful frown,
Some cool, green [illegible] nestled down,
And sitty stilting [illegible]
Crept slowly [illegible]

Beneath the elm tree's waving crest,
Where birdlings tossed in downy nest,
And where alternate sun and shade,
Like changing fancies skipped and played,
The old arm chair, secure and good,
With wide-spread arms, inviting stood;
And in its cushions, broad and deep,
Grandpa and baby lay fast asleep.

On rounded cheek and golden head
The sinking sun his radiance shed,
While on the grandsire's silver crown
A single ray dropped softly down,
And there, in benediction fell
On both, and wrapped them in its spell.

The breeze, in frolic, growing bold,
Tossed up the rings of shining gold
On baby's head, then with the grey
On grandpa's head, began to play.

In the worn palm securely pressed,
One little dimpled hand found rest;
The other clasped a withered flower,
Culled, all at will, in Nature's bower.

Fixed was the look of sad content,
On the worn face, a trifle bent;
And forward drooped, to rest the chin
My baby's clustered curls within;
While on the collar of his coat
The grey and gold together float.

Each fleeting one bright vainly [illegible]
[illegible] baby's lip and cheek;
But this [illegible] pale the other one,
And sad [illegible] careworn, in the sun;
And so the evening shadows fell,
And deeper grew, but all was well.

The elm tree boughs are gaunt and bare,
And tossed about by wintry air,
While pale, wan shadows come and go
Upon the lawn, all white with snow;
But nevermore, at eve, or dawn,
On garden walk or grassy lawn,
May I, in vision fair, behold,
That little head, with crown of gold,
Nor evermore, on summer day,
That other one, with crown of grey,
Anath the dreary, drifted snow,
The silver head, and gold, lie low
Yet evermore, in joy or pain,
O, memory! paint that scene again.

FANNIE S.

HIS NATURAL LIFE.

BY MARCUS CLARKE.

"Well, so much the better. We will join our riches together. I admit that I was a fool and a cur to leave you; but I played for a great stake. The name of Richard Devine was worth nearly half a million of money. It is mine. I won it. Share it with me! Sarah, you and I defied the world years ago. Don't let us quarrel now. I was ungrateful. Forget it. We know by this time that we are not either of us angels. We started in life together—do you remember, Sally, when I met you first?—determined to make money. We have succeeded. Why, then, set to work to destroy each other? You are handsome as ever, I have not lost my wits. Is there any need for you to tell the world that I am a runaway convict, and that you are—well no, of course, there is no need. Kiss, and be friends, Sarah. I would have escaped you if I could, I admit. You have found me out. I accept the position. You claim me as your husband. You say you are Mrs. Richard Devine. Very well, I admit it. You have all your life wanted to be a great lady. Now is your chance!"

Much as she had cause to hate him, well as she knew his treacherous and ungrateful character, little as she had reason to trust him, her strange and distempered affection for the scoundrel came upon her again with gathering strength. As she sat beside him, listening to the familiar tones of the voice she had learned to love, greedily drinking in the promise of a future fidelity which she was well aware was made but to be broken, her memory recalled the past days of trust and happiness, and her woman's fancy once more invested the selfish villain she had reclaimed with those attributes which had enchained her wilful and wayward affections. The unselfish devotion which had marked her conduct to the swindler and convict was, indeed, her one redeeming virtue; and perhaps she felt dimly (poor woman!) that it were better for her to cling to that, if she lost all the world besides. Her wish for vengeance melted under the influence of these thoughts. The bitterness of despised love, the shame and anger of desertion, ingratitude, and betrayal, all vanished. The tears of a sweet forgiveness trembled in her eyes, the unreasoning love of her sex—faithful to naught but love, and faithful to love in death—shook in her voice. She took his coward hand and kissed it, pardoning all his baseness with the sole reproach, "Oh, John, John, you might have trusted me, after all!"

John Rex had conquered, and he smiled, as he embraced her. "I wish I had," said he; "it would have saved me many regrets; but never mind. Sit down; now we will have supper."

"Your preference has one drawback, Sarah," he said, when the meal was concluded, and the two sat down to consider their immediate course of action; "it doubles the chance of detection."

"How so?"

"People have accepted me without inquiry, but I am afraid not without dislike. Mr. Francis Wade, my uncle, never liked me; and I fear I have not played my cards well with Lady Devine. When they find I have a mysterious wife, their dislike will become suspicion. Is it likely that I should have been married all these years, and not have informed them?"

"Very unlikely," returned Sarah, calmly, "and that is just the reason why you have not been married all these years. Really," she added, with a laugh, "the male intellect is very dull. You have already told ten thousand lies about this affair, and yet you don't see your way to tell one more."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, my dear Richard, you surely can not have forgotten that you married me last year on the Continent? By-the-way, it was last year that you were there, was it not? I am the daughter of a poor clergyman of the Church of England; name—any thing you please—and you met me—where shall we say? Baden, Aix, Brussels? Cross the Alps, if you like, dear, and say Rome."

John Rex put his hand to his head. "Of course—I am stupid," said he. "I have not been well lately. Too much brandy and racket, I suppose."

"Well, we will alter all that," she returned, with a laugh, which her anxious glance at him belied. "You are going to be domestic now, Jack—I mean Dick."

"Go on," said he, impatiently. "What then?"

"Then, having settled these little preliminaries, you take me up to London and introduce me to your relatives and friends."

He started. "A bold game."

"Bold!" Nonsense! The only safe one. People don't, as a rule, suspect, unless one is mysterious. You must do it; I have arranged for your doing it. The waiters here all know me as your wife. There is not the least danger—unless, indeed, you are married already!" she added, with a quick and angry suspicion.

"You need not be alarmed. I was not such a fool as to marry another woman while you were alive—had I even seen one I would have cared to marry. But what of Lady Devine? You say you have told her."

"I have told her to communicate with Mrs. Carr, Post-office, Torquay, in order to hear something to her advantage. If you had been rebellious, John, the something would have been a letter from me telling her who you really are. Now you have proved obedient, the something will be a begging letter of a sort of which she has already received hundreds, and which in all probability she will not even answer. What do you think of that, Mr. Richard Devine?"

"You deserve success, Sarah," said the old schemer, in genuine admiration. "By Jove! this is something like the old days, when we were Mr. and Mrs. Crofton."

"Or, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, eh, John?" she said, with as much tenderness in her voice as though she had been a virtuous matron recalling her honey moon. "That was an unlucky name, wasn't it, dear? You should have taken my advice there." And, immersed in grateful recollection of their past rogueries, the worthy pair pensively smiled. Rex was the first to awake from that pleasant reverie.

"I will be guided by you, then," he said. "What next?"

"Next—for, as you say, my presence doubles the danger—we will contrive to withdraw quietly from England. The introduction to your mother over, and Mr. Francis disposed of, we will go to Hampstead, and live there for a while. During that time you must turn into cash as much property as you dare. We will then go abroad for the season—and stop there. After a year or so on the Continent, you can write to our agent to sell more property; and, finally, when we are regarded as permanent absentees—and three or four years will bring that about—we will get rid of every thing, and slip over to America. Then you can endow a charity if you like, or build a church to the memory of the man you have displaced."

John Rex burst into a laugh. "An excellent plan. I like the idea of charity—the Devine Hospital, eh?"

"By-the-way, how did you find out the particulars of this man's life? He was burned in the Hydaspes, wasn't he?"

"No," said Rex, with an air of pride, "He was transported in the Malabar under the name of Rufus Dawes. You remember him. It is a long story. The particulars weren't numerous, and if the old lady had been half sharp she would have bowled me out. But the fact was she wanted to find the fellow alive, and was willing to take a good deal on trust. I'll tell you all about it another time. I think I'll go to bed now; I'm tired, and my head aches as though it would split."

"Then it is decided that you follow my directions?"

"Yes."

She rose and placed her hand on the bell. "What are you going to do?" he asked, uneasily.

"I am going to do nothing. You are going to telegraph to your servants to have the house in London prepared for your wife, who will return with you the day after to-morrow."

John Rex stayed her hand with a sudden angry gesture. "This is all devilish fine," he said; "but suppose it fails?"

"That is your affair, John. You need not go on with this business at all, unless you like. I had rather you didn't."

"What the deuce am I to do, then?"

"I am not as rich as you are, but, with my station and so on, I am worth seven thousand a year. Come back to Australia with me, and let these poor people enjoy their own again. Ah, John, it is the best thing to do, believe me. We can afford to be honest now."

"A fine scheme!" cried he. "Give up half a million of money, and go back to Australia! You must be mad!"

"Then telegraph."

"But, my dear——"

"Hush! here's the waiter."

As he wrote, John Rex felt gloomily that, though he had succeeded in recalling her affection, that affection was as imperious as of yore.

CHAPTER XI.

EXTRACTED FROM THE DIARY OF THE REV. JAMES NORTH.

December 7th.—I have made up my mind to leave this place, to bury myself again in the bush, I suppose, and await extinction. I try to think that the reason for this determination is the frightful condition of misery existing among the prisoners; that, because I am daily horrified and sickened by scenes of torture and infamy, I decide to go away; that, feeling myself powerless to save others, I wish to spare myself. But in this journal, in which I bind myself to write nothing but truth, I am forced to confess that these are not the reasons. I will write the reason plainly: I covet my neighbor's wife. It does not look well thus written. It looks hideous. In my own breast I find numberless excuses for my passion. I said to myself: "My neighbor does not love his wife, and her unloved life is misery. She is forced to live in the frightful seclusion of this accursed island, and she is dying for want of companionship. She feels that I understand and appreciate her; that I could love her as she deserves; that I could render her happy. I feel that I have met the only woman who has power to touch my heart; to hold me back from the ruin into which I am about to plunge; to make me useful to my fellows—a man, and not a drunkard." Whispering these conclusions to myself, I am urged to brave public opinion, and make two lives happy. I say to myself, or rather my desires say to me, "What sin is there in this? Adultery? No; for a marriage without love is the coarsest of all adulteries. What tie binds a man and woman together—that formula of license pronounced by the priest, which the law has recognized as a legal bond? Surely not this only, for marriage is but a partnership—a contract of mutual fidelity—and in all contracts the violation of the terms of the agreement by one of the contracting persons absolves the other. Mrs. Frere is, then, absolved by her husband's act. I can not but think so. But is she willing to risk the shame of divorce or legal offense? Perhaps. Is she fitted by temperament to bear such a burden of contumely as must needs fall upon her? Will she not feel disgust at the man who entrapped her into shame? Do not the comforts which surround her compensate for the lack of affection?" And so the torturing catechism continues, until I am driven mad with doubt, love, and despair.

Of course, I am wrong; of course, I outrage my character as a priest; of course, I endanger—according to the creed I teach—my soul and hers. But priests, unluckily, have hearts and passions as well as other men. Thank God, as yet, I have never expressed my madness in words! What a fate is mine! When I am in her presence, I am in torment; when I am absent from her, my imagination pictures her surrounded by a thousand graces that are not hers, but belong to all the women of my dreams—to Helen, to Juliet, to Rosalind. Fools that we are of our own senses! When I think of her I blush; when I hear her name my hearts leaps, and I grow pale. Love! What is the love of two pure souls, scarce conscious of the paradise into which they have fallen, to this maddening delirium? I can understand the poison of Circe's cup; it is the sweet torment of a forbidden love like mine! Away, gross materialism, in which I have so long schooled myself! I, who laughed at passion as the outcome of temperament and easy living; I, who thought, in my intellect, to sound all the depths and shoals of human feeling; I, who analyzed my own soul—scoffed at my own yearnings for an immortality—am forced to deify the senseless power of my creed, and believe in God, that I may pray to him. I know now why men reject the cold impersonality that reason tells us rules the world; it is because they love. To die, and be no more; to die, and, rendered into dust, be blown about the earth; to die, and leave our love defenseless and forlorn, till the bright soul that smiled to ours is smothered in the earth that made it! No! To love is life eternal. God, I believe in thee! Pity me! Sinful wretch that I am, to have denied thee! See me on my knees before thee! Pity me, or let me die!

December 9th.—I have been visiting the two condemned prisoners, Dawes and Bland, and praying with them. O Lord, let me save one soul that may plead with thee for mine! Let me draw one being alive out of this pit! I weep—I weary thee with my prayers, O Lord! Look down upon me. Grant me a sign. Thou didst it in old times to men who were not more fervent in their supplications than I am. So says thy Book. Thy Book which I believe—which I believe. Grant me a sign—one little sign, O Lord!—I will not see her. I have sworn it. Thou knowest my grief—my agony—my despair. Thou knowest why I love her. Thou knowest how I strive to make her hate me. Is not that a sacrifice? I am so lonely—a lonely man, with but one creature that he loves—yet, what is mortal love to thee? Cruel and implacable, thou sittest in the heavens men have built for thee, and scornest them! Will not all the burnings and slaughters of the saints appease thee? Art thou not sated with blood and tears, O God of vengeance, of wrath, and of despair? Kind Christ, pity me. Thou wilt—for thou wast human! Blessed Saviour, at whose feet knelt the Magdalen! Divinity, who, most divine in thy despair, called on thy cruel God to save thee—by the memory of that moment when thou didst deem thyself forsaken—forsake not me! Sweet Christ, have mercy on thy sinful servant!

I can write no more. I will pray to thee with my lips. I will shriek my supplications to thee. I will call upon thee so loud that all the world shall hear me, and wonder at thy silence—unjust and unmerciful God!

December 14th.—What blasphemies are these which I have uttered in my despair; Horrible madness that has left me prostrate, to what heights of frenzy didst thou not drive my soul! Like him of old time, who wandered among the tombs, shrieking and tearing himself, I have been possessed by a devil. For a week I have been unconscious of aught save torture. I have gone about my daily duties as one who in his dreams repeats the accustomed action of the day, and knows it not. Men have looked at me strangely. They look at me strangely now. Can it be that my disease of drunkenness has become the disease of insanity? Am I mad, or do I but verge on madness? O Lord, whom in my agonies I have confessed, leave me my intellect—let me not become a driveling spectacle for the curious to point at or to pity! At least, in mercy, spare me a little. Let not my punishment overtake me here. Let her memories of me be clouded with a sense of my rudeness or my brutality; let me forever seem to her the ungrateful ruffian I strive to show myself—but let her not behold me—that!

CAPTER XII.

THE STRANGE BEHAVIOR OF MR. NORTH.

On or about the 8th of December, Mrs. Frere noticed a sudden and unaccountable change in the manner of the chaplain. He came to her one afternoon, and, after talking for some time, in a vague and unconnected manner, about the miseries of the prison, and the wretched condition of some of the prisoners, began to question her abruptly concerning Rufus Dawes.

"I do not wish to think of him," said she, with a shudder. "I have the strangest, the most horrible dreams about him. He is a bad man. He tried to murder me when a child, and had it not been for my husband, he would have done so. I have only seen him once since then—at Hobart Town, when he was taken."

"He sometimes speaks to me of you," said North, eyeing her. "He asked me once to give him a rose plucked in your garden."

Sylvia turned pale. "And you gave it to him?"

"Yes, I gave it him. Why not?"

"It was valueless, of course, but still—to a convict!"

"You are not angry?"

"Oh no! Why should I be angry?" she laughed constrainedly. "It was a strange fancy for the man to have, that's all."

"I suppose you would not give me another rose, if I asked you."

"Why not?" said she, turning away uneasily. "You? You are a gentleman."

"Not I—you don't know me."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that it would be better for you if you had never seen me."

"Mr. North!" Terrified at the wild gleam in his eyes, she had risen hastily. "You are talking very strangely."

"Oh, don't be alarmed, madam, I am not drunk!" He pronounced the word with a fierce energy. "I had better leave you. Indeed, I think the less we see of each other the better."

Deeply wounded and astonished at this extraordinary outburst, Sylvia allowed him to stride away without a word. She saw him pass through the garden and slam the little gate, but she did not see the agony on his face, or the passionate gesture with which—when out of eye-shot—he lamented the voluntary abasement of himself before her. She thought over his conduct with growing fear. It was not possible that he was intoxicated—such a vice was the last one of which she could have believed him guilty. It was more probable that some effects of the fever, which had recently confined him to his house, yet lingered. So she thought; and, thinking, was alarmed to realize of how much importance the well-being of this man was to her.

The next day he met her, and, bowing, passed swiftly. This pained her. Could she have offended him by some unlucky word? She made Maurice ask him to dinner, and, to her astonishment, he pleaded illness as an excuse for not coming. Her pride was hurt, and she sent him back his books and music. A curiosity that was unworthy of her compelled her to ask the servant who carried the parcel what the clergyman had said. "He said nothing—only laughed." Laughed! In scorn of her foolishness! His conduct was ungentlemanly and intemperate. She would forget, as speedily as possible, that such a being had ever existed. This resolution taken, she was unusually patient with her husband.

So a week passed, and Mr. North did not return. Unluckily for the poor wretch, the very self-sacrifice he had made brought about the precise condition of things which he was desirous to avoid. It is possible that had the acquaintance between them continued on the same staid footing, it would have followed the lot of most acquaintanceships of the kind—other circumstances and other scenes might have wiped out the memory of all but common civilities between them, and Sylvia might never have discovered that she had for the chaplain any other feeling but that of esteem. But the very fact of the sudden wrenching away of her soul-companion showed her how barren was the solitary life to which she had been fated.

Her husband, she had long ago admitted, with bitter self-communings, was utterly unsuited to her. She could find in his society no enjoyment, and for the sympathy which she needed was compelled to turn elsewhere. She understood that his love for her had turned itself out; she confessed, with intensity of self-degradation, that his apparent affection had been born of sensuality, and had perished in the fires it had itself kindled. Many women have, unhappily, made some such discovery as this; but for most women there is some distracting occupation. Had it been Sylvia's fate to live in the midst of fashion and society, she would have found relief in the conversation of the witty, or the homage of the distinguished. Had fortune cast her lot in a city, Mrs. Frere might have become one of those charming women who collect around their supper tables whatever of male intellect is obtainable, and who find the husband admirably useful to open his own champagne bottles. The celebrated women who have stepped out of their domestic circles to enchant or astonish the world have almost invariably been cursed with unhappy homes. But poor Sylvia was not destined to this fortune. Cast back upon herself, she found no surcease of pain in her own imaginings, and meeting with a man sufficiently her elder to encourage her to talk, and sufficiently clever to induce her to seek his society and his advice, she learned, for the first time, to forget her own griefs; for the first time she suffered her nature to expand under the sun of a congenial influence. This sun, suddenly withdrawn, her soul, grown accustomed to the warmth and light, shivered at the gloom, and she looked about her in dismay at the dull and barren prospect of life which lay before her. In a word, she found that the society of North had become so far necessary to her, that to be deprived of it was a grief—notwithstanding that her husband remained to console her.

After a week of such reflections, the barrenness of life grew insupportable to her, and one day she came to Maurice and begged to be sent back to Hobart Town. "I can not live in this horrible island," she said. "I am getting ill. Let me go to my father for a few months, Maurice." Maurice consented. His wife was looking ill, and Major Vickers was an old man—a rich old man—who loved his only daughter. It was not undesirable that Mrs. Frere should visit her father; indeed, so little sympathy was there between the pair, that, the first astonishment over, Maurice felt rather glad to get rid of her for a while. "You can go back in the Lady Franklin, if you like, my dear," he said. "I expect her every day." At this decision—much to his surprise—she kissed him with more show of affection than she had manifested since the death of her child.

The news of the approaching departure became known, but still North did not make his appearance. Had it not been a step beneath the dignity of a woman, Mrs. Frere would have gone herself and asked him the meaning of his unaccountable rudeness; but there was just sufficient morbidity in the sympathy she had for him to restrain her from an act which a young girl—though not more innocent—would have dared without hesitation. Calling one day upon the wife of the surgeon, however she met the chaplain face to face, and, with the consummate art of acting which most women possess, rallied him upon his absence from her house. The behavior of the poor devil, thus stabbed to the heart, was curious. He forgot gentlemanly behavior and the respect due to a woman, flung one despairingly angry glance at her, and abruptly retired. Sylvia flushed crimson, and endeavored to excuse North on account of his recent illness. The surgeon's wife looked askance, and turned the conversation. The next time Sylvia bowed to this lady, she got a chilling salute in return that made her blood boil. "I wonder how I have offended Mrs. Field?" she asked Maurice. "She almost cut me to-day." "Oh, the old cat!" returned Maurice. "What does it matter if she did?" However, a few days afterward, it seemed that it did matter; for Maurice called upon Field and conversed seriously with him. The issue of the conversation being reported to Mrs. Frere, the lady wept indignant tears of wounded pride and shame. It appeared that North had watched her out of the house, returned, and related—in a stumbling, hesitating way, Mrs. Field said—how he disliked Mrs. Frere; how he did not want to visit her; and how flighty and reprehensible such conduct was in a married woman of her rank and station. This act of baseness—or profound nobleness—achieved its purpose. Sylvia noticed the unhappy priest no more.

Between the commandant and the chaplain now arose a coolness, and Frere set himself, by various petty tyrannies, to disgust North, and compel him to a resignation of his office. The convict-jailers speedily marked the difference in the treatment of the chaplain, and their demeanor changed. For respect was substituted insolence; for alacrity, sullenness; for prompt obedience, impertinent intrusion. The men whom North favored were selected as special subjects for harshness, and for a prisoner to be seen talking to the clergyman was sufficient to insure for him a series of tyrannies. The result of this was, that North saw the souls he labored to save slipping back into the gulf; beheld the men he had half won to love him, meet him with averted faces; discovered that to show interest in a prisoner was to injure him, not to serve him. The unhappy man grew thinner and paler under this ingenious torment. He had deprived himself of that love which guilty though it might be, was, nevertheless, the only true love he had known; and he found that, having won this victory, he had gained the hatred of all living creatures with whom he came in contact. The authority of the commandant was so supreme that men lived but by the breath of his nostrils. To offend him was to perish, and the man whom the commandant hated must be hated also by all those who wished to exist in peace. There was but one being who was not to be turned from his allegiance—the convict murderer, Rufus Dawes, who awaited death. For many days he had remained mute, broken down beneath his weight of sorrow or of sullenness; but North, bereft of other love and sympathy, strove with that fighting soul, if haply he might win it back to peace. It seemed to the fancy of the priest—a fancy distempered, perhaps, by excess, or superhumanly exalted by mental agony—that this convict, over whom he had wept, was given to him as a hostage for his own salvation. "I must save him or perish," he said. "I must save him, though I redeem him with my own blood."

Frere, unable to comprehend the reason of the calmness with which the doomed felon met his taunts and torments, thought that he was shamming piety to gain some indulgence of meat and drink, and redoubled his severity. He ordered Dawes to be taken out to work just before the hour at which the chaplain was accustomed to visit him. He pretended that the man was dangerous, and directed a jailer to be present at all interviews, lest the chaplain might be murdered. He issued an order that all civil officers should obey the challenges of convicts acting as watchmen; and North, coming to pray with his penitent, would be stopped ten times by grinning felons, who, putting their faces within a foot of his, would roar out, "Who goes there?" and burst out laughing at the reply. Under pretense of watching more carefully over the property of the chaplain, he directed that any convict, acting as constable, might at any time search everywhere and anywhere, for property supposed to be in the possession of a prisoner. The chaplain's servant was a prisoner, of course; and North's drawers were ransacked twice in one week by Troke. North met these impertinences with unruffled brow, and Frere could in no way account for his obstinacy until the arrival of the Lady Franklin explained the chaplain's apparent coolness. He had sent in his resignation two months before, and the saintly Meekin had been appointed in his stead. Frere, unable to attack the clergyman, and indignant at the manner in which he had been defeated, revenged himself upon Rufus Dawes.

CHAPTER XIII.

MR. NORTH SPEAKS.

The method and manner of Frere's revenge became a subject of whispered conversation on the island. It was reported that North had been forbidden to visit the convict, but that he had refused to accept the prohibition, and, by a threat of what he would do when the returning vessel had landed him in Hobart Town, had compelled the commandant to withdraw his order. The commandant, however, speedily discovered in Rufus Dawes signs of insubordination, and set to work again to reduce again still further the spirit he had so ingeniously broken. The unhappy convict was deprived of food, was kept awake at nights, was put to the hardest labor, was loaded with the heaviest irons. Troke, with devilish malice, suggested that, if the tortured wretch would decline to see the chaplain, some amelioration of his condition might be effected; but his suggestions were in vain. Firmly believing that his death was certain, Dawes clung to North as the savior of his agonized soul, and rejected all such insidious overtures. Enraged at this obstinacy, Frere sentenced his victim to the "spread-eagle" and the "stretcher."

Now, the rumor of the obduracy of this undaunted convict, who had been recalled to her by the clergyman at their strange interview, had reached Sylvia's ears. She had heard gloomy hints of the punishments inflicted on him by her husband's order; and as—constantly revolving in her mind that last conversation with the chaplain—she wondered at the prisoner's strange fancy for a flower, her brain began to thrill with those undefined and dreadful memories which had haunted her childhood. What was the link between her and this murderous villain? How came it that she felt at times so strange a sympathy for his fate, and that he—who had attempted her life—cherished so tender a remembrance of her as to beg for a flower which her hand had touched?

She questioned her husband concerning the convict's misdoings, but with the petulant brutality which he invariably displayed when the name of Rufus Dawes intruded itself into their conversation, Maurice Frere harshly refused to satisfy her. This but raised her curiosity higher. She reflected how bitter he had always seemed against this man; she remembered how, in the garden at Port Arthur, the hunted wretch had caught her dress with words of assured confidence; she recollected the fragments of cloth he had passionately flung from him, and which her affianced lover had contemptuously tossed into the stream. The name of Dawes, detested as it had become to her, bore yet some strange association of comfort and hope. What secret lurked behind the twilight that had fallen upon her childish memories? Deprived of the advice of North—to whom, a few weeks back, she would have confided her misgivings—she resolved upon a project that, for her, was most distasteful. She would herself visit the jail, and judge how far the rumors of her husband's cruelty were worthy of credit.

One sultry afternoon, when the commandant had gone on a visit of inspection, Troke, lounging at the door of the new prison, beheld with surprise the figure of the commandant's lady.

"What is it, ma'am?" he asked, scarcely able to believe his eyes.

"I want to see the prisoner Dawes."

Troke's jaw fell.

"See Dawes?" he repeated.

"Yes. Where is he?"

Troke was preparing a lie. The imperious voice, and the clear, steady gaze, confused him.

"He's here."

"Let me see him."

"He's—he's under punishment, ma'am."

"What do you mean? Are they flogging him?"

"No; but—but he's dangerous, ma'am. The commandant——"

"Do you mean to open the door or not, Mr. Troke?"

Troke grew more confused. It was evident that he was most unwilling to open the door. "The commandant gave strict orders——"

"Do you wish me to complain to the commandant?" cries Sylvia, with a touch of her old spirit, and jumping hastily at the conclusion that the jailers were, perhaps, torturing the convict for their own entertainment. "Open the door at once—at once!"

Thus commanded, Troke, with a hasty growl of its "being no affair of his, and he hoped Mrs. Frere would tell the captain how it happened," flung open the door of a cell on the right hand of the door-way. It was so dark that at first Sylvia could distinguish nothing but the outline of a frame-work, with something stretched upon it that resembled a human body. Her first thought was that the man was dead, but this was not so—he groaned. Her eyes, accustoming themselves to the gloom, began to see what the punishment was. Upon the floor was placed an iron frame about six feet long, and two and a half feet wide, with round iron bars, placed transversely, about twelve inches apart. The man she came to seek was bound in a horizontal position upon this frame, with his neck projecting over the end of it. If he allowed his head to hang, the blood rushed to his brain, and suffocated him, while the effort to keep it raised strained every muscle to agony pitch. His face was purple, and he foamed at the mouth. Sylvia uttered a cry. "This is no punishment; it's murder! Who ordered this?"

"The commandant," said Troke, sullenly.

"I don't believe it. Loose him!"

"I daren't, ma'am," said Troke.

"Loose him, I say! Hailey!—you, sir, there!" The noise had brought several warders to the spot. "Do you hear me? Do you know who I am? Loose him, I say!" In her eagerness and compassion, she was on her knees by the side of the infernal machine, plucking at the ropes with her delicate fingers. "Wretches, you have cut his flesh! He is dying! Help! You have killed him!"

The prisoner, in fact, seeing this angel of mercy stooping over him, and hearing close to him the tones of a voice that for seven years he had heard but in his dreams, had fainted. Troke and Hailey, alarmed by her vehemence, dragged the stretcher out into the light, and hastily cut the lashings. Dawes rolled off like a log, and his head fell against Mrs. Frere. Troke roughly pulled him aside, and called for water. Sylvia, trembling with sympathy, and pale with passion, turned upon the crew. "How long has he been like this?"

"An hour," said Troke.

"A lie!" said a stern voice at the door. "He has been there nine hours!"

"Wretches!" cried Sylvia, "you shall hear more of this. Oh, oh! I am sick"—she felt for the wall—"I—I—" North watched her with agony on his face, but did not move. "I faint. I—" She uttered a despairing cry that was not without a touch of anger. "Mr. North! do you not see? Oh! Take me home—take me home!" And she would have fallen across the body of the tortured prisoner had not North caught her in his arms.

Rufus Dawes, awaking from his stupor, saw, in the midst of a sunbeam which penetrated a window in the corridor, the woman who came to save his body supported by the priest who came to save his soul; and, staggering to his knees, he stretched out his hands with a hoarse cry. Perhaps something in the action brought back to the dimmed remembrance of the commandant's wife the image of a similar figure stretching forth its hands to a frightened child in the mysterious far-off time. She started, and, pushing back her hair, bent a wistful, terrified gaze upon the face of the kneeling man, as though she would fain read there an explanation of the shadowy memory which haunted her. It is possible that she would have spoken, but North—thinking the excitement had produced one of those hysterical crises which were common to her—gently drew her, still gazing, back toward the gate. The convict's arms fell, and an indefinable presentiment of evil chilled him as he beheld the priest—emotion pallid in his cheeks—slowly draw the fair young creature from out the sunlight into the grim shadow of the heavy archway. For an instant the gloom swallowed them, and it seemed to Dawes that the strange, wild man of God had in that instant become a man of evil—blighting the brightness and the beauty of the innocence that clung to him. For an instant—and then they passed out of the prison archway into the free air of heaven—and the sunlight glowed golden on their faces.

"You are ill," said North. "You will faint. Why do you look so wild?"

"What is it?" she whispered, more in answer to her own thoughts than to his question—"what is it that links me to that man? What deed—what terror—what memory? I tremble with crowding thoughts that die ere they can whisper to me. Oh, that prison!"

They reached the house, and he placed her tenderly in a chair. "Now you are safe, madam, I will leave you."

She burst into tears. "Why do you treat me thus, Mr. North? What have I done to make you hate me?"

"Hate you!" said North, with trembling lips. "Oh no, I do not—do not hate you. I am rude in my speech, abrupt in my manner. You must forget it, and—and me."

A horse's feet crashed upon the gravel, and an instant after Maurice Frere burst into the room. Returning from the Cascades, he had met Troke, and learned the release of the prisoner. Furious at this usurpation of authority by his wife, his self-esteem wounded by the thought that she had witnessed his mean revenge upon the man he had so infamously wronged, and his natural brutality enhanced by brandy, he had made for the house at full gallop, determined to assert his authority. Blind with rage, he saw no one but his wife. "What the devil's this I hear? You have been meddling in my business! You release prisoners! You—"

"Captain Frere!" said North, stepping forward to assert the restraining presence of a stranger. Frere started, astonished at the intrusion of the chaplain. Here was another outrage of his dignity, another insult to his supreme authority. In its passion, his gross mind leaped to the worst conclusion.

"You here, too! What do you want here—with my wife? This is your quarrel is it?" His eyes glanced wrathfully from one to the other, and he strode toward North. "You infernal, hypocritical, lying scoundrel, if it wasn't for your black coat, I'd——"

"Maurice!" cried Sylvia, in an agony of shame and terror, striving to place a restraining hand upon his arm. He turned upon her with so fiercely infamous a curse that North, pale with righteous rage, seemed prompted to strike the burly ruffian to the earth. For a moment the two men faced each other, and then Frere, muttering threats of vengeance against each and all—convicts, jailers, wife, and priest—flung the suppliant woman violently from him and rushed from the room. She fell heavily against the wall, and as the chaplain raised her he heard the hoof-strokes of the departing horse.

"Oh!" cried Sylvia, covering her face with trembling hands, "let me leave this place."

North, infolding her in his arms, strove to soothe her with incoherent words of comfort. Dizzy with the blow she had received, she clung to him, sobbing. Twice he tried to tear himself away, but had he loosed his hold she would have fallen. He could not hold her—bruised, suffering, and in tears—thus against his heart and keep silence. In a torrent of agonized eloquence the story of his love burst from his lips. "Why should you be thus tortured?" he cried. "Heaven never willed you to be mated to that boor—you, whose life should be all sunshine. Leave him—leave him. He has cast you off. We have both suffered. Let us leave this dreadful place—this isthmus between earth and hell! I will give you happiness."

"I am going," she said, faintly. "I had already arranged to go."

North trembled. "It was not of my seeking. Fate has willed it. We go together!"

They looked at each other—she felt the fever of his blood; she read his passion in his eyes; she comprehended the "hatred" he had affected for her, and, deadly pale, drew back the cold hand he held.

"Go!" she murmured. "If you love me, leave me—leave me! Do not see me or speak to me again—" Her silence added the words she could not utter—"till then."

CHAPTER XIV.

GETTING READY FOR SEA.

Maurice Frere's passion had spent itself in that last act of violence. He did not return to the prison, as he promised himself, but turned into the road that leads to the Cascades. He repented him of his suspicions. There was nothing strange in the presence of the chaplain. Sylvia had always liked the man, and an apology for his conduct had doubtless removed her anger. To make a mountain out of a mole-hill was the act of an idiot. It was natural that she should release Dawes—women were so tender-hearted. A few well-chosen, calmly uttered platitudes anent the necessity for treatment that, to those unaccustomed to the desperate wickedness of convicts, must appear harsh, would have served his turn far better than the bluster of abuse. Moreover, North was to sail in the Lady Franklin, and might put in execution his threats of official complaint, unless he was carefully dealt with. To put Dawes again to the torture, would be to show to Troke and his friends that the commandant's wife had acted without the commandant's authority, and that must not be shown. He would return and patch up a peace. His wife would sail in the same vessel with North, and he would in a few days be left alone on the island to pursue his discipline unchecked. With this intent he returned to the prison, and gravely informed poor Troke that he was astonished at his barbarity. "Mrs. Frere, who most luckily had appointed to meet me this evening at the prison, tells me that the poor devil Dawes has been on the stretcher since seven o'clock in the morning."

"You ordered it fust thing, yer honor," said Troke.

"Yes, you fool! but I didn't order you to keep the man there for nine hours, did I? Why, you scoundrel, you might have killed him!" Troke scratched his head in bewilderment. "Take his irons off, and put him in a separate cell in the old jail. If a man is a murderer, that is no reason you should take the law into your own hands, is it? You'd better take care, Mr. Troke." On the way back he met the chaplain, who, seeing him, made for a by-path in curious haste. "Halloo!" roared Frere. "Hi! Mr. North!" North paused, and the commandant made at him abruptly. "Look here, sir, I was rude to you just now—devilish rude. Most ungentlemanly of me. I must apologize." North bowed, without speaking, and tried to pass.

"You must excuse my violence," Frere went on. "I'm bad-tempered, and I didn't like my wife interfering. Women, don't you know, don't see these things—don't understand these scoundrels." North again bowed. "Why, d—n it, how savage you look! Quite ghastly, bigod! I must have said most outrageous things. Forget and forgive, you know. Come home and have some dinner."

"I can not enter your house again, sir," said North, in tones more agitated than the occasion would seem to warrant.

Frere shrugged his great shoulders with a clumsy affectation of good-humor, and held out his hand. "Well, shake hands, parson. You'll have to take care of Mrs. Frere on the voyage, and we may as well make up our differences before you start. Shake hands."

"Let me pass, sir!" cried North, with heightened color; and, ignoring the proffered hand, strode savagely on.

"You've a d—n fine temper for a parson," said Frere to himself. "However, if you won't, you won't. Hang me if I'll ask you again." Nor, when he reached home, did he fare better in his efforts at reconciliation with his wife. Sylvia met him with the icy front of a woman whose pride has been wounded too deeply for tears.

"Say no more about it," she said. "I am going to my father. If you want to explain your conduct, explain it to him."

"Come, Sylvia," he urged, "I was a brute, I know. Forgive me."

"It is useless to ask me," she said; "I can not. I have forgiven you so much during the last seven years."

He attempted to embrace her, but she withdrew herself loathingly from his arms. He swore a great oath at her, and, too obstinate to argue further, sulked. Blunt coming in about some ship matters, the pair drank rum. Sylvia went to her room, and occupied herself with some minor details of clothes-packing (it is wonderful how women find relief from thoughts in household care), while North, poor fool, seeing from his window the light in hers, sat staring at it, alternately cursing and praying.

In the mean time, the unconscious cause of all this—Rufus Dawes—sat in his new cell, wondering at the chance which had procured him comfort, and blessing the fair hands that had brought it to him. He doubted not but that Sylvia had interceded with his tormentor, and by her gentle pleading brought him ease. "God bless her!" he murmured. "I have wronged her all these years. She did not know that I suffered." He waited anxiously for North to visit him that he might have his belief confirmed. "I will get him to thank her for me," he thought. But North did not come for two whole days. No one came but his jailers; and, gazing from his prison window upon the sea that almost washed its walls, he saw the schooner at anchor, mocking him with a liberty he could not achieve. On the third day, however, North came. His manner was constrained and abrupt. His eyes wandered uneasily, and he seemed burdened with thoughts which he dared not utter.

"I want you to thank her for me, Mr. North," said Dawes.

"Thank whom?"

"Mrs. Frere."

The unhappy priest shuddered at hearing the name.

"I do not think you owe any thanks to her. Your irons were removed by the commandant's order."

"But by her persuasion. I feel sure of it. Ah, I was wrong to think she had forgotten me. Ask her for her forgiveness."

"Forgiveness!" said North, recalling the scene in the prison. "What have you done to need her forgiveness?"

"I doubted her," said Rufus Dawes. "I thought her ungrateful and treacherous. I thought she delivered me again into the bondage from whence I had escaped. I thought she had betrayed me—betrayed me to the villain whose base life I saved for her sweet sake."

"What do you mean?" asked North. "You never spoke to me of this."

"No. I had vowed to bury the knowledge of it in my own breast; it is too bitter to speak."

"Saved his life!"

"Ay, and hers! I made the boat that carried her to freedom. I held her in my arms, and took the bread from my own lips to feed her!"

"She can not know this," said North, in an under tone.

"She has forgotten it, perhaps, for she was but a child. But you will remind her, will you not? You will do me justice in her eyes before I die? You will get her forgiveness for me?"

North could not explain why such an interview as the convict desired was impossible, and so he promised.

"She is going away in the schooner," said he, concealing the fact of his own departure. "I will see her before she goes, and tell her."

"God bless you, sir!" said poor Dawes. "Now pray with me;" and the wretched priest mechanically repeated one of the formulas his church prescribes.

The days passed swiftly, and Blunt's preparations for sea were completed. There were two stern cabins in the schooner, one of which was appropriated to Mrs. Frere, while the other was set apart for North. Maurice had not attempted to renew his overtures of friendship, and the chaplain had not spoken. Mindful of Sylvia's last words, he had resolved not to meet her until fairly embarked upon the voyage which he intended should link their fortunes together. On the morning of the 19th of December, Blunt declared himself ready to set sail, and in the afternoon the two passengers came on board.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

—Ambiguous.—"Oh, isn't, Louis, Fred just sent me this sweet little puppy. Wasn't he kind?" "Yes, dear, but its just like him."

EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION.

Rev. Arthur Sweatman Bishop of Toronto.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

Names of Those Who Participated.

TORONTO, May 1.—The consecration of Bishop Sweatman took place this morning in St. James Cathedral. The ceremony commenced with morning prayer at half-past nine o'clock, the Rev. Canon Sterret, who, with Dr. Scadding, acted as chaplain to the new Bishop for the occasion, occupying the reading desk. The Lord Bishop of Montreal read the epistle, and after the *te deum* and the psalm had been sung Rev. Canon Osler read prayers to the end of the collect when an interval took place till eleven o'clock. Shortly before that hour the clergy, laity and officers of the Synod formed in procession in the following order, and entering at the south door of the Cathedral walked up the centre aisle, while the congregation were on their feet, and a voluntary was sung:—The verger and lay delegates of the Synod; the clergy in surplices and hoods; the Ven. the Archdeacons of York and Peterborough; the Very Rev. the Dean; the Bishop elect attended by his chaplains, supported by S. B. Harman, D.C.L., Chancellor of the Diocese; Richard Snelling, L.L.D., Registrar of the Diocese; the Bishops. Entering the church the order of the procession was reversed so that the prelates might go first. The bishops, clergy and officers of the Synod having taken their respective positions in the church, the ceremony of consecration or ordaining commenced with a sermon preached by the Bishop of Huron, from iii chapter Revelations, 22nd verse, "He that hath an ear let him hear what the spirit saith unto the Churches." At the conclusion of the sermon a special hymn was sung by the choir. The Bishop elect, vested with his rochet, was then presented to the Bishop of Quebec as consecrator, sitting in his chair, the presiding Bishop saying "Right reverend father in God, we present unto you this Godly and well learned man to be ordained and consecrated Bishop." Whereupon the Bishop consecrator demanded to have the authority for the consecration produced, and the same was read by the Chancellor. An anthem followed, and then the Litany by the Bishop of Niagara, with the suffrage and following prayers proper to the consecration service. The presiding Bishop then administered to the Bishop elect the solemn formula of questions prescribed by the consecration service, which being duly answered, and the prayer following those questions having been offered up in his behalf, another anthem was sung. The Bishop elect having assumed the rest of the Episcopal habit, and kneeling down *veni creator spiritus* was said over, the Bishop of Quebec as consecrator beginning, and the Bishops with others present answering by verses, the solemn service being concluded by the laying on of the hands of the Right Rev. the Consecrator and of the other bishops, and the delivery to the consecrated bishop of the Holy Bible, with the prescribed exhortation. The Holy Communion was then administered.

The offertory sentences and the prayer for the whole state of Christ's church militant on earth were read by the Bishop of Toronto. The "absolution" was pronounced by the presiding Bishop. The presiding Bishop then pronounced the benediction. The whole services were very solemn and impressive. The Cathedral was thronged.

This evening a reception will be given to the new Bishop in the Convocation Hall of Trinity College.

The Bishops present at the consecration were Bond, of Montreal; Fuller, of Niagara; Fauquier, of Algoma; Hellmuth, of Huron, and Williams, of Quebec.

THE NEWBURY HORROR.

A Coroner's Inquest on the Charred Remains.

NEWBURY, May 1.—An inquest was held this morning at 10 o'clock by Dr. Graham, coroner, on the remains of Mr. Alex. Armstrong, who was burned to death in his residence on the morning of the 31st April. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the deceased, Alex. Armstrong, came to his death by the burning of his house, but how the fire originated is unknown. No blame, in the opinion of the jury, can be attached to the family in the other part of the house as they merely escaped with their lives, saving nothing but a bed and a few articles of clothing. These were snatched by two young men who ran to the burning house just in time to meet young Mrs. Armstrong at the door escaping with two small children. The young men could not return into the burning house the second time. A few moments more and the whole family would have been consumed in the burning buildings. The deceased was followed to his last resting place this afternoon by a large number of relations and friends.

A GREAT RAILROAD PROJECT.

Canadian and New York Capitalists to Oppose Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A project has been started by a number of capitalists with the view of establishing a new direct route between New York and California. It is understood the movement has been rendered necessary in consequence of the difficulties experienced by the projectors—the majority of whom are large shippers of freight—in obtaining prompt transportation from the existing lines. The new organization embraces a number of rich and influential Canadian capitalists, and several of the leading railroad men of this city.

It is proposed to build a new road from Hoboken to Buffalo. It will be constructed along the line of the Hudson on the west side of the river. They have secured, or will secure, by the foreclosure of mortgages, the ground that was formerly held by a railroad company on the west side of the Hudson, but which company failed in 1873 for non-payment of interest on its coupons. Several attempts have been made to revive the defunct concern, but without success.

The newly organized company, which is composed of well-known capitalists, including Jay Gould, Russell Sage and several others, propose to begin building operations at an early date. They will use the bridge to be built across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, and run down on the east side to New York. They propose to erect a grand depot on the west side of the Hudson for cattle-yards, etc. The line will take in all the large cities between New York and Buffalo, except Rochester, and will have direct communication with the G. W. R. of Canada. It will have a branch connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and will connect at Detroit with the Wabash and Toledo line, and so on with other roads, direct to California. The Company will thus have one direct route from New York to San Francisco.

It is also understood that the stated capital of the new concern will be $85,000,000. The road will be built in fifty sections, each under a separate and distinct contract, and work will be pushed forward so as to complete the necessary new lines and all the arrangements with other roads in order to have the whole open for traffic at an early date. The reason given for the new project is, that the Canadian and other roads have suffered materially in consequence of the policy pursued by W. H. Vanderbilt on the various lines under his control, and the difficulty they have met with in transporting their freight. They claim that they cannot get through freight to either New York or Boston by Vanderbilt's roads, and hence have determined on constructing a line which shall relieve them from this exclusive and repressive policy.

—There is a common belief among the vulgar as to the presence of man in the moon. Whatever the facts may be about the actual queen of night, there is one kind of luminary which must have a man in it, and that is the honeymoon. Any one who is in doubt on this point should confer with the proper authorities.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Centenarian Burned to Death.

NARROW ESCAPE OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

NEWBURY, Ont., April 30.—A very sad affair occurred at three o'clock this morning, about a mile out of town, by which the house of Robert Armstrong and its contents were totally destroyed by fire, and Mr. Armstrong's father, who was stopping with him over night, was nearly burned to a crisp. His legs were burned off above the knee, and his arms about the elbow. Mr. Armstrong, jun., had to exert himself to get out all his family, and came very near forgetting one of his daughters, but she was rescued through the daring efforts of a gentleman present. The deceased was between 100 and 108 years old, and was in town the day before the fire. He first came to this country from Ireland about the year 1830, and settled near Ottawa, afterwards removing to the city of Ottawa, where he remained about three years. He then moved to St. Thomas, and moved to his present place of residence about 1835, where he has remained ever since. He served in the Irish cavalry about 1798. The friends of the deceased have the deep sympathy of the community, the sad affair having cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood. An inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

AMUSEMENTS AT SEA.

(From Good Words.)

All the Cunard and other large steamships possess a good library for light reading, besides which there are usually many little solacements for relieving the tedium of the first-class passengers. When the weather is fine there are games of shovel-board on the deck, that draw a number of players and onlookers. The pieces of wood are flat discs, easily handled in shoving them along to a goal, as in the case of bowls. This forms an agreeable recreation, and affords good exercise. When out-door amusement is impracticable, the saloon has its clusters of passengers, busy at something or other. One party will be playing whist; another is eagerly watching a game of chess; a third party will be listening to a thrilling tale of the sea by an old salt; a fourth party is attending to a game at backgammon. In the evening, when lamps are lit, there is sometimes a kind of musical concert, for which an obliging young lady, or perhaps a musically inclined purser, presides at the piano. Often in ships of this description there is a good deal of heavy betting. The bets will be as to the day and hour of arrival at port, what will be the number of the first pilot-boat that presents itself, and so on; some of the bets being sufficiently ridiculous and the cause of much fun, and also the loss of a good deal of money. In all the well regulated vessels, the ship officers are strictly excluded from gaming or betting.

The youngsters who happen to be on board have their own amusement in the games and sports of children. To these juveniles, the cow is an object of much interest. The poor animal, which is required for the sake of its milk, occupies (as we have seen it) a booth at the corner of one of the paddle boxes. There, well bedded and tied up, cow-house fashion, it is observed munching its food with the most perfect placidity; although a thousand miles from home, and the sea all around with long sweeping waves, might be supposed to disturb its equanimity. For air, it has a door, with the upper part left open. Stretching over the lower half-door, the children look in and make their comments on the comfortable quarters, speak of the nice smell of hay, and wonder if the cow is ever sea-sick. We have seldom seen a fractious child in arms who has not been soothed by being treated to a look at a cow. This practice of taking cows to sea is one of the luxuries of modern travelling. A concern such as the Cunard has an establishment of cows at Liverpool and New York, and there is a change of animals each voyage. A curious life that for a cow. Twelve days browsing in a field and stretching its legs, and the next twelve crossing the Atlantic. If one of these cows could write the story of its life, it might tell of having crossed the Atlantic a hundred and fifty times, and seen a good deal of the world.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Brother and Sister Marry and Become the Parents of Seven Children Before Discovering their Original Relationship.

TORONTO, May 1.—Many years ago two children, brother and sister, were left orphans in London, England, and were adopted in different families. Time went by and they both emigrated to this country. In this city they met, but having adopted the names of their foster parents did not know each other. After a long acquaintance they were married and now have seven children. Until a few days ago they were in blissful ignorance of their relationship to each other, and would not yet have found it out but that some property having been left them in England, they were advertised for. The story is a strange one, but still it is true.

—The Richelieu striped hose are still in favor this spring for ladies and children.

—Some men will spend $15 per week to send an advertising wagon around the streets for the benefit of corner loafers and school children, and then curse a newspaper because "advertising" doesn't pay.

—A good many years ago a poor beggar explained his ragged appearance by observing: "I have no money to buy new clothing, and mend I can't." And his class have been called mendicants ever since.

—A damsel applied for a place behind a counter. "What clerical experience have you?" asked the man of dry goods. "Very little," she said with a blush, "for I only joined the church last week."

—A little girl at school read thus: "The widow lived on a limbacy left her by a relative." "What did you call that word?" asked the teacher; "the word is legacy, not limbacy." "But," said the little girl, "my sister says I must say limb, not leg."

—La Belle France, a magnificent fire engine, exhibited by Messrs. Merryweather, of England, at Paris, has been bought by Austria. It delivers at the rate of five tons of water a minute, and is asserted to be the most powerful portable steam engine in the world.

—It is definitely arranged that the Earl of Ashburnham is to be married to a young American lady whose name is not yet publicly announced. He is now in his 39th year, and succeeded to the family honors on the death of his father, some months ago. While bearing the courtesy title of Viscount St. Asaph he joined the Roman Catholic Church, and is one of the five convert Earls, the other four being the Earls of Denbigh, Granard, Oxford, and Gainsborough.

—A nervous woman should not be made the victim of a practical joke. A few weeks ago, an English woman living in Birmingham received a registered letter for which she had to pay ten pence, and when she opened it she found a blank sheet of paper and a farthing. The trick made her melancholy and morbid, her mind lost its balance, and she put an end to her existence by cutting her throat with a razor.

OSCULATION OR WHAT?

Pretty Jennie came to me,
Earnest, seeking information;
"Cousin darling, will you show
What is meant by osculation?"

What could mortal man as I
Do in such a situation?
Fathers, mother, no one nigh,
Liberal views, a great temptation!

Jennie is my cousin, too;
So, to please my young relation,
* * * * *
"Ah! you horrid thing; there! now I
I referred to osculation."

—London World:—"What power has any faith over the minds and actions of humanity at large which lacks the supernatural mystery, and which does not hold out the promise of reward and the threat of punishment on the other side of the grave? The witty Frenchman, when he recommended the friend who asked him how he might hope to establish a new religion to be crucified and after three days to rise from the dead, indicated a profound truth. So long as Christianity offers its hopes and fears the world in general is not likely to accept as its substitute the rationalistic burlesque of it which boasts as its title 'the religion of humanity.'"

—The son and heir apparent of the Khedive, Prince Hassan, is a dull, dumpish young man, with small eyes, thick lips and a sensuous cast of features. He lives in semi-regal splendour, maintains a palace, a harem, and a costly stud of horses, and is a bon vivant of the first water. In the Russo-Turkish war he headed the Egyptian contingent and distinguished himself by his quarrels with Mehemet Ali. During the siege of Plevna, he lurked behind the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, doing little or nothing to obstruct the progress of the invader. Nevertheless, he has been received in English society, the University of Oxford has conferred on him the degree of D. C. L., and fashionable circles have discerned in him many admirable qualities.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

DR. NASH,
OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

G. D. RAWE,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARies, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc. *OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.*

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 25.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville, Ontario. Money to lend on easy terms, both private and Company funds.
GEO. DENMARK. W. N. NORTHRUP, M.A.

S. L. NASH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Graduate of the University of Michigan, U. S., and University of Victoria College, Canada.
BRIDGEWATER, ONT.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

HENRY BLEECKER,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office,—Bridge Street, Belleville, over Custom House.
Mr. Tims, from Mr. Bleecker's office, will attend at each Division Court held at Madoc.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

DR. W. A. DAFOE,
GRADUATE of Toronto University, and of the University of Trinity College; Fellow of Trinity Medical School, (by examination); Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office in Victoria Block, Madoc.

EVANS & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P. L. S. T. O. BOLGER, P. L. S., C. E. & A.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Cheap Bread!

8cts. PER LOAF,

AT

JNO. HARPER'S.

WHITE FISH,
FRESH WATER HERRING,
SALT WATER HERRING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Family Groceries,
FLOUR, FEED,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

J. HARPER.

Madoc, Jan. 21st, 1878. 65

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.

To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:

Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?

APPLY TO

The Canada Landed Credit Company.

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.

For further particulars apply to

A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.

Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MAY 14, 1879.

NORTH HASTINGS.

The campaign has now fairly opened in this constituency, and with such an array of candidates the electors surely will have no difficulty in making a selection. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the addresses of Mr. Peter Vankleek and Mr. Stephen Reed, who have definitely decided to submit their claims to the people, the former as an Independent, while the latter comes out on the Reform ticket, so that of the four candidates now before the "free and independent" electors of North Hastings, they have the privilege of a choice from a variety of political principles, as well as a choice of men. Mr. Wood and Dr. Boulter are both, we believe, in the back part of the Riding at the present time, holding public meetings, and otherwise vigorously conducting their canvass. Mr. Vankleek, we were personally informed by that gentleman, does not intend holding any meetings, and Mr. Reed promises to see as many of the electors as possible before election day, and more fully make his platform known. The candidates are all, however, generally well known throughout the Riding, and we have no doubt the electors are well qualified to judge of their respective claims or merits and make an intelligent choice as to who would best serve their interests in the Ontario House. The nomination will be held in this village on Thursday, 29th inst., and polling will take place on the 5th of June. In the meantime if there are any more aspirants to Parliamentary honors, we will be pleased to publish their addresses and do all in our power to at least bring them prominently before the public.

B. & N. H. RAILWAY.

Yesterday morning a new era dawned on the village of Madoc and this part of the County. Arrangements, we are pleased to say, have at last been completed between Mr. Bickford and the Grand Trunk Railway Company to operate the road, and on Tuesday morning the first regular passenger train left this station for Belleville, returning early in the evening. Although time-tables, rates, &c., have not reached here yet, we understand the train will leave at 7 o'clock in the morning, reaching Belleville about half-past eight or nine o'clock; returning, will arrive here about 6 p. m. The fare, we are informed, is eighty-five cents, or return tickets at reduced rates. The convenience and benefits to be derived from this arrangement will easily be appreciated. Although the passenger traffic may not for some time be very extensive, we believe that with the amount of freight, etc., to be shipped both ways the Company will not only make it pay, but will be sufficiently employed to ensure the permanent operation of the road. We hope those who have hitherto been so violently opposed to this undertaking will now use their endeavors to make it successful, as all will share in the advantages to be derived from having a daily train from this place to the front.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

On Saturday morning last the startling news was circulated around the village that a man had been found dead in a room in Moon's Hotel. The rumor proved only too true, the unfortunate victim being a young man named Wm. Mangan, of Belleville, a cigar maker by occupation, who had driven out to this village the previous afternoon with Mr. John Jack who came here with a load of soda water. The deceased was apparently in good health that afternoon and evening, although somewhat under the influence of liquor, but it appears that before 11 o'clock at night he was so helplessly intoxicated that it was necessary to carry him up-stairs, where he was laid to sleep—a sleep from which he was destined never to wake. After the distressing facts had become known on Saturday morning, Dr. Sutton immediately held an inquest, the following jury being impaneled: John Dale, foreman; Hugh Ketcheson, D. Ross, jr., J. Shaltry, R. T. Gray, S. Sargent, David Wright, John Mouncey, J. Huff, James Johnson, W. Huin, A. Smith, and R. Brooks. A number of persons were examined, whose evidence went to show that deceased was steady and industrious while at work, but was, unfortunately, addicted to drinking a good deal, and had been on a continuous "spree" for the past two or three months. He was carried up-stairs about 12 o'clock very drunk. The hostler at the hotel, who slept in the same room, was called out about 2 o'clock to attend to some teams, and on coming back found deceased breathing heavily, and lifted him from the lounge to the floor where he would lie easier. When he got up again about 5 o'clock he found him dead. This was about the substance of the evidence elicited, and the jury after a short deliberation returned the following verdict: "That the deceased William Mangan, after repeated and excessive drinking for a period of two or three months, did come to the village of Madoc on the 9th instant, and while here did indulge excessively in intoxicating liquor and become helplessly intoxicated, and in consequence of such use of intoxicating liquor, did die." We understand that a number of the jury were inclined to believe that deceased had died of an apoplectic fit.

The deceased, we understand, was very respectably connected in Belleville, and his sad end must long be a cause of painful remembrance to his distressed relatives, and should also be a powerful warning to the youths of our village to touch not that which intoxicates.

A TAX ON STALLIONS.

The following article, which we copy from the *Journal of Agriculture*, (Quebec), will apply with equal force to our own Province of Ontario:

For many years back we have observed with regret that while the praiseworthy efforts of some of the Agricultural Societies, and of a few private individuals, to introduce good Stallions have met with some success, yet, looking at the country as a whole, we cannot see that the improvement in our horses is very apparent. In fact, in the Province of Quebec, we are assured by those best qualified to give an opinion, that our horses are steadily but surely degenerating.

The question is often asked; why? and the reply is always the same; the country is over-run by cheap mongrel stallions.

Our Societies spend large sums of money on the purchase of horses, but, such is the competition by cheap horses, and such is the cupidity, or rather blind stupidity, of some of our farmers, that even the small fee necessary to pay expenses determines their choice in favour of the cheap cross breed, usually unsound animal.

What is the remedy? no legislation can compel any man to breed from certain sires, nor sow a certain kind of wheat or other grain; but legislation does limit the spread of weeds,—Canadian thistles, for instance,—and should not legislation put a check on the sowing of weeds entailing far more serious losses than thistles? If we consider that, with ordinary care in breeding, our horses should average at least $125.00 each at four year old, whereas as they are bred and managed, we are within the mark when we say that they do not average more than $75.00, thus showing a loss of $50 a head on all the horses in the province, which are estimated to number 240,000, representing an annual loss of $12,000,000; that is to say, with more care in breeding, our horses would be worth $12,000,000 a year more than under the present system.

The only plan we can see to remedy this evil would be to put a tax on all Stallions kept for breeding purposes, and let the Provincial Government appoint a commission to examine all Stallions and grant them license for the season. In this way none but good horses would be kept or licensed.

Horses with spavin, navicular disease, or blindness would not be permitted to transmit these diseases, and thus would be saved large sums anually, which are lost by depreciation in value of horses from hereditary and hence preventible diseases.

We hope the above suggestion will meet with some practical response on the part of some of the Members at the coming Session of Parliament. We hope also to hear from many of our readers, as a free discussion on the subject must be of advantage to us all.

A TERRIBLE railway accident occurred near Carlton Station, about six miles from Toronto, on Saturday evening last, involving the loss of one life and the injuring of several others. The Directors of the Credit Valley Railway, it seems, had been on a tour of inspection of their line, and had returned to their switch this side of Carleton Station, and were waiting there for an engine to come from Toronto to take them in. Engine 2?, was despatched from Toronto for this purpose, and had received orders to go to Carleton to cross some trains there previous to taking on the Director's car. When nearing Carleton, the driver whistled for the switchman at Carleton to let him in on the siding. The switchman at the Credit Valley switch thinking the whistle was for his switch turned it for their line, when the engine was close to it allowing the the engine to run into the Director's car, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Going at that rate the result can easily be imagined. The car was telescoped, and left a complete wreck, while the unfortunate parties who had occupied it were more or less injuried, some with legs broken, ribs fractured, heads scalped, and otherwise mangled. So far only one death has occured. Mr. James Gooderham, of Toronto, who had both legs fearfully crushed from the knees to the feet. He died the same night. According to the latest reports all others seriously wounded were in a fair way of recovering.

A HASTY MARRIAGE.

Winnipeg Daily Times.

It is a well-known fact that the female portion of our population is much in the minority, and, accordingly the chances of a young lady obtaining a husband without difficulty are very good. This fact has been recognized by quite a number of young ladies in the eastern provinces, who have from time to time advertised for chances to go to Manitoba in order, of course to get married. On Wednesday evening a servant girl from a city in Ontario, arrived in town, and applied for a situation at a prominent boarding house on First street. As servants are scarce, her application was quickly accepted, and the new arrival was engaged at $12 per month.

She did not return, however, and enquiries elicited the fact that the girl, shortly after leaving the house, received a proposal of marriage from a young man, who prepossessed by her appearance, and who promptly "popped the question." Next day was appointed for the ceremony, and Miss—— one day after her arrival in Winnipeg found herself the wife of a loving husband.

WORK OF A CYCLONE.—The cyclone that swept over a portion of South Carolina last week is described with great power by a correspondent of one of the State papers. At Walterboro' before the tempest came, were seen a court house, jail, two hotels, an academy, seven churches, and about ninety dwelling houses, besides the large complement of kitchens, negro cabins, barns, stables and other outbuildings always found in an old Southern town. The churches and academy were destroyed, and of the ninety dwelling houses sixty with their accompanying out-buildings are uninhabitable. A grove of orange trees was stripped of its fruit and carried ten miles away. A four-horse wagon was lifted from a yard, and carried over a fence eight feet high. A sheep was shorn of its wool as clean as if shaven by a razor.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

A horse belonging to Ariah Bittes, near Brighton, became entangled in the harrows and received such severe injuries that it died in a short time.

The Brighton *Ensign* has changed hands, Mr. T. M. Scripture now assuming the proprietorship. We hope the new publisher will speedily make his fortune at the business.

The house of Robert Gilmour, an old paisley weaver, situated at Mink Lake, in the township of Wilberforce, took fire on Sunday afternoon from a spark from the stove pipe while the old man was reading his bible at the door. In a few minutes the house and contents were consumed.

A correspondent writing from Trenton to the *Intelligencer* says:—"Just now there are some indications of another Reform newspaper being born in Trenton. I hardly think there is room for such an undertaking, unless the parties interested in its birth have plenty of influence. The *Courier* has a pretty firm footing among the Grits in this vicinity, therefore I think there are many localities in Ontario much more favorable for such an enterprize than the village of Trenton."

On Friday noon a fire was discovered in one of the mill houses occupied by Dr. Allen. The alarm was sounded by the mill whistle and shortly after by the fire bell. The engine was got out but was not fired up as the fire was subdued by the hand engine belonging to the mill. On the way to the fire the hose reel backed off the bridge to allow the engine to go ahead and as the engine entered the bridge the swaying of the crowd of people knocked down a little son of Mr. Forsyth's, and he was run over by the hose reel. The reel struck him at his foot and ran the whole length of his body cutting his ear and then backed off. Had it gone over his head he would likely have been killed. He was taken home and Dr. McLellan dressed his wounds. His thigh is broken in two places near the joint. The little fellow is only nine years old and well known as the singer.—*Courier.*

LARGE FIRE IN PICTON.

Picton, May 12.—On Sunday morning about 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a small building adjoining the training stables of J. Allison, in the rear of the Empire hotel, near the driving park, and before anything could be done to stay its progress, the fire communicated with Allison's stables, in which were seven horses in training for the races of the 24th May, all of which were burned in a few minutes.

The flames communicated to the Empire Hotel, a two-story brick building, on the corner of Fairfield and Main Streets, occupied by Allison & Vanblaricom. The fire now extended west on Main Street to a two-story frame building owned by Mr. Peck, and occupied by two families named Adams and Brown,—and next to this was a frame building owned and occupied by Capt. John Gibson. This was as far as the fire extended west on Main Street. On the west side of Fairfield St. a two-story frame building owned by the Lake estate and occupied by Mrs. Lake and a family named Grigley, was burned, and a two-story building on the east side of the street, owned by Walter Ross and occupied by three families, was next to go. And about the same time the training stables of Brown & Covert, on the same side, caught fire and were quickly consumed. All the horses in these stables were got out.

Mr. John Allison, the owner of the training stables, in his desperate efforts to get his horses out, was severly burned about his head, back, arms, and lower limbs. His injuries may prove fatal. The origin of the fire is unknown, and an investigaton will be held.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSES.

NEW and beautiful Hybrid, Perpetual, Climbing, and Moss Roses,

A MOST CHOICE SELECTION,

just imported from one of the most reliable Toronto Rose growers. Call and see, at

DR. LOOMIS' DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

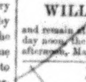
COURT OF REVISION.

THE first sitting of the Court of Revision for the municipality of the Village of Madoc, will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, 28th day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

CHARLES GREAM,
Village Clerk.

Madoc, May 14th, 1879. 111

J. D. STEWART, M. D.,



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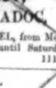

WILL VISIT MADOC,

and remain at MOON'S HOTEL, from Monday noon, the 26th of May, until Saturday afternoon, May 31st, 1879. 111

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Rawdon will be held at the Town Hall, Rawdon, on Saturday, 31st day of May, at ten o'clock, a. m. sharp, when appeals against the assessment will be heard and tried at said Court, in conformity with the Statutes. All parties interested will please govern themselves accordingly.

JOSEPH HOGLE,
Township Clerk.

Rawdon, May 6th, 1879. 111-2

COURT OF REVISION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court of Revision for the municipality of

Elziver & Grimsthorpe

will be held at the Town Hall, Bridgewater, on Friday, the 23rd day of May, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. JAMES,
Township Clerk.

Bridgewater, May 12th, 1879. 111

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the municipality of the Township of Huntingdon, will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 26th day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of which all interested are requested to take notice.

J. B. FOSTER,
Township Clerk.

The By-law asking a bonus of $10,000 in aid of the B & N H Railway Company will on the same day be read a first time by the Council, and afterwards be published in the REVIEW before being voted on.

Huntingdon, May 13th, 1879. 111

To the ELECTORS

—OF—

North Hastings.

GENTLEMEN:

From numerous solicitations by many old and influential friends of both shades of politics to become a candidate at the approaching election for the Ontario Legislature, and from the strongest possible assurances of support and success from every part of the Riding, I have consented to announce myself as a candidate.

Having been a resident of this constituency for over thirty years, during a portion of which I have been engaged on many of the public works of this county; have been township and county Councillor for many years; have also been engaged in tilling the soil and lumbering operations the greater portion of my life-time, all of which have given me ample opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the wants, requirements, and resources of this portion of the County, and should materially aid me in trying to properly serve you if returned as your member.

If elected, I shall endeavour to work for the general good of the Province of Ontario, and of North Hastings in particular, irrespective of creed or politics. Whatever measures in my judgment are for the public good, I will support, no matter from which side of the House they emanate. I will not be a mere Party Voting Machine, nor will I give a factious opposition to any Government, but will assist and encourage wise and economical legislation.

I shall endeavour as far as in my power to encourage that noblest industry, Agriculture. The development of the vast mineral deposits, as well as the preservation and proper utilization of our extensive forests of timber, and the better protection of the free grant settler shall engage my best attention.

Your obedient servant,

PETER VANKLEEK.

MADOC, May 10th, 1879.

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF—

North Hastings.

GENTLEMEN.—The last session of the third Parliament of Ontario having closed, you will shortly be called on again to exercise your privilege of choosing a candidate to represent you in the new Parliament which must now be elected. As announced during the last year or two, I have decided to be a candidate, notwithstanding any reports to the contrary, having received assurances of support from leading and influential electors in all parts of the Riding.

Having been connected with the Reform party all my life, it is unnecessary for me to state my political opinions, as they are well known to almost every elector in the Riding. I may, however, state, that if elected, I shall give a reasonable support to the Mowat administration, because I believe its measures, generally, have been just and economical; but I shall hold myself free to support all measures which I believe to be for the good of the country, irrespective of the party from which they may emanate.

An experience of twenty-seven years' residence in North Hastings has given me an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the wants and requirements of the Riding. My sympathies are largely with the agricultural portion of the community, and I will feel myself bound to support every measure that may appear to me calculated to promote their interests and prosperity.

If elected I shall take the earliest opportunity of urging upon the Government of the day the necessity of making a liberal grant for a railroad, to open up the back part of this county, which will thus aid in bringing new settlers into that part of the Riding, and enable those already there to ship their produce to the front, where they may avail themselves of the advantages of good markets.

I shall also feel bound to use my best endeavors to obtain liberal grants for such Colonization Roads in the rear part of the County, as will enable farmers to get their produce to market at the most desirable time, and otherwise open up and improve the country.

If elected I will do my utmost to maintain economy in all the departments of the Government, with a due regard to efficiency and faithful services, at the same time I am also disposed to advocate aid to such railway and other schemes as may appear to me necessary for the best interests of the country.

As I cannot hope to place before you in a short address all those principles and undertakings that may deserve my support, I shall endeavor to see as many of you as possible before the election, when I will more fully lay before you my views on public questions. In the meantime I respectfully solicit your support and influence at the election on the 5th of June.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, May 13th, 1879.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made at the last meeting of Council, by James Chambers, to have the road across Lots 23, 24 and 25, in the 7th concession of Madoc, closed up,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to parties interested in said road to attend at the next meeting of Council, which will be held on the second Monday in June next, to take the matter into consideration.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Madoc, May 3rd, 1879. 110

GREAT BARGAIN IN LAND.

100 ACRES of good land in the Township of Sidney for Fifteen Hundred Dollars. The subscriber offers for sale the north half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Con. of Sidney, at the above mentioned price. 65 acres cleared. The soil is a clay and sandy loam, and is all tillable, and will be found the cheapest land in the County of Hastings. There is a large crop in the ground, which affords a good opportunity of judging the strength and quality of the soil. Terms easy and title good. For further particulars apply to

ELIJAH CANNIFF,
on the premises,
Frankford P. O.

110-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 100 acres, being composed of Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 1st con., township of Herschel. On the premises are erected a good log house, new frame barn, and other outbuildings. A never failing spring of water close to the house. Terms easy, and title indisputable. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, or by letter to

GODFREY GERAL,
York River P. O.

104

CHEESE BOXES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE ANY quantity of CHEESE BOXES at the low rate of

NINE CENTS EACH,

And will guarantee them first-class or ask no pay.

Will deliver them on the shortest notice.

JOHN KELLS,
Queensboro.

100-3m.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE,

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

The great English remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as sequence of self-abuse, as loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption, and a premature grave. Before Taking. After Taking. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

☞ Sold in Madoc and everywhere in Canada and the United States, by all wholesale and retail druggists.

C. G. WILSON,

DURHAM STREET, - MADOC,

DEALER IN

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.

Farmers and physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF

HOME-MADE WORK

FOR SALE,

OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT—

MORRICE'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS

in all the different styles and sizes.

☞ CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAR WEATHER.

D. MORRICE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers' Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence

☞ KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
Mitchell, Ont.

21

OUR SPRING AND SUM[MER STOCK]

Is now complete in every Department.

Special attention is called to our stock of

NEW SPRING MILLINERY,

comprising the latest styles of English, French, and American Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, etc.

OUR STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

is very large and well assorted, and will be disposed of at low prices.

We are now showing the Finest Stock of

Spring Tweeds, Serges, Coatings, &c.,

ever offered to the public of this vicinity.

SEE OUR BOOTS & SHOES, THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

Gents' Furnishings of every description. Dress Goods, Prints, &c., in all the newest styles and patterns.

Inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

Boots and Shoes

We have a large stock of Boots and Shoes, at low prices.

We ask attention to our Women's Prunella Gaiters, at 50 cts. a pair.

SYDMER ROSS & Co.

NOTWITHSTANDING

THE
ANTICIPATED RISE
IN THE PRICE OF

DRY GOODS,

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES,

(caused by the extra Duty)

WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER OUR

Dress Goods, Winceys, Prints,
Cottons, Steamlooms, Tweeds,
Shirts and Drawers,
Flannels, Tickings,
Boots and Shoes,
Trunks, Shoepacks, etc.

(an examination of the goods and prices proves this fact.)

CHEAP JOHN.

☞ WE ARE BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

New Partnership.

ON entering into partnership with my son, George Caverly, I feel it my duty to return my grateful thanks to the public, for their unvarying patronage and support for a period of twenty-two years. The new firm will carry on the business on the same premises, and upon the same principles of good work, good materials, and fair prices.

JOSEPH CAVERLY & SON,

Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers,

Beg to notify their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description on the cheapest terms of the Trade.

HORSESHOEING will form a special branch of their business.

The manufacture of Agricultural Implements to order, and the ready repair of all kinds of machines now getting into general use on our well cultivated farms, and in the various Mills in North Hastings, can be depended on for quickness and thoroughness.

OUR CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT

WE HAVE ON HAND

Lumber Sleighs, Bob-Sleighs, Handsome Family Sleighs, and Cutters,

of the most modern and fancy styles. Also,

LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS & BUGGIES,

in style, workmanship and finish, to suit customers.

GEORGE H. CAVERLY, JOSEPH CAVERLY.

MADOC, January 17th, 1879.

...ERIES,

Gray & McGregor

OFFER FOR SALE A FULL SUPPLY OF

...E GROCERIES

...day Season, including

...LENCIA RAISINS,
" TABLE RAISINS,
" SEEDLESS RAISINS,
" CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
SYRUPS,
PEELS, FIGS, AND ALMONDS,
S. W. SALMON,
LABRADOR HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
BOLOGNA AND PORK SAUSAGE,

THE CELEBRATED

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC.

Dec. 5th, 1878.

ESTRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, lot 1, 8th con., Madoc, on Sunday, 13th inst., a yearling heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WM. H. DINGMAN.

Madoc, April 22nd, 1879. 108-3t.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Rossmore runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to

GEORGE DUNCAN.

Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate.)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jewett, Esq., Belleville.)

Apply to S. D. ROSS, Madoc,

Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT GEO. CHOWN'S,

Division Street, Reed's Block,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY
LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING, Etc., done in first-class style, and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT!

WM. MOORE.

Madoc, November 28th, 1877.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM

SEE THE LIST OF

FARMS FOR SALE!

IN THE

WEEKLY MAIL.

Parties Wishing to Sell Advertise there.—Parties Wishing to Buy, Read there.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in the *Weekly Mail*, 20 words for 50c each insertion; each additional word 2c.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in *Daily Mail*, 20 words for 25c. each insertion; each additional word 1c.

Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc., Seed for Sale, Exhibitions, etc., inserted at same rates.

Address, MAIL, Toronto.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ORANGE LODGES.

MILLBRIDGE LODGE, No. 1070,
Meets every first Tuesday in each month.
C. DONALDSON, Sec'y, Millbridge.

NUGENTSVILLE LODGE, No. 1094,
Meets on the first Saturday in each month.
DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Tamworth P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624,
Meets every Friday on or before full moon.
HENRY BENTLEY, Sec'y, York River P.O.

DOWNEY'S L. O. LODGE, No. 425,
Held on the first Tuesday in each month.
FRANK H. GAVEN, Sec'y, Ivanhoe P. O.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437,
Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon.
W. J. WIGGINS, Secretary, Queensboro.

WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285.
Meets on the first Monday in each month.
J. A. EMPEY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

MADOC LODGE, No. 321.
Meets the first Wednesday in each month.
W. BRISTOL, Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253.
Meets every second Monday in each month.
JOHN MCCOY, Jr., Sec'y, Remington P.O.

HAZZARD'S CORNERS LODGE, NO. 1133.
Meets first Friday in each month.
R. KEENE, Secretary, Madoc P. O.

ST. OLA LODGE, NO. 1387,
Meets every first Monday in each month.
T. SOLMES, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. DISTRICT NO. 4.
J. F. MORRILL, D. M., Millbridge,
C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

NORTH HASTINGS CO. ORANGE LODGE.
M. BRISTOL, Co. Master, Madoc P. O.
JAS. A. ORR, Co. Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

Hearts of Oak Lodge,

No. 139, O. Y. B.

A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc,

On Thursday Evening, June 15th,

at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance requested.

J. GUFFIN, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on

Monday Evening, May 26th,

At 8 o'clock.

N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48

A. F. & A. M.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall,

On Tuesday Evg., June 3rd,

at the hour of 7.30 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,

S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card—Dr. Stewart.
Notice—Joseph Hegle.
Notice—Charles Grum.
Address—Stephen Reed.
Address—Peter Vankleek.
Court of Revision—E. James.
Court of Revision—J. G. Foster.

Left Over.

A communication from "Publicola," also the minutes of the last meeting of Huntingdon Council, were received too late for this issue. Both will appear in our next.

Madoc Model School.

Honor Roll. First Division.—V. First, William Jenkins. IV. Sen. First, Maggie Parsons. Second Division. IV. Jun. First, Maggie Breakell. III. First, Wm. Parsons. Third Division.—III. Jun. First, Maud Guffin. II. Sen. First, Minnie Taber. II. Jun. First, Martha Whytock.

Coming to Madoc.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Dr. J. Stewart, the celebrated oculist and aurist, will visit Madoc on the 26th inst., and remain for a few days. The Dr. publishes certificates from a large number of persons in the vicinity of Belleville, certifying to his skill in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

Worthy of Support.

A subscriber at Cross Lake, Contract 14, of the C. P. R., Manitoba, sends us a communication this week, which appears in another column. He also says:—"I receive the REVIEW regular, and hope it will receive that support from North Hastings which it deserves. I think they ought to be proud of it."

Shade Trees.

The School Board have made extensive improvements to the Model School grounds lately, by the planting of a number of shade trees, &c., which will add much to the appearance of the building and site. Could not the Council offer some inducement to parties planting shade trees on the different streets in front of their premises, and thus encourage the beautifying of our village?

Personal.

Mr. W. A. Hungerford, late of this village, and now of Strathroy, has been visiting in this place for some days.

Mr. E. O. Bickford and Mr. Spicer, Traffic Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, called on us last week. They came up in the Superintendent's private car, on business relative to the placing of a daily train on the B. & N. H. R.

The Triennial Council.

The *Orange Sentinel* says:—"Among the distinguished brethren who will be present at the Triennial Council of Orangemen, to be held in Ottawa on the 22th of July next, the Grand Lodge of Ireland sends the following: Lord Cole, Lord Arthur Edwin Hill Trevor, M. P., and William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg." The Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of British North America will meet at Ottawa at the same time.

The Iron Mines.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says:—"Some gentlemen from Erie, Pennsylvania, are in town with the object of inquiring as to the value of the iron ores of this region in the manufacture of steel. A shipment of ore will probably be made on their account to Erie and practically tested there. We are pleased to see that the attention of capitalists is being directed to the valuable iron and other ores with which this region abounds."

Excursion.

The excursion to Belleville on Wednesday last per B. & N. H. Railway, on the occasion of the complimentary benefit to Rev. Father Davis, by the Shaughraun Company, was attended by quite a large and respectable crowd, who enjoyed a safe, pleasant, and no doubt very agreeable trip. Although a train was advertised to leave this station, no definite arrangements were made until the day before, leaving it a matter of considerable doubt up to that time, which, we think, prevented many living outside the village from being able to make arrangements to take advantage of the trip. The excursionists remained in Belleville over night, arriving back here about noon on Thursday.

A Correction.

In our report of the proceedings of the Village Council last week, it was stated that a By-law had been presented "providing for the impounding of horses, cattle, pigs, &c., found at large on the street." We have since been informed that cows are exempt from this restriction, and not included in the list of animals which are to be prohibited from infesting our streets, and consequently in the event of the By-law being passed, this species of bovines will retain all the privileges they now enjoy.

New Agricultural Journal.

We have received the first number of a new monthly, the *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture*, published by the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, which will be devoted especially to Canadian agricultural pursuits. The *Journal*, which is issued under the editorial supervision of Mr. E. A. Barnard, Director of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, 10 St. Vincent street, Montreal, is very liberally illustrated, and apparently carefully edited. The subscription price is $1 per annum.

Horses Killed.

As the excursion train last Wednesday afternoon approached the Marmora road crossing, a couple of horses, one belonging to Mr. S. Rollins, and the other to Mr. Geo. Chown, jumped the culvert from the road and ran down the track. The train was going at a considerable speed down the grade, and consequently the unfortunate horses were overtaken and struck by the engine before they had proceeded very far. One of the horses had both hind legs completely cut off, and the other had one hoof nearly severed from the leg. Both were afterwards killed, and their sufferings thus ended.

Gold.

Under the above heading the Brighton *Ensign* has the following:—"Our townsman J. M. Webster, and Mr. A. Moon, of Madoc, were out prospecting in the Township of Madoc last week and secured some fine specimens of gold quartz. The precious metal can easily be traced in the rock. Should there be any quantity as rich as the specimen Mr. Webster brought home, there will without doubt be a rush for Madoc, if parties in search of sudden riches. Any one intending to go prospecting with a full assurance of success, will save time by calling on Mr. Webster in order to get the precise location in which gold can be found."

Father Davis' Benefit.

Thursday's *Intelligencer* contained the following notice of the complimentary benefit to Rev. Father Davis. We are informed by parties who attended the performance from here that the receipts amounted to $115:—"This event took place last night, when McBowell's Shaughraun Company produced Boucicault's popular drama "Arrah-na-Pogue." The house was crowded in every part, and the performance was in all respects an excellent one. The compliment thus paid to the Rev. gentleman was well deserved, and the receipts will be applied to the funds of the Marmora church, the erection of which was largely due to the efforts of Father Davis.

Look out for Counterfeits.

A Toronto paper gives currency to the following report:—"A well executed counterfeit issue of Dominion dollar bills is in circulation. The counterfeits are all upon the bills payable in Toronto known as the "D" issue. The note number figure in the genuine notes of Toronto issue are red, those in the Montreal issue are blue, and those in the Halifax and St. John are black. The way the counterfeit is detected is by the quality of the paper, which is thin and uneven in feeling, having evidently been submitted to some process with acids to give it an old and genuine look. Besides the red figure numbers of the bill are slim and of a darker red than the genuine figures, which are also much more plump in shape."

Building Notes.

The brick work on Mr. O'Flynn's new block is now nearly completed, the enterprising contractor, Mr. Chas. Fox, pushing the work with all possible vigor. The new block, when completed, will be quite an addition to our village.

The Messrs. Taber are engaged in putting up a brick house for Mr. Robert Sagar, on St. Lawrence street, towards the station. The building, we understand, will be a story and a half high, the work of which is now well advanced.

The M. E. Church is at present undergoing a thorough repair. A new roof is being put on, besides other necessary improvements, which will add to the appearance of the building, and comfort of the congregation.

Mining News.

Now that the regular operation of the B. & N. H. Railway has been fairly established, we may expect iron mining to receive a fresh impetus in this locality. There will now be no delay in having the ore shipped as quickly as it can be got out, which no doubt will be largely to the advantage of the gentlemen who are operating the mines in this township. Mr. Pusey has now, he informs us, a large quantity of ore taken out, at the Seymour Mine, which he expects to ship this week. A force of fifteen men are constantly employed at this place. At the Moore Mine, Mr. Bickford has eight men at work, and has already between eighty and one hundred tons taken out. An unusually rich vein was struck a few days ago, we are informed, which promises better than anything yet discovered. Work at the Dufferin Mine is also being vigorously prosecuted, about seventy-five tons having been hauled to the railway, and will be shipped this week. Altogether the prospects of the mining capabilities of this section being properly developed have assumed a decidedly improved look during the past few months.

Tavern and Shop Licenses in North Hastings.

The following is a list of the Tavern and Shop Licenses granted in North Hastings for the ensuing year, commencing on May 1st, 1879:—

MADOC VILLAGE.

Tavern—Mrs. Moon, R. Simmons, and W. Hudgins.

Shop—Mrs. J. Wright, and G. M. Brooks.

MADOC TOWNSHIP.

Tavern—Jas. Maitland, Mary Vankleek.

HUNTINGDON.

Tavern—Thos. Deatster, Geo. Conley, J. Garner.

ELZEVIR.

Tavern—A. Diamond, F. Collins.

MARMORA.

Tavern—M. Pringle, Gordon McWilliams, Mrs. Brady, Henry Lake.

Shop—Geo. M. Bleecker.

RAWDON.

Tavern—Chas. McWilliams, Wm. McKay.

STIRLING.

Tavern—A. G. Scott, Albert McWilliams, Thos. Downs.

Shop—Geo. E. Seeley, H. G. Thurber.

SIDNEY, ST. AL.

Tavern—Isaac Potter, John F. Morrill, I. Golding.

MONTREAL.

Tavern—Simon Rouse.

Sonnet to May.

Beautiful May with thy golden morning,
Gilding with sunshine all nature's adorning,
Everything earthly welcomes thy coming,
Brightest and best, our beautiful May.

Bright as a bride when she comes from her chamber,
Her fairest adorning the joy that she gives,
So sweet is thy face, so bright thine array,
Gladly we greet thee, our beautiful May.

Beautiful May to thy bosom is given
The bud and the blossom that nature bestows,
Oh, may no gem from thy bright brow be riven,
By harsh winds that hurt thee, our beautiful May.

NITA.

Vestry Meeting.

The annual vestry meeting of the Church of St. John the Baptist, this village, was held on Easter Monday, when the following appointments were made:

Wardens,—A. B. Ross, re-appointed Incumbent's, and Dr. Loomis for the people.

Vestry Clerk,—E. L. Weiss.

Sidesmen,—E. S. Henderson and Henry Ball.

Lay Delegates,—A. B. Ross, Chas. Gream, and Henry Ball.

After the regular business was over, the necessity of building a parsonage was discussed, and offers were made by those present to contribute liberally to that purpose. A picnic will be held on the 24th of June, under the patronage of the Masonic body, in aid of the Parsonage Fund, of which due notice will be given. The meeting passed off with the utmost harmony and good-will, which speaks well for the future prosperity of the church.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Our Present Situation.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

Never since this country was discovered were circumstances similar to what they at present are. Never since this section of country was created a Riding did there appear such a need for talent of the very brightest, as at this very time. Our mineral resources, just beginning to be opened, necessitates a want from Government, such as railways, roads, and various other assistance, such as only a government can give.

How are we to get this assistance from Government? Why, the question is easily answered. By sending a representative who is competent to explain our case, argue his point at the front seats in the Legislative Hall, and get for us what we so much need, at this so important a time.

The writer of this has nothing personal against Dr. Boulter as a Dr., but from what he saw of him for five weeks in his parliamentary action, he is convinced he is not the man for our present circumstances at all.—It has now become a question of dollars and cents to every man, woman and child in this part of the Riding.

Such being the case, are we to be hoodwinked because half-a-dozen parties get together and prevail on a third party to run,—not, brother electors, for you or for me, but just to gratify their own personal ends, and destroy the only man fitted by nature to represent us at this all-important time. The writer of this is very sorry indeed that Mr. Vankleek would allow himself to be made a tool of by such, and more so, when it is just as much his interest as ours that a man like Mr. Wood should represent us at this all-important time.

Again, fellow-Reformers, what claim has Mr. Vankleek upon us as a party? *None.* And why? Because I have it from good authority that he bargained with Mr. Bowell that if he (Mr. B.) would assist him (Mr. V.) against A. F. Wood, he (Mr. V.) would assist Mr. Bowell when he came out against E. D. O'Flynn, and we all know how Mr. Vankleek acted throughout the whole of our campaign. Did he take any active part with us? *No.* Well, then, he as a natural consequence worked against us, and now when he comes out at the eleventh hour, and to lay claim to our Reform vote, looks worse than ridiculous. A good deal more could be said, but enough for the present, only vote for your own self-interest by voting for Mr. Wood.

A TRUE REFORMER, T. S.

P. S.—This would not have appeared if Mr. Vankleek and the parties who brought him out would only injure themselves, but it is my bread and your bread, fellow-electors, that is at stake by their actions. It is not party at this auspicious time we want, but talent, ability, activity, and one who is not afraid to face the responsibility, argue his point, and gain it. T. S.

Madoc, May 13th, 1879.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—No man can move about our villages and rural districts without being constantly reminded by eye and ear that the army of house-cleaners is on the war-path vowing destruction to every species of filth. The tub, the mop, the scrubbing brush, the whitewashing brush, and the other implements used in the fight are in constant use, and not only are the women engaged in this work in the house, but they have forced (or *assired*, which is it?) the sterner sex to clean up the yards and outhouses. Solomon was a wise man, and he never said a wiser thing than that cleanliness was next to godliness. An untidy, dirty, unkempt man or woman may be godly, for grace can live in strange quarters, but, verily, the medicum of godliness possessed by such cannot be of the highest kind.

Whether Canadians possess the more precious quality spoken of by Solomon, they certainly, as a rule, have the other quality. And yet, sir, come with me and examine, in a most perfunctory manner, our school houses and their yards and outhouses, and you will perforce be driven to question whether Canadian men and women are fathers and mothers to the sairns who spend *the greater portion of their waking hours* in these buildings. Occasionally—very occasionally—cleanliness obtains in them, *but*, as a rule, the floor is washed but once or twice a year; the furniture and window sills are laden with dust, the yard is littered with sweepings, and the privies are so utterly abominable as to be, to a well brought up child, endowed with a healthy nose, unapproachable. That this is no exaggerated picture, personal observation will prove. And why, my dear sir, is this state of affairs permitted? Do our people not love their children? Has our land become so crowded that depopulation, by a short, easy, and sure method, (the undermining of the constitution of the "little ones,") is being purposely resorted to? Do our people love uncleanliness? Thank God, to none of these queries can an affirmative answer be given. Our school rooms and their appendages are filthy, simply because *our people*—the fathers and mothers—do not visit the schools. They do not *know*—in the only way that any such thing can be *thoroughly* known—that the rooms in which their loved ones spend much more of their wakeful hours than in any others, are filthy, and that the constant inspiration of an atmosphere laden with dust and animal matter thrown off by perspiration, and the fighting against the laws of nature which children of modest nature and delicate sensibilities are driven to by the revolting state of many of the school outhouses, are slowly, insidiously, but surely breeding in the minds of their offspring dislike to learning, and sapping their constitutions.

Knowing that your columns are always open to anything which may be productive of popular benefit, I have, in the frankest and most candid manner, drawn the attention of your readers to the subject. I trust that it will be discussed again and again until as much pains be taken to keep the school house and its premises clean and tidy as are now taken with the parlor and the sitting-room.

First school house cleaning not be forgotten. Let broom, soap, scrubbing brush, etc. will take some than a mop to reach the *original* floor,) white wash brush, and lime (not whiting) be applied to their proper uses *inside*, and let the yard and the whole of its belongings be thoroughly cleansed. The man who will institute a thorough and lasting reform in this matter will deserve (and receive) the blessings of the children.

X.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Being a constant reader of your paper, I was surprised some time ago to see a letter in it headed Manitoba, and must say on reading it I was surprised and amused at the contents of it, for I am sure no man who has ever been over the C. P. R. from Winnipeg to Cross Lake would make such statements as W. A. S. does.

In the first place, he says pine predominates from twenty miles east of the Red River to the Muskeg. Having often gone over the same road travelled by him, I am positive there is not a pine tree between here and Winnipeg. I think he is like the new song called "I'm worth a Million Dollars in my Mind." He only saw the pines in his mind. And in speaking of the muskegs along the line, he says they are vast swamps, and are the terror of railroad men, and lives have been lost time and again, and the road bed sometimes sinks away out of sight in a single night. Well, sir, there are only two muskegs on the whole of contract 14, which is seventy miles long, and I have been on the work now about two years. Since the road bed was made over these muskegs, and up to the present time, none of it has disappeared, nor is it likely to do so; and for the past year and a half the contractor's trains, heavy loaded with supplies, have passed over these muskegs in perfect safety, and the road bed to-day is just as good as it was when first finished. With regard to the muskeg being the terror of railroad men, it is just the reverse, as men will always take that kind of work in preference to any other, and they make better pay. Again he shows his lack of knowledge by saying that work was begun about a year ago. I have now been on contract 15 for about two years, and the contractors had been working on it then for about six months. He also says the contract will be finished in the spring. I cannot believe he was ever on the contract, or he would not say so. The contractors do not expect to get it finished before next winter, and to be able to do that they are working day and night. Why, sir, just east of this there are two fills which require 500,000 yards of earth to fill them, and it will require two steam shovels and two trains, working night and day for the next six months, to fill them. He also says that the steam drills on the line bore from 80 to 100 feet per day; but they do nothing of the kind. Just half of that amount is considered a big day's work. They have not been known to drill more than fifty feet. Before closing, I would say that Mr. Jos. Whitehead, the contractor, is very energetic, and will not delay his contract, but will push it to an early completion if men and money will do it. He is a first-class railroad man, and he makes the grand boast of being fireman on the first passenger train run in England. Men are paid two dollars per day, and can get board for $4.50 per week. The contractor has a store on each of the four divisions of his contracts, where goods are sold below Winnipeg prices.

CONTRACT 15.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 85 to $0 95
Barley,	0 55 to 0 75
Rye,	0 51 to 0 52
Oats,	0 34 to 0 36
Peas,	0 60 to 0 00
Butter,	0 15 to 0 18
Eggs,	0 09 to 0 10
Potatoes, per bush	0 40 to 0 00
Flour, per bbl	4 25 to 4 50
Sheepskins,	0 50 to 0 90
Hides,	3 00 to 5 00

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per bbl	$4 00 to $4 50
Wheat, per bushel	0 90 to 0 00
Rye, "	0 40 to 0 00
Oats, "	0 40 to 0 00
Barley, "	0 50 to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 08 to 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12 to 0 13
Hides, per cwt	3 00 to 4 00

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following valuable property, viz.: Lot No. 29, 6th concession, Township of Madoc; also, Lot No. 18, on St. Lawrence street, Village of Madoc. Time will be given. Apply to JOSEPH BATEMAN, Caledonia, Marion Co., Ohio, or to PETER SINCLAIR, Madoc.

April 7th, 1879. 106

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed to the building next door to the residence of Mr. W. Bristol, and directly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, where she will be happy to see all her old friends and as many new customers as will give her a call. Special attention paid to Straw Work and Millinery of every description.

S. HUNTER.

Madoc, May 6th, 1879. 110-5t

A. F. WOOD,

LAND, LOAN,

—AND—

Commission Agency.

OFFICE—Second Door South from Masonic Hall.

Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

Madoc, January 27th, 1879. 96

NOTICE.

THE members of the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Madoc, will hold their first sitting in the Town Hall, Madoc Village,

On Monday, 26th of May, next,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk

Madoc, April 26th, 1879. 109-4d

COURT OF REVISION

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Hungerford will be held on

Tuesday, 27th of May,

at the Town Hall, Tweed, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. All parties interested are required to attend.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Clerk

Clerk's Office, Tweed,
April 30th, 1879. 109

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION!

THE regular July Examination of candidates for Teachers' Certificates will be held in Madoc, as follows:

FOR SECOND CLASS

On July 8th, at 2 p. m.

FOR THIRD CLASS

On July 14th, at 2 p. m.

Forms of notice to be previously given can be obtained from the undersigned. These must be returned not later than June 1st.

WM. MACKINTOSH,
P. S. Inspector,
N. Hastings.

Madoc, 29th April, 1879. 109-3t

TO BE LET.

A GOOD FARM of 100 acres, composed of the north half of Lot 7, 13th concession of Huntingdon, nicely situated on Moira Lake, and near the Village of Madoc. Well cleared. Present tenant will cease to occupy next October. Apply to

CAPT. NORMAN, Millbridge,

Or to Grant & Henderson,
Solicitors, Madoc. 107

Village Lot for Sale.

LOT No. 1, on the East side of Durham Street, as laid down on the plan of the Village of South Hastings, for Charles Kirk. This lot is most eligibly situated for a dwelling-house, as it commands a fine view of the whole village of Madoc. For terms apply to

ALBERT SMALLFIELD,
Renfrew, Ont.

108-13w

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the united Townships of Marmora and Lake will be held in the Town Hall, Marmora Village, on Monday, May 26th, 1879, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., when appeals against the Assessment will be heard and tried, in conformity with the Statutes. All parties interested will please to govern themselves accordingly.

W. PHILLIPS,
Clerk.

Marmora, April 22nd, 1879.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

The Canada Permanent

Loan and Savings Co'y

TORONTO, ONT.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased.

Apply to

S. D. ROSS, MADOC.

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Comp'y.

All Losses Promptly Settled.

Office at the Store of Sydmer Ross & Co.

Madoc, April 15th, 1879. 107

TO THE

ELECTORS!

—OF—

North Hastings.

Having been urged by many old and influential friends in the Riding to become a candidate at the next election for the Ontario Legislature, and having received assurances from all parts of the Riding of a hearty support, I have decided to announce myself as a candidate.

An experience of nineteen years in the County Council, ten of which I filled the Warden's chair, has given me an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of the Constituency, and should be of value to me in trying to serve the Riding if returned as a member to the Legislature.

If elected I shall seek as a Conservative to work with the Conservative Party—for the general interests of the Province and for North Hastings particularly, while at the same time I will not be a party hack or yield up my judgment at the beck of a party leader, for the purpose of a factious party policy.

I shall consider it my bounden duty to do all in my power to develope the vast resources of the northern part of this County, consisting as they do of large agricultural districts, forests of timber, and extensive beds of minerals, and to aid generally in such legislation as will advance the best interests of the Province.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. WOOD.

MADOC, Feb'y 8th, 1879.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker

AND

Jeweler,

MADOC, ONT.

A GOOD STOCK OF

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, and

JEWELRY,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

U CAN GET

BETTER

FURNITURE,

AND

MORE OF IT,

For Less Money

—AT—

M. MAYBEE'S,

than at any shop in the County.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

UNDERTAKING

ALL SIZES OF

Coffins & Caskets

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Robes, Shrouds,

AND

FUNERAL FURNISHINGS.

M. MAYBEE.

Madoc, April 22nd, 1879.

$20,000 TO LOAN.

AT THE LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER,
87 Solicitor, &c., Stirling.

Agents, Read This.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say. Sample free.* Address,

SHERMAN & CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gutling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,

Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East halves of Lots Nos. 25 and 26, in the Eighth concession of Madoc, will be sold cheap. Apply to the publishers of the REVIEW, Madoc, or to

H. BOLDEN,
95-6m Shannonville.

VALUABLE

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd con., township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in the vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage House, Stables, and all necessary outbuildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.

Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd con. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.

Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,

JAS. O'HARA, Jr.

Madoc, March 29th, 1877.

LOW PRICES

JUST ARRIVED,

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRIED APPLES,

Which will be sold at $1.25 a bushel.

Clover, Timothy, and Hungarian Seed.

A general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and a large stock of

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

Confectionery, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

AUTHORIZED SCHOOL BOOKS

AND STATIONERY.

N. D. PETERS.

Madoc, April 16th, 1879.

John Robertson's

new advertisement

will appear next week.

NOTICE!

Parties in need of Furniture will find it to their advantage to call on

W. T. WHITE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—First Session.

OTTAWA, April 30.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine business of an unimportant character, the House went into Committee of Supply.

On item 61, to meet the probable amount required for pensions to veterans of the war of 1812,

Mr. IVES objected to the meagre sum set apart for this purpose. He believed it would be perfectly satisfactory to the people generally if the original amount of $50,000 had been again voted. He protested against the small amount of $20 being given to each veteran.

Mr. PLUMB advocated a liberal treatment of the veterans. He had made application to the Government on behalf of an old veteran, and he hoped it would be favorably considered.

Mr. JONES thought it was a small matter for the Government to place such a small sum in the estimates. He did not believe in giving the paltry sum of $20 to each veteran.

Mr. HAGGART said a company of artillery had been formed in his county in 1837, and it had been promised that a hundred acres of land would be given to each member. This promise had been issued in general orders, but no member of the company had ever received the land.

After some further discussion,

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said numerous applications had been received by the Government to increase the estimate for pensions, but in the present financial condition of the country the amount could not be increased. He hoped that in future years a larger amount might be voted for this purpose.

Item passed.

On item 63, salaries of military branch and district, there was considerable discussion, Messrs. Scriver and Brown contending for a reduction of the staff.

Item passed.

On item 73, Military Schools and Drill Instruction in Colleges,

Hon. Mr. BOWELL explained that a staff of drill instructors would be maintained, who would inspect all military schools, colleges and collegiate institutions in which there were pupils of an age sufficient to receive military instruction.

The item passed.

On item 76, ordnance and improved fire-arms,

Hon. Mr. TILLEY explained that the sum was put in to cover the sale of some ordnance and fire-arms now in possession of the Government, the proceeds of which would be invested in improved arms.

The item passed, and at 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After recess.

The bill to amend the Acts incorporating the Coteau & Province Line Railway and Bridge Company, and the Montreal & City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company and amending acts and to amalgamate the said companies was considered in Committee, was read a third time and passed.

The House again went in Committee of Supply and passed the following items:

Item 77, Intercolonial Railway to Deep Water at St. John $100,000.

Item 78, Intercolonial Railway nut locks $40,000.

Item 91, Lachine Canal, $1,150,000.

The Pacific Railway items, amounting in all to $5,910,000.

Item 94, Welland Canal, $2,000,000.

Item 114, St. John Harbor $5,000

The Committee, after passing the remaining items on Public Works, rose.

The House adjourned at 12.45.

OTTAWA, May 1.

The House met at three o'clock.

After routine,

Hon. DR. TUPPER, in the absence of Sir John A. Macdonald, moved that for the rest of the session the House do meet on every Saturday at two o'clock p.m., and that public bills and orders take precedence on that day after routine, except on Saturday next, when the notice of motion of Mr. Fortin of the 9th of April shall take precedence after routine business.

On the Government order for the insurance resolutions being called,

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said that after consulting with his colleagues, and seeing how the session had been protracted by the discussion of the tariff resolutions, and also looking to the importance of the subject, he would ask leave to withdraw the resolutions.

The resolutions were withdrawn.

On motion of Hon. Dr. TUPPER the bill to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874 was read a second time.

The House went into committee on the bill, and reported it with amendments.

On motion of Hon. Mr. POPE (Queens) the bill to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the Bill and reported the same with amendments.

On motion of Hon. Mr. POPE (Queens, P. E.I.) the bill respecting the harbor of North Sydney, in Nova Scotia, was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the bill and reported same, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. POPE (Queens, P. E.I.) the bill to amend the Pilotage Act of 1873 was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the bill and reported same.

On motion of Hon. Mr. POPE (Queens, P. E.I.) the bill to amend the act respecting the harbor of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the bill and reported same, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. POPE (Queens, P. E.I.) the bill to amend the Seamen's Act of 1873 was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the bill and reported the same with amendments, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the bill to amend the Indian Act of 1876 was read a second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) the bill to provide for the salaries of two additional judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the bill and reported the same, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) the bill respecting certain Ordnance and Admiralty lands in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from the Senate, was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the bill and reported the same, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Kirkpatrick in the chair.

The item maintenance and repairs of Government steamers, $125,000, was passed.

In regard to the half year's mail subsidy between Halifax and Cork and steam navigation between Nova Scotia and St. Pierre, not included in estimates,

The remaining items on Ocean and River Service and Fisheries were carried. The Committee rose, and at six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After Recess.

Items for fisheries,

Item 146, Marine and Immigrant Hospitals, Quebec, $20,000.

Item 157, Geological Survey, $50,000.

Item 162, Indians of British Columbia, $50,920.

Item 180, customs, $707,069.

House adjourned at one o'clock.

OTTAWA, May 2.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 p.m.

Mr. BERGIN introduced a bill to regulate the labor of young persons and children in factories.

Mr. COLBY presented a report of the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament. It states that a valuable collection of coins and medals commemorative of the principal events in the history of Canada had been offered by Gerald H. Hart, of Montreal, for $2,500.

Mr. HOOPER moved to introduced a bill to enable the Court of Chancery of Ontario to dissolve contracts of marriage in certain cases.

Mr. ANGLIN said although he thought it would be a relief to Parliament to have a Divorce Court established, yet, having always opposed all divorce bills, he must call for the yeas and nays.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought the bill had better be withdrawn.

The motion was lost on a division.

On motion of

Hon. Mr. BABY the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:

That it is expedient to make better provision for the inspection and safe keeping and storage of petroleum and the products thereof, and for that purpose to provide,

1. That such inspection shall be made by officers of the Inland Revenue or of the Customs, and that the following fees shall be payable for such inspection and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, that is to say: For every package of Canadian petroleum containing more than ten, but not more than fifty five gallons, ten cents. For every package of Canadian petroleum containing more than ten gallons, five cents. For every package of imported petroleum containing more than ten, but not more than fifty five gallons, thirty cents. For every package of imported petroleum containing not more than ten gallons, ten cents. For every package of imported petroleum containing more than fifty-five gallons, five cents for each additional ten gallons or fraction of ten gallons.

2. That the Governor-in-Council may make regulations for the safe keeping and storage of petroleum and its products, and for any contravention of such regulations or any other offence against the act to be passed in that behalf, the offender shall incur a penalty to be herein provided.

3. That the enactments now in force on this subject be repealed.

Hon. Mr. BABY explained the resolutions, and said they had been introduced with the approval of manufacturers of coal oil and petroleum. The bill to be introduced was a consolidation act, and provided for a different mode of inspection, and as the work would be greater the fees would be doubled.

The committee reported the resolution, and a bill founded on it was introduced by Mr. Baby and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL for Hon. Mr. Masson moved the House into committee to consider certain resolutions concerning the militia. The resolutions provide—

1. That the next enrollment of the militia shall be made and completed on or before the 28th of February, 1881, and so on, or before the like day in every fifth year thereafter, except in case of war or other emergency.

2. That when the active militia or any corps thereof are called out in aid of the civil power, the municipality in which their services are required shall pay them, when so employed, the rates authorized to be paid for actual service to officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and $1 per diem for each horse actually and necessarily used by them, together with an allowance of $1 to each officer, 50 cents to each non-commissioned officer and man per diem in lieu of subsistence and 50 cents per diem in lieu of forage for each horse, and in addition shall provide them with proper lodging and with stabling for their horses; and that the said pay and allowance for subsistence and forage, also the value of lodging and stabling, unless furnished in kind by the municipality, may be recovered from it by the officer commanding the corps, provided that the said pay and allowance of the force called out, together with the reasonable cost of transport, may, pending payment by the municipality, be advanced in the first instance, by order of the Governor-in-Council, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, but such advance shall not interfere with the liability of the municipality, and the commanding officer shall at once, in his own name, proceed against the municipality for the recovery of such pay, etc., and shall, on receipt thereof, pay over the amount to her Majesty.

3. That any land held for Militia purposes, in connection with drill sheds, rifle ranges, armories, or such like uses, and found unnecessary to be retained for the same, may be sold or disposed of under order of the Governor-in-Council, and that if any portion of the cost of such land or any building thereon has been defrayed by the municipality in which the land is situate, a fair proportion of the proceeds, to be determined by the Governor-in Council, may be returned to such municipality or expended therein for militia uses of a permanent nature.

The resolutions were reported, and a bill founded on them was introduced and read a first time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

To explain and amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba—from the Senate—Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

To amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874—Hon. Dr. Tupper.

To amend the Pilotage Act of 1873—Hon. Mr. Pope (Queen's, P. E. I.)

To amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal as amended in Committee of the Whole—Hon. Mr. Pope (Queens, P. E. I.)

The bill to amend the Indian Act was passed through a Committee and reported.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER moved the second reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the Railway Act of 1868 and amending acts.

The Committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

The House took recess at 6 o'clock.

After Recess.

The House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Saskatchewan Colonization Railroad Company, as amended by the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines—Mr. Schultz.

The bill was reported by the Committee, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. KILVERT the House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Act incorporating the Detroit River Tunnel Company.

The bill was reported by the Committee, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL moved the second reading of the bill for the relief of Eliza Maria Campbell, from the Senate.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The House again went into Committee on the bill to consolidate the Railway Act of 1868, and the Acts amending the same.

The bill was adopted in Committee, read a third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of Supply—Mr. Ryan (Montreal) in the chair.

The item of Weights and Measures was passed.

The remaining items of the estimates were passed, it being understood that certain of them might be discussed on concurrence.

The House adjourned at 1.15.

OTTAWA, May 3.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After routine,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD presented the report of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, (Cardwell,) fees on the bill to amend the Act incorporating the Northern Railway Company were ordered to be returned.

Mr. FORTIN moved the House into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration certain resolutions on the subject of the rights and interests of the Canadian fishermen, as affected by the admission of inhabitants of the United States to our fisheries, and setting forth that in the opinion of this House the amount of the award accruing to Canada, after paying expenses, should be made a special fund, and the interest thereof be employed in restoring exhausted fishery grounds and developing in every way the fisheries of the Dominion. In speaking to the motion he thanked the Government for giving precedence to the subject, and called to the recollection of the House that he had interested himself in the fisheries of the country for the last twenty-seven years.

Mr. MACDONALD (Kings, P. E. I.) urged the special claims of Prince Edward Island as being greater than those of any other Province. He thought the money could not be better applied than in protecting the sea fisheries, but Prince Edward Island must not be neglected. He therefore moved in amendment to the following effect: That as Prince Edward Island has special claims upon the moneys received under the award, such claims should be settled as soon as possible.

Mr. MACDONELL (Inverness) spoke in opposition to the motion.

Mr. HACKETT advocated the claims of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. ANGLIN urged that the different Maritime Provinces should unite in pressing their claims.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) introduced a bill to provide for the safekeeping of dangerous lunatics in the Northwest.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

OTTAWA, May 5.

The House met at 3 p.m.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY presented a petition from the Consolidated Bank of Canada asking leave to present a bill for the reduction of its capital stock. He read the petition which states they expected to obtain that reduction under a clause in a bill amending the Banking Act. That clause, however, having been withdrawn they had no other course to pursue, but to petition the House to allow them to present a bill without the usual formalities.

The petition was read and referred to the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. MATHOT presented a petition from members of the Bar in the district of Three Rivers, praying for the dismissal of Hon. Antoine Polette, Judge of the Superior Court. He moved that the petition be received.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order and it was withdrawn.

The House went into committee on bill No. 101, an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company, as amended by the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines—Mr. Kilvert.

The Committee reported the bill, which was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. DUBUC asked whether the Government intend to concede the lands squatted upon by the settlers on the Red River at a more reasonable condition than $5 per acre, the price fixed by the late Government in 1877.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said there was so much competition among settlers to obtain the land at $5 an acre that it was not the intention of the Government to reduce the price.

Mr. GILLIES asked whether it was the intention of the Government during the current year to pay over to the Government of Ontario the amount due that Province from the Common School Fund, including the Land Improvement Fund, under the award of the arbitration recently confirmed between the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said the Government were prepared to meet all engagements between the Dominion and Provincial Government.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The question states under the award.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY—Well, the Government are prepared to meet all legal liabilities under the award.

Dr. SCHULTZ asked whether the Government had any official knowledge of the alleged facts contained in the following Washington telegram to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*: "Washington, April 21.—It has been decided, after repeated conferences between the Secretaries of State, War and Interior, that the troublesome individual on the northern frontier known as Sitting Bull, is a British subject; that he, with his followers, voluntarily left the country of the United States and placed themselves under the protection of her Majesty, who will hereafter be held responsible for their good conduct. The Secretary of War has written a letter to Gen. Sherman to this effect and the Secretary of State will notify the British Government. This may become a serious international question if Sitting Bull makes a raid on the frontier during the coming summer. Gen. Ruger, who has gone north of Dakota, four miles south of were Sitting Bull's camp lies, with the 18th Regiment of infantry, to build a post in that locality, has been notified of this decision and will govern himself accordingly."

Sir John MACDONALD said neither the Government nor the Department had received any information whatever on the subject. The whole thing was a canard, for neither the Secretary of State, nor Secretary of War nor Interior at Washington can decide who is a British subject.

Mr. LANGLEY asked whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this session for the purpose of settling the long pending dispute between the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railway Companies and the Government.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said the Government were not able to bring in a bill for that purpose this session.

Mr. HOOPER asked whether it is the intention of the Government to take into consideration the services of the volunteers of 1837-38 by giving to each of them a grant of land from the unoccupied Dominion lands in Manitoba or elsewhere.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that subject was brought under the consideration of the Government for the first time by the question of the honorable gentleman, and it was now too late to take the question up this session.

Mr. MACMILLAN moved an address for copies of accounts rendered by the Postmaster at Toronto or compiled for him at the Post Office Department between the 1st of July, 1874 and the 1st of July, 1878. Carried.

Mr. DOMVILLE, in the absence of Mr. Plumb, moved an order of the House for the papers, reports and accounts connected with the purchase, repairs and unseaworthiness of the steamer Glendon. In speaking to the motion he explained that the Glendon was purchased for $20,000 when she was only worth $5,000, and totally unfit for the purpose to which she is put. He said the purchase was a mistake and had been acknowledged to be such by the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. MOUSSEAU's motion on the Letellier question was called.

Sir John A. MACDONALD asked that the hon. member for Bagot (Mousseau) would allow the motion to stand.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said it was the first time in his experience that a First Minister had asked that a motion of want of confidence should stand.

The motion was allowed to stand over.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved an order of the House for a return showing what drawback was allowed to manufacturers on goods manufactured in Canada in 1877 and 1878. He explained that the late Minister of Customs had stated that drawbacks had been allowed on certain goods manufactured in Canada and then exported. In consequence of that statement he made the motion.

Mr. BURPEE said he was not aware that he had made such a statement, but he had said that the Act of 1877 allowed such drawbacks and he had understood some applications under that Act had been made.

Mr. ROBERTSON, in the absence of Mr. Bunting, moved an order of the House for a return of all letters and papers connected with the payment of fees, etc., etc., to James G. Currie and John M. Currie as solicitors for the Welland Canal. Carried.

Mr. DOULL moved an order of the House for agreements, papers, etc., since the first July, 1875, with respect to the transfer of the Pictou & Truro Railway. Carried.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved an address for the order-in-Council under which a portion of the land situated on the Assiniboine River, in the Province of Manitoba, known as lot No. 1,211 was granted to the Hudson Bay Company.—Carried.

Mr. CONNELL moved an order of the House for the names of all officials in New Brunswick who are entitled to receive copies of the *Canada Gazette*.—Carried.

Mr. DAWSON moved an order of the House for a statement showing the amount derived from sales of land on the island of St. Joseph up to 1st July, 1867.—Carried.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria, Ont.) moved an address for copies of letters, certificates, reports and correspondence relating to the recount of ballots, at the last election, for the electoral district of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.—Carried.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria, Ont.) moved an order of the House that the certificate and report of Mr. Justice Betournay, as to the re-count of the ballots at the last election of the electoral district of Selkirk, and the return of the Returning Officer be laid on the table. He explained the circumstances connected with the late election for Selkirk, after which two Judges made separate orders for a re-count. Judge Betournay for a re-count only on October 1st, and Judge McKechnie for a recount or addition on October 3rd. A re-count was taken before the former on October 1st, but when Judge McKechnie came to hold a re-count on October 3rd, the papers were not forthcoming, having been sent to the Clerk of the Crown by order of Judge Betournay.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After Recess.

The SPEAKER read a message from the Senate reporting a number of bills.

The House went into Committee on the bill relating to the protest of inland bills of exchange, as amended by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.—Mr. Doull.

The Committee reported the bill, which was then read a third time and passed.

The House went into Committee on the bill to make further provision in relation to statutory holidays, as amended by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce. The bill was reported.

On the motion for the third reading,

Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved the three months' hoist. He considered the bill frivolous and mischievous.

Messrs. Domville, Tilley and Tupper supported the bill.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT thought the opinion of the House should be taken on the bill.

Mr. ELLIOTT thought the fewer holidays bank clerks had the better.

A division was taken and the motion was lost. Yeas, 54; nays, 100.

Mr. BROOKS moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole, to amend the bill so as to exempt the Province of Quebec from its operations. He said the Province of Quebec had already thirteen bank holidays.

The amendment of Mr. Brooks was declared carried on a division, and the House went into Committee and amended the bill by exempting the Province of Quebec from having the new holidays.

The bill was then reported.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to repeal the Insolvency Laws now in force of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. McDONELL (Inverness) moved to add a clause that it should not come into force for one year.

The Committee reported the bill. On motion for the third reading,

Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) moved the three months' hoist which was lost on a division. Yeas, 55; nays, 107.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at midnight.

OTTAWA, May 6.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.25.

After routine,

Several returns were brought down.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY presented a message from his Excellency transmitting a copy of the dispatches and papers connected therewith transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies relating to the tariff now being considered by this House.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY moved the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—"That under the circumstances appearing by the minute of Council of the 18th April instant, upon the financial position of the Province of Manitoba laid before the House, it is expedient that Canada should pay in half yearly instalments as a temporary annual grant to that Province the sum of $15,653, being the amount necessary to bring the revenue of the Province derivable from Canada up to $105,653.04, such grant to commence from the first day of July, 1879, and to continue until the close of the year 1881." He explained that the population of Manitoba was increasing, it now being 55,000, and expecting soon to reach 60,000, Government considered it advisable to increase the grant up to the standard of 70,000 inhabitants.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in reply to Mr. Cartwright, said the position of Manitoba was exceptional. They had but few sources of revenue, and the expenses of legislation being greater in comparison to those of the larger Provinces, he considered the increased grant was necessary. He did not agree with his hon. friend that a quinquennial census would be preferable to a decennial one. He added that after the next census had been taken the house would have to consider the whole matter very carefully. The future relation of Manitoba to the Dominion must be settled on a basis which will serve to regulate the relations of any other Provinces that may be hereafter added to the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. MILLS suggested the transferference of a portion of the Crown lands to the Province.

Mr. RYAN (Marquette) said there were very little Crown lands in Manitoba.

The House went into Committee and adopted the resolutions, which were concurred in.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY introduced a bill founded on the resolutions, which was read a first and second time.

On motion of Hon. JAMES MACDONALD (Pictou) the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—"(1) That whereas by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick in the year 1879, entitled 'An Act relating to the Supreme Court,' provision is made for the appointment of a judge in equity in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in addition to the number of judges now authorized to be appointed to that court, it is expedient to make provision for the salary of such additional judge. (2.) That the salaries of such additional judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick shall be $4,000 per annum, and shall be payable out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada."

The resolution was reported and concurred in and a bill founded thereon, introduced and read a first and second time.

Mr. MACDONALD, (Pictou,) moved the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—(1.) "That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the County Court Judges in Prince Edward Island be placed on the same scale as those of the other County Court Judges. (2.) That the salaries of the three County Court Judges in Prince Edward Island be $2,000 each per annum for the first three years of service as such judge, and that after the period of three years' service as such judge the salary of each of said judges be $2,400 per annum. (3.) That the above provision take effect from the 1st day of May, A. D., 1879."

The House went into Committee and the resolutions were and concurred in, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first and second time.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY presented a message from his Excellency forwarding the supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1879. The message was read and referred to the Committee on Supply.

On motion of Hon. Dr. TUPPER the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution: "That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding $15,000 may be paid annually from and after the first day of July, 1879, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada as a subsidy towards the construction and maintenance of submarine and land lines of electric telegraph to and upon Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, under arrangements to be made by the Governor in Council."

The resolution was reported and concurred in, and a bill founded on it was introduced and read a first and second time.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. POPE (Queen's, P. E. I.) the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution: "That it is expedient to extend the Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships, 33 Victoria, chapter 17, to persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency to act as second mates, and to provide for such examination on payment of a fee of five dollars."

The resolution was reported and concurred in, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first and second time.

At six o'clock the House rose for recess.

After Recess.

Mr. HESSON called the attention of the House to the calamity that took place yesterday morning at Stratford, by the explosion of nitro-glycerine. He thought the Government should take some steps whereby such an occurrence might be prevented for the future, and therefore brought it before the House in order to bring it under the notice of the Government.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said no doubt the question was one of very great importance. The attention of the Government had already been drawn to the subject, and they had received an assurance that a most searching investigation would take place to find out where the deception took place, for there can be no doubt that the railway company were totally in ignorance of the character of the explosive they were carrying. The Government would take the matter into their most earnest consideration so soon as the investigation had been concluded.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said there was already a law regulating the carrying of explosives.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Indian Act of 1876. Carried.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) the House went into Committee on the bill to further amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act. The Committee reported the bill with amendments.

On motion of Hon. Mr. TILLEY the House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Act relating to Banks and Banking and the Acts amending the same—from the Senate—as amended by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce. The bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) the bill to amend the Act 40 Victoria, chapter 21, to establish a Court of Maritime Jurisdiction in the Province of Ontario was read a second time, and considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. BABY the bill to provide for the inspection, safe keeping and storage of petroleum and the products thereof, was read a second time and considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the public lands of the Dominion—from the Senate—was read a second time and considered in the Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported with amendments. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. DOMVILLE the bill to make further provision in relation to statutory holidays, as amended in Committee of the Whole, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. KIRKPATRICK the bill respecting Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of Ontario—from the Senate—was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 11.30 o'clock.

CHATHAM

A Curious Dispute Over a Deceased Veteran's Medals.

CHATHAM, May 2.

The Court of Chancery, His Lordship Vice-Chancellor Blake presiding, closed here at a late hour last night, six cases having been disposed of. The most of the day was occupied with the case of Sivewright *vs.* Sivewright, a family contention as to the possession of some medals. The late Dr. Sivewright, of this town, having accompanied the British Legion, under Sir DeLacy Evans, to Spain in 1836, he appears not only to have rendered efficient aid as a medical officer, but was always ready to lend a hand when fighting was to be done, and in due course, in recognition of his services, after the war was over, received three golden medals from the Spanish authorities, and establishing himself in Chatham at an early day he obtained an extensive practice and wide reputation for skill, and at his death in August, 1877, left, besides a widow, two sons in the medical profession and two daughters, and considerable property disposed of by a will. The medals proved a bone of contention, undisposed of by the will, and Miss Willena Sivewright instituted the present action to recover them from her brothers, alleging that they had been given to her just before her father's death. The brothers claimed them as a prior gift through the mother. The medals were highly prized by the deceased and his family on account of the eventful circumstances under which they were earned, but intrinsically of little value. One was inscribed "Irun," making its possessor a Spanish knight and variously represented as worth from five dollars to twenty guineas. Another was called "The Order of the Golden Fleece," and the third "The Order of St. Ferdinand." These latter were said to be worth fifty cents. The evidence, as in such cases, revealed a sad state of domestic infelicity, which the present suits are not calculated to heal. His lordship found upon the evidence that the medals were a gift to Miss Willena Sivewright, and so ordered. She, however, not having taken the proper means to obtain them without litigation, was compelled to pay the costs. His Lordship reviewing the circumstances of the case commented in severe terms upon the lamentable hostility existing among the members of the family, saying that it was with the deepest regret one witnessed such a household contention, about what were at best miserable baubles intrinsically, and that it would have been infinitely better for the daughter to have given them ten times over to the sons, if they were so unreasonable as to demand them, after what had taken place at the death-bed of the father.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

The following letter appears in the London *Times* of April 18th:

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Near the close of 1876 some Australian gentlemen, who had been representing that continent at the Philadelphia Exhibition, visited Canada. In conversation here they avowed themselves freetraders in principle, but they added that the circumstances of Canada were so peculiar that how she could carry out that system did not very clearly appear. In the Australian colonies, only relations between themselves and the Mother Country affected the trade question: but Canada, with her population of 4,000,000, was subject to the vast disturbing influence due to the existence, along 3,000 miles of frontier, of 45,000,000 of the most energetic and enterprising people on earth, quick to take every advantage that protection on their own side and free trade on ours, could give them. In brief, our Australian visitors candidly admitted that the position of Canada, lying alongside a great nation of 45,000,000 of determined protectionists, was something peculiar, and absolutely without a parallel in the wide world.

It is the spectacle of protection in the United States which, more than anything else, has rendered free trade impossible of continuance in Canada. But let not people in England think that Canadian protection is aimed against the Mother Country. It is purely a defensive measure—the thing that we are compelled to do to save ourselves. Our business competition is in the main with the United States rather than with England. It is always two of a trade who cannot agree. Now, it so happens that such branches of manufacture as we naturally "take to" in Canada are precisely those which over the border are the most advanced and the most aggressive. Owing to a variety of causes which I need not enumerate, manufacturing enterprise runs in very nearly the same lines here as in the Northern States. In manufactures of iron, steel, leather, cotton, wool, etc., we follow American methods and pattern as distinguished from European. For instance, farmers here could neither be coaxed nor driven into using such clumsy tools as English hoes and hay forks, but we can take American patterns of these tools and match or even beat the Americans themselves in making them. The competition of Sheffield razors and penknives touches us not, for we are not making these articles; but we have rebelled against the policy of admitting American hardware, furniture and heavy cottons at 17½ per cent., while the American market for such goods is closed against us by duties ranging from 35 to 60 per cent. In a word, leading lines of manufacture in Canada are like those of the United States, and comparatively unlike those of England, for which reason, it is that our competition must be and remain with the former rather than the latter. Not that there is no competition with England, for some lines of woollen goods constitute a notable exception. But while American competition touches almost every manufacture likely to be started in Canada, there are a thousand and one articles that we shall not attempt to make for a long time to come, but must continue get from the other side of the Atlantic.

Were we to continue in the free trade track, it would not be england but the United States that would profit most by our folly. The following figures show the value, in dollars, of cotton goods imported into Canada during the five years past:

	From Great Britain.	From United States.	From Other Countries.	Total.
1873-74	10,295,784	933,205	10,878	11,239,878
1874-75	8,698,464	1,273,824	23,291	10,995,579
1875-76	5,326,609	2,174,160	[illegible]	7,512,395
1876-77	4,600,193	3,120,089	13,581	7,733,703
1877-78	4,745,232	2,316,856	14,892	[illegible]

For the five years' period next preceding the above the imports from Great Britain of cotton goods were 93.50 per cent of the whole, and from the United States 5.33 per cent., those from other countries counting 1.17 per cent.

Then take imports of hardware and manufactures of iron and steel:

	Great Britain.	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.
1872-73	$2,416,634	$2,238,106	$67,618	[illegible]
1873-74	2,487,474	2,827,273	53,173	5,367,920
1874-75	2,265,621	2,947,090	46,300	5,259,011
1875-76	1,196,530	2,392,092	36,945	[illegible]
1876-77	942,265	2,367,970	20,349	3,330,584
1877-78	845,092	2,474,319	24,272	3,343,683

These figures are official, and may be depended upon. They tell the story of whither we have been drifting, and of what the destiny of Canada would be under free trade continued on one side of the border only. Our fate would be, first, commercial annexation to the great Republic, with political annexation and the extinction of our "new nationality" to follow. As a means of preserving our separate existence as a Dominion, and still remaining a part of the British Empire, we are obliged to declare our commercial independence of the United States.

JOHN MACLEAN.

Ottawa, March 17.

AN ENTERPRISING GANG

It would be amusing, if their operations had not begun with such a hideous tragedy, to watch the doings of the Kelly gang of bushrangers in Victoria and New South Wales. Here we have four young men, the leader little more than a boy, who have kept the frontier of two great and flourishing colonies in a state of constant alarm for months. They dash into one township in Victoria, lock up half the inhabitants, steal the whole of the available cash in the bank, and disappear. The colonial police are as powerless to catch them as the Russian police are to put down the Nihilists. Time passes on, the bush rangers' funds are perhaps running low, and they suddenly come out again, this time on the New South Wales side, at the Township of Jerilderie. Here the band begin by capturing the policemen on Saturday, February 8, pass Sunday in decent quiet, and on Monday proceed, as at Euroa, to take into custody and lock up such persons as might interfere with them. Then they robbed the bank of £2,000 and, having made this nice little haul, they were gracious enough to treat the townspeople at the various bars, and from being simply murderous, became quite urbane. Later they went off once more with their gains and two capital police horses. A reward of £8,000 was offered for their capture; but two months have now elapsed and the telegraph has not brought news that this has been effected.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REVIVAL SLANG IN ENGLAND.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

A series of special revival services are now being held in Manchester, and to judge by the programme they must be of an attractive nature. The handbills on the subject, which are widely distributed, are headed, "The Salvation Army in the Salvation Temple, Grosvenor street." The following eminent revivalists were announced as being engaged for the services of last Sunday: "Captain Booth, with his hallelujah fiddle; Happy Bill and Glory Tom from Sheffield, Shaker Bill from Blackburn, and a converted collier, a band of hallelujah lasses, the champion pigeon flyer, and the champion wrestler of Over Darwen, and Mrs. Wilson, the singing pilgrim, who will pray and speak for God." The services, it is stated, as conducted by this troupe, were of themselves unobjectionable; but in the afternoon and evening there was much interruption and disturbance, rendering the presence of the police necessary. The persons, however, who caused the row were not the bona fide congregation, but "rowdies" who came for the purpose. It seems hard that Capt. Booth should not be allowed to play on his "hallelujah fiddle," assisted by Happy Bill Glory Tom, and the rest of his band, without being exposed to molestation, for their proceedings are hardly more grotesque than those of the Ritualists, ministers of an established church though they be. Moreover, Capt. Booth and confreres are doubtless conscientious people, endeavoring to do good to the best of their ability, and "acting up to their lights."

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION.

St. Jean Baptiste Village in Flames.

A LARGE NUMBER OF DWELLINGS DESTROYED.

MONTREAL, April 30.—A fire broke out this evening in St. Jean Baptiste village, a suburb of Montreal, chiefly inhabited by French Canadians, which threatens to destroy the whole village owing to there being no supply of water. Some forty dwelling houses belonging to the poorer classes have been destroyed and the fire is still raging. The fire brigade of the city is in attendance, but their services without water is of little avail.

The fire originated in a stable belonging to John McCaughan. Some children were playing in the place, and it is supposed that matches were used by them, which ignited and set the place on fire. The flames soon spread to the house adjoining, and owing to the scarcity of water the firemen were unable to subdue them. Altogether about forty houses, chiefly dwellings of two stories, and mostly occupied by more than one family, each were reduced to ashes. During the progress of the flames a large quantity of furniture and effects from the houses were taken to a place of safety, but a great many poor people have lost all their household goods and some sixty or seventy families are rendered homeless. The members of the city brigade were on the spot soon after the fire broke out, but owing to there being little or no supply of water their efforts were confined principally to saving goods. The fire was finally extinguished about ten o'clock. Had there been even a moderate wind blowing nothing could have saved the whole village. The following are among the chief sufferers by the fire: F. A. and Leondre Lanteaux, owners of three dwellings, unoccupied; L. S. Henault, D. G. Poitvin, M. Laplume, loss about $18,000, insured in the North British for $5,000; Jas. O'Farrell loses two houses, loss $3,000, insured; Alfred Morreil and John McCaughan, shoemaker, neither of these insured on the building, but stock insured in the Niagara for $1,000; Fabien Vinet, Dr. Delvecchio, M. Latour, O. Vanier, dwellings, no insurance. The above houses were on St. Lawrence main street. On St. Dominique street the following losses occured: Valliere's, owned and occupied by Pierre Bedard, Madame Prevost and son, Edward Lairette and B. Valiquette, loss about $6,000, insurance on building $3,000 in Queen's; F. X. Hague, loss $2,000, no insurance. About 300 cords of wood belonging to L. Fauteaux were destroyed. The Citizens' Insurance Company is involved to the extent of $10,000, North British $17,000, Scottish Commercial $7,000, Queen's $5,000.

MONTREAL, May 1.—A number of people rendered homeless by the fire last evening in St. Jean Baptiste village camped out in the fields all night, but this morning all received shelter from the municipal authorities. The losses stated last night are corroborated by statements given this morning by parties interested. The following are the chief losers with the insurance: M. O. Vannier loses $13,000; insurance, $3,000 in the Western, $3,000 in the Queen's, $2,000 in the Commercial Union and $1,000 in the British American. J. E. Beaudry, grocer, loss $5,000; insurance, $2,500 in the North British and Mercantile. A. Beauchamp, loss $1,000 in fixtures; uninsured. B. Vallieres loses four dwellings; insurance, $4,000. Dr. Paiteven, loss $7,000; insurance, $2,500 in the Northern and Citizen's. J. McCaughan, shoemaker, loss $2,200; insured in the Niagara. The Fauteux block, owned by Mr. F. Fauteux, cashier of the Banque Ville Marie, valued at $18,000; insured for $5,000 in the North British. Dr. Delvecho, druggist, lost $100 in cash, which he could not save in time, and a large stock. Mr. F. Leroux, boots and shoes, loses $1,000; no insurance. Joseph Hogue loses $3,000; no insurance. Widow Prevost loses three dwellings; insured for $2,000 in the North British. Ed. Laviolette, insured for $1,500. The total loss, it is thought, will not fall short of $100,000, with about $35,000 insurance. Joseph Prevost, Pierre Bedard and Mr. Buette are among the losers not mentioned. There were no accidents, but many narrow escapes by the firemen.

FATHER ABRAHAM RIVALLED.

A Second Adventist Receives a "Wonderful Revelation,"

AND SLAYS HIS CHILD.

POCASSET, Mass., May 2.—Yesterday Chas. S. Freeman killed his five-year-old daughter. Freeman is a Second Adventist, and became greatly excited the last few days. While attending revival meetings about a week ago he claimed to have recived a "wonderful revelation," and has not eaten or slept since. He says the Lord directed him to sacrifice his daughter and declares she will rise again in three days. Yesterday morning he sent word he would make the revelation known and offer an orthodox sacrifice at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A number of Second Advent people assembled at his house, but previous to their arrival the deed was performed with cool deliberation and accompanied with a strange ceremony. The little one was transfixed with a knife and her blood poured upon a table improvised as an altar. Freeman has driven every one from the house, locked and barred doors and windows, and being supplied with fire-arms threatens death to any one who shall interfere. Alone with the dead he goes through with a horrible incantation which, he says, in three days will result in resurrection.

Freeman is a mail carrier at Pocasset, between the railroad station and post office. He woke his wife at 3:30 o'clock Thursday morning and told her he must make a sacrifice to the Lord of his youngest daughter. He got up and took the child from her bed and stabbed her in the side with a butcher knife, causing her death. His wife said it was all right and Abraham would raise her next Sunday. Freeman says the child gave one scream and died in a minute. It is stated the Second Adventists held a meeting in his house the same afternoon and appeared to wish the affair to be kept quiet. Freeman carried the mail as usual and showed no signs of insanity. The cause appears to be religious excitement alone. Freeman informed a reporter that he was told by God to offer Edith, his young and beautiful daughter, as a sacrifice to God and that he did so. As God would not stay his hand he had to do His command. He said God would justify him in his act.

POCASSET, Mass., May 3.—Yesterday afternoon the Deputy-Sheriff and Medical Examiners arrested Chas. Freeman and wife, and conveyed them to Barnstable. The body of the child sacrificed by Freeman was removed to a neighbor's house. The funeral takes place on Sunday. On his way down Freeman addressed the passengers loudly, reiterating his conviction that he had obeyed a Divine mandate, his wife seconding him Both expressed no anxiety as to the future

A TAILLESS KITE.

Directions for Making this Wonderful Traveler of the Skies.

As the kite season is now at its height, boys will be interested to know that a man in Rochester has succeeded in making a kite which dispenses with that troublesome adjustment, a tail. It is made after a Holland pattern, and the Rochester *Express* thus tells how to copy it: "The shape of the kite is what the boys call diamond. The cross bar, which in tail kites of diamond pattern is straight, should be made of hickory and bowed by connecting the ends with a taut string. It should then be placed at right angles with the perpendicular stick and fastened securely, the bend of the bowbeing backward from the intersection of the sticks. Run a string around over the ends of each stick, and cover the frame with light tissue paper. For a four-foot kite the perpendicular stick should extend three feet below the point of intersection and one foot above it. The bow should be one and one half long on each side of the point of intersection with the perpendicular stick. The belly cord should be united at the point of intersection, and at the same distance down the perpendicular stick as the arms of the bow extend on each side of the perpendicular stick. The band is attached at only two points, the point of intersection and at a point below, in the four foot kite mentioned, one and one half feet below the point of intersection. Tie these two strings together and attach the captive cord, balancing it so that the captive cord shall be exactly opposite the point of intersection, or at right angles with the perpendicular stick frame. The face of the kite is then convex and the back, of course, concave. If at first you don't succeed try again. It is a fun for all sorts of boys. This form of kite is sometimes very eccentric and as game as a wily fish.

—Bachelorhood is a sickness which may be cured at any moment.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Three White Geraniums.

The *Journal of Horticulture* (English) says the following white zonale pelargoniums constitute the best trio yet raised, hence they are worthy of the attention of cultivators. The ever-blooming white Vesuvius has been so often mentioned approvingly that its good qualities are admitted. Less known as stronger growers are the pure and very fine single variety Jeanne d'Arc, and equally fine double variety Nymphe. These two excellent varieties are now for sale. The single pips of La Nymphe will prove valuable for wiring for bouquets and button holes.

Pruning Roses.

Roses that have been killed back require attention now. Cut back wherever you find the wood blackened. Many of the hardy roses sometimes kill back in the west. Half hardy roses will require attention. They should be uncovered, in the latitude of Chicago, at once, and all blackened wood cut away. To produce bloom of the hardy perpetuals ater in the season, the blossoms should be clipped as they get old, and immediately after blooming they should be shortened in.

Orchard Insect Pests.

The orange trees of the south, and California, have until lately been tolerably exempt from serious insect pests. It was not to be expected that they should escape indefinitely. The more extensive the planting of any crop, the more sure is the ultimate increase of disease and insect depredators. Thus the canker worm is now devastating extensive orchards in the West; the phylloxera the grapevine; the curculio the plum and other stone fruits. Malignant diseases also attack fruit, as the rot in the apple, pear etc., in which fungus degeneration follows the attack of the root insects. In large sections the follows is almost destroying the hopes of the peach raisers. Fortunately so far as insect pests are concerned, parasites sooner or later attack them. In the conservation of these parasites lies one of the best means of destroying other insects. The first thing to be done is to study the natural history of those insects doing the most damage. This known, it will be found easy, as a rule, to counteract their mischief. In this way, the entomologists appointed in some of the principal Western States have labored with good effect. They are now turning their attention seriously in the direction of insects depredating on the ordinary farm crops. They have saved to the reading farmers very much more than they have cost the States employing them, and also have the satisfaction of knowing that their labors have been appreciated, and that the information they have given has been acted upon in other States. In the South there are accomplished entomologists. There orange tree insects should be taken in hand at once, their natural history studied and thus the means found to destroy them. One difficulty will be experienced everywhere. Ignorant men who have a few trees, and who are too indolent to learn, will not assist in the destruction. Hence these little patches become perpetual breeding places of noxious insects, often rendering the efforts of good cultivators nearly nugatory. This, however, must be borne, notwithstanding the labor is thereby much increased to the intelligent cultivator, at least until that class who think fruit should take care of itself can be educated differently. From what we can learn, the injury to orange groves from the work of insects promises to become wide spread and destructive. Experience has proved that the sooner remedial means are taken in hand the better. Therefore, those who have orange groves in the south will do well to watch carefully the appearance of new enemies, and study their habits early, with a view to their eradication. When insects eat the foliage, spraying with obnoxious washes has been found the best in the North. When the fruit is attacked other means must be used. To combat insect life, not only discriminating intelligence is required, but persistent labor is necessary to accomplish the end sought. In this connection we notice that the fly that has attacked oranges in Australia has been decided by Mr. R. McLachlan, F. R. S., of England, to whom specimens were sent, "to be allied to, but probably distinct from, the genus *Ceratitis*, known as destructive to oranges in Madeira." Our friends south should lose no time in determining the character of the insect depredators there. Then the remedy will suggest itself.

Harness Galls.

It is a cruel thing to work a horse that has a neck worn raw by a badly fitting collar. In putting horses that have been comparatively idle during winter to the hard work of the plow and harrow, painful and unsightly sores are often caused which, unless cared for at once, prove of long standing, permanently disfiguring the animal. When the abrasion first appears, give the horse a day or two rest. It is better to do this even if important work is somewhat delayed. Chloride of zinc diluted with fifty parts of water and applied with a soft sponge, is a good astringent, serving to harden and toughen the skin. But after all, the best way to prevent galling is to have the collar, and every part of the harness touching the horse a perfect fit. Keep it well oiled and pliable. Then inure the animal to hard work gradually and kindly.

Hotbeds.

The *Irish Farmer's Gazette* (Dublin) says: If gardeners and others will give a trial to the following plan they will find it less than one fourth the expense of glass frames, and much more useful:

Take white cotton cloth of close texture, stretch it, and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime water, 4 ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of the white of eggs separately, 2 ounces of yolk of eggs, mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat beat the eggs separately and mix with the former. Spread the mixture with a paint brush on the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become waterproof.

The following are some of the advantages these shades possess over glass.

1st.—The cost being hardly one fourth.

2d.—Repairs are cheaply and easily made.

3d.—They are light, they do not require watering: no matter how intense the heat of the sun the plants are never struck down, faded or checked in growth, neither do they grow up long, sickly, and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light. The heat entirely arises from below, and is equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arises from the manure and earth, and is condensed by the cool air passing under the surface of the shade, and hangs in drops on the inside, therefore the plants do not require so frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large they should be intersected with crossbars, about a foot square, to support the cloth. These frames are also well adapted for bringing forward flowers in season. For forcing melons, tomatoes, vegetables, etc., this prepared cloth is especially adapted, as it can be attached to boxes of any size and cut to fit them. Little, though square, boxes of the proper size and height, covered with this prepared cloth can be placed over the beds in which roots and seeds are planted, and the plants allowed to stand without transplanting until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken off and placed carefully away for another season.

Too Many Fences.

A great waste in farming is waste in fencing. We have too many small fields which it is impossible to cultivate as they ought to be. Horse machinery cannot be used to advantage in them. There are too many fence-corners in which brush and weeds are allowed to grow, as they cannot be got at to advantage unless the fences are moved. Many of our best acres are taken up with fences, and it is with great labor they are kept up. It is much cheaper to remove the inside fences than to keep the farm divided into small fields. We can use machinery in large fields to better advantage. I am in favor of a law which will allow our roadside fences to be removed, and which would make the owner of the stock responsible for all damage done. It would be a great advantage to our farmers.

NOTES ON POTATO INSECTS.

There seem to be but two or three insects that seriously injure the common potato, though there are a number that are at times found on it, in more or less abundance. The most prominent potato insect is the Colorado or ten-lined beetle, and, when it does occur in abundance, Paris green is a remedy sufficient to keep it under control.

THE POTATO STALK WEEVIL.—Scientifically known as *Baridius trinotatus*, may perhaps rank next to the potato beetle for destructiveness, though it is doubtful which is the most destructive in general, this or the stalk-borer (*Gortyna nitela*). Though I had before seen the work of this weevil and found the larva, I never had a chance to study the habits of the perfect insect till the past season. They visited my vines twice, early in the season, and remaining about three days each time. It is stated by writers, in regard to this insect, that the female "deposits a single egg in an oblong slit about an eighth of an inch long, which she has previously formed with her beak in the stalk of the potato." My observation is that this is done while the part of the stalk used is part of the unfolding terminal bud, the egg at the time [illegible] above described, [illegible] size and [illegible] the interior [illegible] I captured [illegible] the beetles at both [illegible] they were invariably found [illegible] tion of a few not at [illegible] opening cluster of leaves [illegible] disturbed, like others of the [illegible] beetles, they would fold their [illegible] under the body and fall from the [illegible], but very soon afterward try to make their escape by running or flying. Understanding this habit they may easily be captured by placing [illegible] mouthed bottle for them to fall [illegible] course of time the egg that has been [illegible] ed in the stalk produces a soft, white [illegible] less grub, being when grown a [illegible] than a quarter of an inch long. [illegible] its way downward in the centre of [illegible] causing but little disturbance to the growth of the plant at first, but when full grown, the plants usually wilt from the effects of their work. When full grown it changes to a pupa in the interior of the stalk that has furnished it food, the perfect insect coming out the last of August or the fore part of September. This, it is said, lives through the winter to provide for another brood the next season. The perfect insect is of a bluish ash gray color, readily distinguished by having three shining black spots on the thorax. These are on the posterior part, one in the middle and one on each side. The length of the insect is three-twentieths of an inch.

PLANT LICE were to be found on vines a considerable portion of the season, but their enemies were so numerous that their numbers were not considerable at any time except at their first appearance. The most abundant of these enemies were the lady birds, the larva and beetles being so numerous at times that to one who did not know their habits it would seem as though the potatoes were being destroyed by them. There were principally the convergent lady bird *Hippodamia convergens*) and the spotted lady bird (*Megilla maculata*.

At different times I found specimens belonging to two species of tortoise beetles—the clubbed tortoise beetle (*Coptocycla clavata*) and the two-striped tortoise beetle (*Cassida bivittata*). The first of these is occasionally found on potatoes, but I find no mention of the last as a potato insect. Neither of them did any appreciable damage to my vines. In former years I have seen injury done to potatoes by the well known stock borer (*Gortyna nitela*), cut worms, tomato worms and our blister beetles, but my vines the past season were free from the attacks of all these.

The usual remedy for the Colorado beetle—Paris green—and its mode of application, are perhaps so well known as not to need repeating here. This would be an effective remedy against any of the leaf-eating insects, or all the potato insects except the stalk weevil and borer. Prof. Riley's recommendation for the stalk weevil is to gather the vines and burn them as soon as they wilt, showing by this the presence of the grub inside the stalk. I am of opinion the injury may be prevented by sprinkling something distasteful to the insect in the top of the opening cluster of leaves, and should think lime, ashes, soot or plaster Paris would do this. I did not do this on my vines, for I was more interested in capturing the insects for the cabinet, and studying their habits, than in keeping them away; but I noticed that my going over the vines once a day for three days during each time of their appearance, capturing what I saw, prevented their injuring my potatoes any.

G. H. FRENCH.

ELECTRICITY AND PLANTS.

M. Grandeau, professor of forestry in Paris, whose researches in electricity led to the conclusion that, although a certain effect is to be attributed to the absence of light and air in causing a scraggy growth to the underwood of forests, it is not sufficient to account for the great depreciation in the vegetation. After long reflection, he came to the conclusion that the large trees act as conductors of electricity, and thus deprive the undergrowth of an element necessary to their perfect growth. In order to test his views, he tried a series of experiments on various plants, but we can here refer only to one, which, although not the most striking, will fully elucidate the principle he advances, the means he employed, and the results obtained.

One of these is as follows: In April he took two tobacco plants, each weighing 3½ grams, (about 50 grains,) and having four leaves. They were both planted in boxes containing mould of identical quality, and placed side by side in a position favorable to their growth; but one of them had placed over it a cage, consisting of four iron rods about 5 feet high, joined at the top, covered with wire gauze, which, while it permitted the free circulation of air, light and water, completely protected the plant from the action of atmospheric electricity. The plants were left to themselves until the middle of August, when the results obtained were as follows: the plant in the open air had attained a height of 3 feet 5 inches, whilst the other was only 2 feet 4 inches; the former weighed 273 grams, and the latter 140 grams; when dried, respective weights were 30 grams and 15 1-5 grams. Similar experiments made with maize and wheat gave precisely analogous results, so that M. Grandeau has come to the conclusion that the electricity of the atmosphere is as necessary to vegetation as sunlight, air and water.

GRANDFATHER LICKSHINGLE'S VIEW OF IT.

Grandfather Lickshingle threw down the paper yesterday in disgust, and exclaimed:

"It makes me sick, by gracious; it makes me sick!"

"What makes you sick, grandfather?" asked James.

"Why, here's another coachman runaway with his employer's daughter."

"It certainly is too bad," said James.

"And they get married the minute they are out of sight of her father's house."

"The poor silly thing."

"Well, I should say 'the poor, silly thing!' I should also say the sap-head, the shallow-pate, the crazy, crack-brained imbecile," continued grandfather, in a towering rage.

"The poor creatures are just from boarding-school," said James, "with their heads full of romantic——"

"Who's just from boarding school?" yelled grandfather.

"The poor, silly girls are."

"Who's talkin' about girls?" yelled the old man, a little more savagely than before. "It's the coachman I'm a hittin' at. If I had a son, an' he was a good coachman, an' he would disgrace himself by runnin' away with his employer's giddy daughter, I'd spend my pension money in riotous livin', an' I wouldn't leave him one red cent to rub against another. Now, you hear your old grandfather quote Shakespeare?"

OIL FUEL.—For several weeks Prof. C. J. Eames, of New York City, has been engaged in some metallurgical operations at the works of Gribble, Sterrett & Co., using Crude Petroleum as a fuel. A number of our citizens have been following the course of their operations with a good deal of interest. It has now been demonstrated for a fact that the finest quality of iron equal to Norway, can be made from the most common scrap iron by the use of Crude Petroleum as a fuel. The iron produced has been converted into drilling tools, and is now being subjected to the most severe tests. Specimens have been sent to metallurgist in New York city for analysis, together with pieces of Norway iron, for comparison of qualities. We shall be furnished for publication with the results of these analyses at an early day. The great importance of this brilliant discovery can be readily realized. It concerns the oil trade as creating a new source of consumption. Its relation to the industrial arts are of the greatest utility. But, more than this, we have a local interest in securing if possible, the location of this new branch of manufactory in our midst. We trust to refer to this interesting subject at greater length when the crowded state of our columns will admit.—*Titusville Herald.*

—Babel riding on a dray; rumble-tumble it is May; over all the land to-day this is what the voices say: "lookout, stranger! clear the track;" "take them up and then come back;" "where's that hammer?" "let me pass;" "Molly's mashed the looking-glass;" "come and help me!" "Johnny dear is putting pins into his ear;" "where can that molasses go?" "take care! There! I told you so!" "Yes the jel; I filled that right exactly in your hat;" "hurry up the kitchen chairs;" "Baby's tumbled down the stairs!" "Here's the oil-can; Jenny found it; my blue silk was wraped around it;" "leave that mule, you reckless chile, he could kick you half a mile;" "Oh, stop singing!" "Come here, Brown, help me pull this stove-pipe down; steady! wiggle it to the south—soot! Why don't you shut your mouth?" "O——! there's an awful mouse;" "Which of these can be the house?" "Oh! I feel as if I could faint;" "it is?" "it ain't!" "it is!" "it ain't!" "Higher! On the other shelf;" "you're a fool!" "Go there yourself!" "Not a lock upon a door?" "Must we all sleep on the floor?" O, the dickens is to pay! Hurley-burley, it is May.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORB & BRO., Proprietors.

"PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."

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...who died at Hun-
...ck away,
...no return;
...ll morrow,
...ll mourn.

...ed kind,
...alone told;
...ll shall
...young and old

...d angel hand
...ovious throng,
...bright land,
...daily song

Oh, ye ... and weep no more,
Your head in holy reverence bow
For her was Christ all young are o'er,
That she is with her Saviour now.

E. L. D.

THE NATURAL LIFE.

BY MARCUS CLARKE.

Rufus Dawes, gazing from his window upon the schooner that lay outside the reef, thought nothing of the fact that after the mysterious death of his head had taken away the commandant's wife, another boat should put off with the baggage. It was quite natural that Mr. North should desire to bid his friends farewell, and through the hot, still afternoon he watched for the returning boat, hoping that the chaplain would bring him some message from the woman whom he was never to see more on earth. The hours wore on, however, and no breath of wind ruffled the surface of the sea. The day was exceedingly close and sultry, heavy dim clouds hung on the horizon, and it seemed probable that, unless a thunder-storm should clear the air before night, the night would continue. Blunt, however, with a true sailor's obstinacy in regard to weather, swore there would be a breeze, and held to his purpose of sailing. The hot afternoon passed away in a sullen sweat, and it was not until the shades of evening had begun to fall that Rufus Dawes distinguished a boat detach itself from the sides of the schooner, and glide through the water close to the jetty. The chaplain was returning, and in a few hours, perhaps, would be with him, to bring him the message of comfort for which his soul thirsted. He stretched his stiffened limbs, and throwing himself upon his stretcher, fell to recalling the past—his boat-building, the news of his fortune, his love, and his self-sacrifice.

North, however, was not returning to bring to the prisoner a message of comfort, but he was returning on purpose to see him, nevertheless. The unhappy man, torn by remorse and passion, had received upon a course of action which seemed to him a penance for his crime of deceit. He had determined to confess to Dawes that the message he brought was wholly fictitious, that he himself loved the wife of the commandant, and that with her he was about to leave the island. He thought, "I am no hypocrite," he thought, in his exaltation; "if I choose to sin, I will sin boldly; and this poor wretch, who looks up to me as an angel, shall know me for my true self."

The notion of thus destroying his own fame in the eyes of the man whom he had bought to love him was pleasant to his diseased imagination. It was the natural outcome of the morbid condition of mind into which he had drifted, and he prevailed for the moment to execution of his scheme with cunning born of the mischief working in his brain. It was desirable that the fatal stroke should be dealt at such a possible distant time that he should suddenly unveil his own infamy, and then depart, never to be seen again. To this end he had invented an excuse for returning to the shore at the latest possible moment, and, for purposely left in his room a dressing-bag—the sort of article one is so likely to forget in the hurry of departure from one's house, and so certain to remember when he has travelled to finally prepare for settling in another. He had ingeniously extracted from Blunt the fact that he "didn't expect to be back before dark, but wanted all ship-shape and shipping, and then, just as darkness fell, discovered that it was imperative for him to go ashore. Blunt cursed, but if the commandant insisted upon going, there was no help for it.

"There'll be a breeze in less than two hours," said he. "You've plenty of time, but if you're not back before the ebb-tide, I'll sail without you, as sure as you're born." North assured him of his punctuality. "Don't wait for me, captain, if I'm not here," said he, with the lightness of tone which meant a heavy mask anxiety. "I'd take him at his word, whilst I am," said the commandant, who was affably anxious to make final farewell of his wife.

"Give way there, men," he shouted to the crew, "and wait at the jetty. If Mr. North misses his ship through your laziness, you'll pay for it." So the boat set off, North laughing uproariously at the thought of being late. Pure observed with some astonishment that the chaplain wrapped himself in a boat cloak that lay in the stern-sheets. "Does the fellow want to smother himself in a night like this?" was his remark. The truth was that, though his hands and head were burning, North's teeth chattered with cold. Perhaps this was the reason why, when handed and out of eye-shot of the crew, he produced a pocket-flask of rum and eagerly drank. The spirit gave him courage for the ordeal to which he had condemned himself, and with steady step he reached the door of the old prison. To his surprise, Gimblett refused him admission.

"But I have come direct from the commandant," said North.

"Got any order, sir?"

"Order! No."

"I can't let you in, your reverence," said imblett.

"I want to see the prisoner Dawes. I have a special message for him. I have come ashore on purpose."

"I am very sorry, sir——"

"The ship will sail in two hours, man, and I shall miss her," said North, indignant at being frustrated in his design. "Let me pass!"

"Upon my honor, sir, I daren't," said Gimblett, who was not without his good points. "You know what authority is, sir, as well as I do."

North was in despair, but a bright thought struck him—a thought that in his sobered moments would never have entered his head—he would buy admission. He produced the rum-flask from beneath the sheltering cloak. "Come, don't talk nonsense to me, Gimblett. You don't suppose I carry money about with me? Take this, and let me through."

Gimblett's features relaxed into a smile. "Well, sir, I suppose it's all right, if you say so," said he. And, drinking the rum-bottle with one hand, he opened the door of Dawes's cell with the other.

North entered, and as the door closed behind him, the prisoner, who had been lying apparently asleep upon his bed, leaped up, and made as though to catch him by the throat.

North, paralyzed by fear by the suddenness of the attack than by the words with which it was accompanied, let fall his cloak, and stood trembling before the prophetic accusation of the man whose curses he had come to earn.

"I was dreaming," said Rufus Dawes. "A terrible dream. But it has passed now. The moment you came in I knew it was a message. Have you not? Why, what ails you? You are pale—your knees tremble. Did my violence——"

North recovered himself with a great effort. "It is nothing. Let us talk; for my time is short. You have thought me a good man—give blessed of God, one commissioned to a holy purpose; a man honest, pure and true. I have returned to tell you the truth. I am none of these things." Rufus Dawes sat staring, unable to comprehend this madness. "I told you that the woman you loved—for you do love her—sent you a message of forgiveness; I lied."

"What?"

"I never told her of your confession. I never mentioned your name to her."

"And she will go without knowing—Oh, Mr. North, what have you done?"

"Wrecked my own soul!" cried North, wildly, filling his face with a regretful agony of the tone. "Do not cling to me. My task is done. You will hate me now. That is my punishment. I will it. Let me go, I say. I shall be big lady."

"Too late! For what?" He looked at the cloak—through the open window came the voices of the men in the boat—the memory of the rum, of the scene in the cabin flashed across him, and he understood it all. "Great Heaven, you go together!"

"Let me go," repeated North, in a hoarse voice.

Rufus Dawes stepped between him and the door. "No, madman, I will not let you go, to do this great wrong, to kill this innocent young soul, who—God help me—loves you!" North, confounded at this wild accusation, turned his pale countenance toward each other, crouched bewildered against the wall. "I say you shall not go! You shall not do this great wrong and here! You love her! So do I; and my love is mightier than yours, for it shall save her!"

"In God's name——" cried the unhappy priest, striving to stop his ears.

"Ay, in God's name! In the name of that God whom in my torments I had forgotten! In the name of that Child whose pure spirit put me to remember! That God, who sent you to save me from despair, gives me strength to save you in my turn! Oh, Mr. North—my teacher—my friend—my brother—by the sweet hope of mercy which you preached to me, be merciful to this erring woman!"

North lifted agonized eyes, "But I love her! Love her, do you hear? What do you know of love?"

"Love!" cried Rufus Dawes, his pale face radiant. "Love! Oh, it is you who do not know it! Love is the sacrifice of self, the death of all desire that is not for another's good. Love is politics! You love—no, no; your love is selfishness and will end in shame! Listen, I will tell you the history of such a passion as yours."

North, enthralled by the other's overmastering will, fell back trembling. "What do you mean?"

"I will tell you the secret of my life, the reason why I am here. Come closer."

CHAPTER XV.

THE DISCOVERY.

The house in Clarges Street was duly placed at the disposal of Mrs. Richard Devine, who was installed in it, to the profound astonishment and disgust of Mr. Smithers and his fellow-servants. It only remained that the lady should be formally recognized by Lady Devine. The most convenient programme would follow as a matter of course. John Rex was well aware of the position which, in his assumed personality, he occupied in society. He knew that by the world of servants, of waiters, of those to whom servants and waiters could babble; of such turfites and men about town as had reason to be curious concerning Mr. Richard's domestic affairs, no opinion could be expressed, save that "Devine's married somebody, I hear," with variations to the same effect. He was well aware that the great world, the society, whose scandal would have been socially injurious, had long ceased to trouble itself with Mr. Richard Devine's doings in any particular. If it had been reported that the Leviathan of the Turf had married his washer-woman, society would only have intimated that "it was just what might have been expected of him." To say the truth, however, Mr. Richard had rather hoped that—disgusted at his brutality—Lady Devine would have nothing more to do with him, and that the ordeal of presenting his wife would not be necessary. Lady Devine, however, had resolved on a different line of conduct. The intelligence concerning Mr. Richard Devine's threatened proceedings nerved her to the confession of the dislike which had been long growing in her mind; and, after the formation of those doubts, the shadows of which had now and then cast themselves upon her belief in the identity of the man who called himself her son.

"His conduct is brutal," said she, to her brother. "I can not understand it."

"It is more than brutal; it is unnatural," returned Francis Wade, and stole a look at her. "Moreover, he is not your son."

"Married!" cried Lady Devine.

"So he says," continued the other, producing the letter sent to him by Rex at Sarah's dictation.

"He writes to me stating that his wife, whom he married last year abroad, has come to England, and wishes to see your son."

"I will not receive her!" cried Lady Devine, rising and pacing the room.

"But that would be a declaration of war," said prudent Francis; "it would be an Italian one, which adorned his irresolute hand; "I would not advise that."

Lady Devine stopped suddenly, with the gesture of one who has finally made a difficult and long-considered resolution. "Richard shall not sell this house," she said.

"But, my dear Ellinor," cried her brother, in some alarm at this unwonted decision, "I am afraid that you can't prevent him."

"If he is the man he says he is, I can," returned she, with effect.

Francis Wade gasped. "If he is the man! It is true—I have sometimes thought—Oh, Ellinor, can it be that we have been deceived?"

Lady Devine had fainted.

CHAPTER XVI.

FIFTEEN HOURS.

Sarah flew to her. "Home yourself, John, for Heaven's sake! We have not a moment!"

John Rex passed his hand over his forehead wearily.

"I can not think. I am broken down. I am ill. My brain seems dead."

Nervously watching the prostrate figure on the floor, she hurried on bonnet, cloak, and veil, and in a twinkling had him outside the house and into a cab.

"Thirty-nine Lombard Street. Quick!"

"You won't pay me up?" said Rex, turning dull eyes upon her.

"Give you up! No! But the police will be after us so soon as that woman can speak, and her brother seems on his lawyer. I know what her promise is worth. We have got about fifteen hours."

"I can't go far, Sarah," said he; "I am sleepy, and stupid."

She repressed the terrible fear that tugged at her heart, and strove to rally him.

"You've been drinking too much, John. Now, sit still and be good, while I go and get some money for you."

She hurried into the bank, and her name secured her an interview with the manager at once.

"That's a rich woman," said one of the clerks to his friend.

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"Forbid me?" cried Rex, much relieved. "Why, I only want to do what my father's will enables me to do."

"Your father's will enables you to do nothing of the sort, and you know it," she spoke, as though rehearsing a series of set speeches, and Sarah watched her with growing alarm.

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"At Hampstead?" said Rex, grown suddenly pale. "This day nineteen years ago? No! What do you mean?"

"Do you not remember?" she continued, leaning forward eagerly, and speaking almost fiercely. "Do you not remember the reason why you left the house where you were born, and which you wish now to sell to strangers?"

John Rex stood dumbfounded, the blood suffusing his temples. He knew that among the secrets of the man whose inheritance he had stolen was one which he had never gained—the secret of that sacrifice to which Lady Devine had once referred—and he felt that this secret was to be revealed to crush him now.

Sarah, trembling also, but more with rage than terror, swept toward Lady Devine. "Speak out!" she said. "If you have any thing to say! Of what do you accuse my husband?"

"Of imposture!" cried Lady Devine, all her outraged maternity nerving her to shash her enemy. "This man may be your husband, but he is not my son!"

Now that the worst was out, John Rex, choking with passion, fell all the devil within him rebelling against defeat. "You are mad!" he said. "You have recognized me for three years, and now, because I want to claim that which is my own, you invent this lie. Take care how you provoke me. If I am not your son, you have recognized me as such. I stand upon the law and upon my rights."

Lady Devine turned swiftly, and, with both hands to her bosom, confronted him.

"You shall have your rights! You shall have what the law allows you! Oh, how blind I have been all these years! Persist in your infamous imposture. Call yourself Richard Devine still, and I will tell the world that made his heart bound. I will tell it how I hide. Be Richard Devine! Richard Devine was a bastard, and the law allows him—nothing!"

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CHAPTER XVII.

FIFTEEN HOURS.

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John Rex passed his hand over his forehead wearily.

"I can not think. I am broken down. I am ill. My brain seems dead."

Nervously watching the prostrate figure on the floor, she hurried on bonnet, cloak, and veil, and in a twinkling had him outside the house and into a cab.

"Thirty-nine Lombard Street. Quick!"

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"Give you up! No! But the police will be after us so soon as that woman can speak, and her brother seems on his lawyer. I know what her promise is worth. We have got about fifteen hours."

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CHAPTER XVII.

THE REDEMPTION.

"That is my story. Let it plead with you to turn you from, your purpose, and to save her. The punishment of sin falls not upon the sinner only. A deed once done by a commandment forever, and this deed only of shame and crime to which my felon's death is a fitting end is but the outcome of a selfish sin like yours!"

It had grown dark in the prison, and as he ceased speaking, Rufus Dawes felt a trembling hand seize his own. It was that of the chaplain.

"Let me hold your hand! Sir Richard Devine did not murder your father. He was murdered by a horseman who, riding with him, struck him and fled."

"Merciful God! How do you know this?"

"Because I saw the murder committed, because—don't let go my hand—I robbed the body."

"You?"

"In my youth I was a gambler. Lord Bellasis won money from me, and to pay him I forged bills of exchange. Unexpurgated and cruel, he threatened to expose me if I did not give him double the sum. Forgery was death in those days, and I strained every nerve to hold back the power of my fellow. I succeeded. I was to meet Lord Bellasis near his own house at Hampstead on the night of which you speak, to pay the money and receive the bills. When I saw him fall I galloped up, but instead of pursuing his murderer I rifled his pocket-book of my forgeries. I was afraid to give evidence at the trial, or I might have saved you. Ah! you have let go my hand!"

"God forgive you!" said Rufus Dawes, and fleu was silence.

"Speak!" cried North. "Speak, or you will make me mad. Reproach me! Spurn me! Spit upon me! You can not think worse of me than I do myself!"

But the other, his head buried in his hands, did not answer, and, with a wild gesture, North staggered out of the cell.

Nearly an hour had passed since the chaplain had placed the rum-flask in his hand, and Gimblett observed, with semi-drunken astonishment, that it was not yet empty. He had intended, in the first instance, to have taken but one sip in payment of his courtesy—for Gimblett was conscious of his own weakness in the matter of strong waters—but as he waited and waited, the one sup became two, the two three, and as length more than half the contents of the bottle had moistened his gullet, and maddened him for more. Gimblett was in a quandary. If he didn't finish the flask, he would be oppressed with an everlasting regret. If he did finish it, he would be drunk; and to be drunk on duty was the one unpardonable sin. He looked across the darkness of the sea, to where the cloud-like falling light marked the schooner. The commandant was a long way off! A faint breeze which had—according to Blunt's prophecy—arisen with the night, brought up to him the voices of the boat's crew from the jetty below him. His friend Jack Mannix was coxswain of her. He would give Jack a drink. Leaving the gate, he advanced to the edge of the embankment, and, putting his head over, called out to his friend. The breeze, however, bore his voice away; and Jack Mannix, hearing nothing, continued his conversation. Gimblett was just drunk enough to be virtuously indignant at this neglect, and, resting himself upon the edge of the bank, swallowed the remainder of the rum at a draught. The effect upon his enfeebly temperate stomach was very startling. He made one feeble attempt to stand upon his legs, cast a reproachful glance at the rum-bottle, essayed to drink out of its spirituous emptiness, and then, with a smile of reckless contentment, cursed the island and all its contents, and fell fast asleep.

North, coming out of the prison, did not notice the sleeping jailer; indeed, he was not in a condition to notice any thing. Bareheaded, without his cloak, with staring eyes and clenched hands, he rushed through the gates into the darkness as one who flies madness from some fearful vision. It seemed that, absorbed in his own thoughts, he took no heed to his steps, for instead of taking the path which led to the town he got along the ledge familiar one that led to his own cottage on the hill. "This man a convict!" he cried. "He is a hero—a martyr! What a life! Love! Yes, that is love indeed! Oh, James North, how base art thou in the eyes of God beside this despised outcast!" And so muttering, tearing himself hot, and beating his throbbing temples with clenched hands, he reached his own room, and saw, by the light of the new-born moon, the dressing-bag and candle standing on the table as he had left them. They brought again to his mind a recollection of the task that was before him. He lighted the candle, and, taking the bag in his hand, he sat down and took round the leather which had witnessed his futile struggles against that baser part of himself which had at last triumphed. It was so. Fate had condemned him to die, and his quasi love fulfil the doom to night once have averted. Already he fancied he could see the speak that was the schooner move slowly away from the prison shore. He must not linger; they would be waiting for him at the jetty. As he turned, the moonbeams—as yet unobscured by the rapidly gathering clouds—flung a silver streak across the sea, and across the streak North saw a boat pass. Was his diet packed brain playing him false?—in the stern-sheets, wrapped in a cloak, the figure of a man? A fierce gust of wind drove the moonbeams through swallowed up by the gathering storm. North staggered back as the truth struck him.

He remembered how he had said, "I will redeem him with my own blood!" Was it possible that a just Heaven had ...

Blunt, recognizing the meteoric heralds of danger, began to regret his obstinacy. He saw that a hurricane was approaching.

Along the south coast of the Australian continent, though the usual westerly winds and gales of the highest latitudes prevail during the greater portion of the year, hurricanes are not unfrequent. Gaining consistence at N. W. with a low barometer, increasing at W. and S. W. and gradually veering to the south, they sweep across the sea. In New Zealand, the log of the Adelaide for February 18th, 1877, describes one which traveled at the rate of ten miles an hour, and had all the warnings, calm weather, etc., of the most dreadful hurricane. Now, a cyclone occurring off the west coast of New Zealand would travel from the New Hebrides, where such storms are hideously frequent, and would be felt at Sydney, bearing directly across the track of vessels coming from South America to Sydney. It was one of these rotary storms, an escaped tempest of the tropics, which threatened the Lady Franklin.

The ominous calm which had brooded over the island during the day had given place to a strong breeze from the north-east; and though the prisoners had felt the sole of punishment heel upon their backs, the crew of the schooner had kept anchorage under the lee of the island (the harbor looked nearly due south), when once the storm-bird Norfolk Island, saw it would be impossible to put back in the teeth of the wind. Haply, however, the full fury of the storm would not overtake them till they had gained some ...

Rufus Dawes, exhausted with the excitement through which he had passed, had slept for two or three hours, when he was awakened by the motion of the vessel going on the other tack. He rose to his feet, and found himself in complete darkness. Overhead was the noise of trampling feet, and he could distinguish the voice of Blunt following orders. Astonished at the absence of light which had so lately relieved the sea, he flung open the cabin window and looked out. As he turned from it, he guessed to North was one of the two men's cabins, and from the window had a full view of the approaching storm.

The sight was one of wild grandeur. The huge black cloud which hung in the horizon had changed its shape. Instead of a curtain, it was an arch. Beneath this vast and magnificent portal, through which the moonbeams were swallowed before they could pierce the gloom. The ship lay over on her side, held there by the madly rushing wind, which seemed to flatten down the sea, cutting off the tops of the waves, and breaking them into fine white spray, which covered the ocean like a thick cloud, as high as the top-mast heads. Each gust seemed more purposeless in intensity, but was succeeded, after a pause, that was not a lull, but a gasp, by one of more frantic violence. The barometer had fallen at 27.82. The ship was a mere laboring, crazy wreck, that might sink at any moment. At half-past three o'clock the barometer had fallen to 27.61. Save when the time reached tremendous proportions—as big as a lady store, the Zulu said—and had it set fire to all round. When it was properly in a blaze and gave out so much heat that the land could come near it, the King summoned the two regiments who had listened to the sermon and ordered them to charge into the burning pile and extinguish it with their shields, without shoes or any covering at all, they rushed into the burning mass like madmen, raving and yelling, and did not stop till half-by a vestige of the fire remained. The King then said to the missionary: "You have sent that. That is what we will do with your hell. The Zulus know how to play with your fires, and you had better look out for your country at once, or you will have a little fire made for you to put out." The missionary took the hint, and left the land the same evening. Is it any wonder, sek people, after this, that Gatling guns and rocket batteries have no terror for the Zulus?—and it is certain they have none. The Zulus, when once fairly engaged with them, and they may be mown down by thousands, will come on, until they conquer or die. It is a tradition among them, which Lord Chelmsford would do well to take into consideration in his future movements in Zululand.

LABOR AS A FORM OF ATHLETIC EXERCISE.

Dr. Gopald in Popular Science Monthly.

Open-air labor is the most effective cosmetic, an almost infallible panacea against all kinds of bodily deformity. But the regnal virtue of labor, as a form of bodily exercise, is greater than that of open-air life generally; for among the rustic population of Scandinavia, Scotland and Northern Germany, who perform the greater portion of their hard work in-doors, we frequently find models of health and vigor; far more frequently than in the inhabitants of Italy, Spain, etc., who pass the greater part of their active lives in the open air. But, besides all this, athletic exercises have a moral value, which the other forms of labor have strangely failed to recognize; they afford a direct outlet and a vent to those animal energies which otherwise are sure to explode in debauch and all kinds of vicious excesses. The sympathetic thrill by which the mind sympathizes with the gymnastic feat and the enthusiasm of athletic contests form the most salutary and, perhaps, the only moral stimulant of all the lure of excitement which is either the legitimate manifestation of a healthy instinct, or else a wholly irremediable disease of our nature. The acid and unsociable man, who avoids cards, dances, and the exciting sports of the palaeters, met both wants at once. We try to suppress these instincts, but their motives remain, and if thwarted they take on other manifestations they assert themselves in some abnormal way, chemically instead of mechanically, as Spencer would say, by convulsing the organs of digestion, or by distorting the motives are kept in unbearable inactivity. In times of scarcity the passions of China and Siam allege the clamours of their hungry children by doing them with opium; and by analogous reasons millions of our fellow-citizens seek relief in alcohol; they want to beautify a feeling which they cannot satisfy in a healthier way.

After finishing his day's work the Grecian mechanic went to the gymnasium, the Roman to the amphitheatre, and the modern European and American to the prize-ring and "ball-on." to satisfy by different methods the same instinct—a longing for a diversion from the dull monotonous routine. There is no question which method was the best—the only question is which of the two bad substitutes may be the worse: the brutalizing, and, with hardening consequences, satiated of the Roman arena, or the soul and body destroying poisons of the liquor-shop?

PIGS AS HOTEL GUESTS.

Rev. K. F. Junor, formerly of St. Mary's, who is now a resident of Fortuna, writes to a recent letter to a friend in Ontario, says:—"In Texas ink is the best hotel in Fortuna. When I speak of a hotel I know you have no idea what a hotel means. I have slept in the moon, so I will describe. We stopped on the Sabine and in the midst of a great crowd. The h

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INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,

BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

DR. NASH,

OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m

G. D. RAWE,

CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

GREAM & HENDERSON,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARies, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc. *OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.*

DOUGALL & FALKINER,

BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,

AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 25.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,

BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville, Ontario. Money to lend on easy terms, both private and Company funds.
GEO. DENMARK. W. P. NORTHRUP, M.A.

S. L. NASH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Graduate of the University of Michigan, U. S., and University of Victoria College, Canada. BRIDGEWATER, ONT.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

HENRY BLEECKER,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office,—Bridge Street, Belleville, over Custom House.
Mr. Titus, from Mr. Bleecker's office, will attend at each Division Court held at Madoc.

FRALECK & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

GEO. W. WALKER,

SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

DR. W. A. DAFOE,

GRADUATE of Toronto University, and of the University of Trinity College; Fellow of Trinity Medical School, (by examination); Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office in Victoria Block, Madoc.

EVANS & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P.L.S. T. O. BOLGER, P.L.S., C.E. & A.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE.—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Cheap Bread!

8cts. PER LOAF,

AT

JNO. HARPER'S.

WHITE FISH,
FRESH WATER HERRING,
SALT WATER HERRING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Family Groceries,

FLOUR, FEED,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

J. HARPER.

Madoc, Jan. 21st, 1878. 65

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.

To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:

Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?

APPLY TO

The Canada Landed Credit Company.

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.

For further particulars apply to

A. F. WOOD.
MADOC.

Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1

Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.

A. F. WOOD.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MAY 21, 1879.

THE RAILWAY.

The opening of the Railway to Madoc marks a new era in the history of this village. Trains are now running regularly each day, and it is a matter of astonishment to many that the passenger travel has been as good as it is. So many go and come each day, in fact, that the gentlemanly and obliging station agent, Mr. J. P. Dunn, informed us yesterday that the receipts from passengers alone was more than paying the expenses. A large amount of freight is taken out and brought in each day, and this in face of the fact that the present is supposed to be the very dullest time of the year. Parties going from here can now have about six hours to transact business in Belleville, and this at a much less expense than formerly. Return tickets are issued for $1.35, a saving of 65c, while the expense of waiting over in Belleville for a day is also saved, as it was nearly impossible under the old regime to transact any business in the short time allowed. In fact it is impossible to enumerate all the advantages that will result to this part of the country from the opening and regular running of the B. & N. H. R. Let each one do his best to aid and assist it in every way. While on this subject we may remark that if the train would leave here at 8 a. m., and Belleville at 4 p.m., we believe it would suit the convenience of the public much better.

THE first session of the fourth Parliament of the Dominion was closed on Thursday last.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL.

Town Hall, Huntingdon, May 5th.

The Council met on the above date. Members present—Thos. Emo, Reeve, Matthew Robinson, Deputy Reeve, Councillors W. H. Morton and John Graham.

Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, that Charles Benn be allowed to perform his Statute labor on the road leading from his house to the main road. Mr. Morton consented to see that the labor be performed.

Mr. Cooney, of Rawdon, and Mr. McKinnon, of Madoc, applied respecting arrears of taxes on w½ of lot 4, 11th concession, said arrears amounting to $18.67, having been returned from the County Treasurer and placed on the township Collector's Roll. It was ascertained that Mr. Cooney owed $4.05 of the said amount, and Mr. McKinnon owed $5.

On motion of Mr. Morton, seconded by Mr. Robinson, it was resolved that the balance of said amount be refunded to the parties entitled thereto, and that the costs paid by Mr. Cooney in the 6th Division Court be refunded to him, amount $2.83, also that the amount of costs in the 7th Division Court in the same cause, $3.25 be paid to the Clerk of said Court.

Richard Brady applied respecting arrears of taxes on lot 18, in the 14th con. It was found that an amount was due at the County Treasurer's office. The matter was laid over, and the Clerk instructed to see the said Treasurer and inquire into the matter.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Morton, that a new road beat be formed in the 14th con., consisting of Richard Brady, William Brady, Charles Gay, and W. H. Dingman, and that Richard Brady be the pathmaster.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the petition of John Campbell and others, asking to be formed into a road beat in the village of Roslin, be not entertained.—Carried.

A petition from Henry Blakely asking for a grant on a certain road, which petition was laid over on the 2nd day of Dec., 1878. It was resolved that said petition be laid over till next regular meeting of the Council.

An order was given T. S. Carman for advertising for tenders for shed, &c., amounting to two dollars.

An order was given John Brown for $15 for keeping Ann Wallace, a pauper, up to the 8th May inst.

On motion the Reeve and Clerk were ordered to be paid $6 each for copying and arranging the township code of By-laws; also $3 balance due Clerk for salary of 1878.

Council adjourned to meet on 26th of May for Court of Revision.

Elzivar and Grimsthorpe Council.

Council met at call of the Reeve. Present—Reeve, Messrs. McIlroy, Kells, and Breeze. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following reports of the Road Surveyor were received and adopted:

That he had examined line between lots 4 and 5 in 9th con., and found it practicable to to make a road on it, and that the river at Kleinsteubers' had about sixty-six feet width of good rock bottom for building piers on.

On motion J. Barkley and J. Whittle were appointed to examine road between Mr. Broad and Mr. Leslie and settle where fences should be placed, decision to be abided by; and Road Surveyor was instructed to examine road allowance between E½ of lot 5, in 1st con., and 5 and 6 in 2nd con., and see if fences encroach on road and report at next meeting; and Joseph Frost was appointed pathmaster in place of W. Kerr, moved away, and John Barkley in place of John Whittle.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the Collectors Rolls from 1874 to 1878 was then taken up and examined in detail till 7.30 o'clock in the evening, when it was moved by Mr. Breeze, seconded by Mr. Kells, that the Council adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.—Carried.

May 8th.

Council resumed. All members present.

The examination of the rolls was continued during the day, and there appearing to be a great difference between the amount collected on the various rolls according to the Committee's account and the report presented by the Collector. It was finally resolved that Mr. Breeze and the Clerk should meet the Collector on a future day and go through the rolls with him in detail, and find out where the discrepancies are and report at the next meeting of Council.

A By-law appointing a Road Commissioner and defining his duties was read three times, numbered seventy-one, and passed.

The following amounts were ordered to be paid:—Insurance on Town Hall, $7.50; W. White for ballot box, $2.50; Committee for examining Collector's Roll, $10.00.

On motion Council adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m., on the 30th of May, when the Court of Revision will be held.

A DYING RACE.—The aborigines of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, are perishing so fast that they will speedily be only a memory. Small pox and other diseases kill out the wilder tribes, and those "black fellows" who came among the whites die of incompetence and melancholy. There are not above 4,500 left in all Victoria, and they are rapidly dying out—a sad specimen of a people perishing without a use in the world. They have no past, no present, and no future; have apparently done nothing for mankind. There is something painful in seeing them pass away, as beings incapable of improvement, and without energy to resist decay.

A couple of gentlemen have been in Brighton for some time past making enquires as to what assistence they could get to enable them to build and run a foundry, either a free site, exemption from taxation, or a bonus, or all three together being wanted. Three different land-owners in the village have offered free sites.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

A commercial traveller, passing through Renfrew, reports that a man was killed by lightning, in Pembroke Township, while standing near a pine tree which was struck during the recent thunderstorms.

The new M. E. Chuch in the second concession of Thurlow, Shannonville Circuit, will be dedicated on Sunday, June 1st. Three sermons will be preached on that day—in the morning by Bishop Carman; afternoon by Dr. Jaques, and evening by Dr. Aylsworth.

Not four years ago, a bride entered a certain church in this village. There was nothing extraordinary about that. Immediately after rising from prayer, however, every individual but two in that house of prayer turned about and gazed upon the newly-made wife. The minister and an old near-sighted woman looked after their hymn books.—*Campbellford Herald.*

NOT A PARADISE.—The Pembroke *Standard* says:—"Mr. Wm. Angus; who left here last fall for Dakotah, returned on Saturday evening and reports that it is by no means a terrestrial heaven which it is reported to be, and that Canada is much better, even with the National Policy. We would advise all intending emigrants to try Manitoba, where they will find much better land and more employment."

ACCIDENT.—A telegram from Trenton says:—"As Mr. Haney and Alex. Manning of Toronto, contractors of the Prince Edward railway, were driving along the road between Trenton and Murray, examining the railroad, the horse suddenly sprang forward, throwing them both out of the buggy. Mr. Manning's shoulder was dislocated, and he was severely bruised. Mr. Haney escaped with few bruises."

On Friday last Mr. Robert Baker, Robert Street, was working on the Carscallen farm near town, and in the evening was driving the horses to the barn, when they ran away, threw him, and crushed in his chest. He was picked up and taken into Jas. Carscallen's house, where Dr. Ruttan was called to see him but could not save his life. He lingered until Monday evening, when death put an end to his suffering.—*Napanee Standard.*

The water on the River Moira was never in a better condition than now for driving, and the lumbermen are taking every advantage of the good driving. The small drive that started from below Stoco Lake will tail into the dead water to-night. The Black Creek drive is not yet out but will soon be. Logs from Loon Lake are already running into Stoco Lake, and the lumbermen expect to cross Stoco Lake with the tail of the drive in a couple of weeks.—*Intelligencer.*

James Carty, of the Township of Admaston, committed suicide about noon, on Wednesday the 14th inst. The unfortunate man has not been quite right in his mind since receiving a sunstroke last summer; and, consequently as, soon after he had taken his dinner, he went out to butcher a calf, and did not return when expected, his family went to look after him, and found that he had hung himself in the stable, with the rope he had taken to tie the calf up with. The deceased was about 55 years of age. An inquest was to be held Thursday afternoon.—*Renfrew Mercury.*

The Trenton *Courier* says:—"On Friday last a man named Asa Bonter, living near Weller's Bay, came near losing his life, by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun. He started out for a day's shooting in company with another gentleman, taking with them a horse and buggy. They placed the gun between them in the buggy; the stock downward, and from the jolting of the vehicle the gun went off, the entire charge striking Mr. Bonter in the right side, and inflicting a dreadful wound, tearing the flesh, breaking one rib, and part of the charge lodging in the lung. He is in a fair way to recover.

The Peterborough *Daily Review* says:—"The *Golden Eye* made a successful trip through to Hastings and return, and reports things very lively at Hastings, owing to the fact that the Grand Junction Railway Company were exhibiting great energy in pushing forward to completion that road; over 300 men are at work, along the unfinished portions of the line. It will not be long now before the shipment of goods from Montreal will be forwarded over this line to Peterborough. Mr. Bickford is expected to arrive in Peterborough soon to perfect arrangements for terminal facilities.

A MOST extraordinary affair occurred in Wilton the other day. A family had a lot of cherries which had been soaking in brandy all winter. Having given the brandy to the hungry sufferers they threw the cherries into their yard. A day or two after a flock of crows settled upon the cherries, and in a very brief time after that the crows were on the grandest and most comprehensive drunk ever witnessed in Wilton. Within two hours they were calling each other liar and thief and swearing eternal fidelity, with a degree of unction bordering almost on human. A drunken crow adds considerable to the aspect of civilization.

By the carelessness of one of the workmen on the bridge, one day last week, three of his comrades narrowly escaped being crushed to death. A large piece of timber weighing several hundred pounds, a section of one of the cords, which are built on shore and put together in pieces on the bridge, was hoisted to the top of the bridge by ropes and pulleys, and the man employed to secure it for a time, heedlessly let it fall. Just under it were five men working, all of whom, happily were in a stooping posture. In its fall the timber glanced, and one of the number was struck and rendered speechless for several minutes. Had the men been standing erect, as they were a minute or two before, three of the five would have been instantly killed.—*Campbellford Herald.*

A SHABBY TRANSACTION.—It will be remembered that at the time of the great conflagration at St. John, N. B., the City of Montreal, amongst other towns and cities, subscribed $10,000 in aid of the relief fund. But for some reason or other it was not forwarded at the time, and as the Relief Association of St. John are still giving assistance to the sufferers, it sent to Montreal a short time since for money. But the City of Montreal have repudiated payment, and in order to justify them in this shabby transaction claim that they had no power to make the subscription. To sustain them in this decision they obtained the opinion of the City Attorney of Montreal, and the draft drawn upon Mayor Rivard by the St. John Relief Committee has gone to protest. This conduct does not speak well for the first commercial city of the Dominion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to Thomas Cross, Esq., late of Madoc, are called upon to make immediate payment to E. D. O'Flynn, his legally appointed Attorney.

Madoc, May 21st, 1879. 112-4t.

LOST.

ON Sunday night last, 18th inst., in the Village of Madoc, a Gold Dolier, Gold Heart, Gold Locket, a Pen Knife and Cross, all attached to a brass ring. The person finding the above will confer a favor by leaving them at the REVIEW office.

PARROT LOST.

THE undersigned will give a suitable reward to the person returning to me a Grey Parrot, which escaped from my residence on Sunday last.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Hungerford, May 19th, 1879.

DISTRICT MEETING.

THE semi-annual District Meeting of L. O. District No. 5, North Hastings, will be held at Maynooth, on Friday, May 30th, at 7 p. m. A full attendance of members is required.

J. B. CLEAK,
District Master.

York River, May 15, 1879. 112-2t.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have in their possession any Carts, Barrows, or Tools belonging to the B. & N. H. Railway Co. to return them without delay to Mr. R. H. Breakell, at Madoc, and save costs.

C. B. DALY,
for the B. & N. H. R'y Co.

Madoc, May 14th, 1879. 112-2t.

NOTICE.
COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the municipality of the united Townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick, and Cashel will be held in the Orange Hall, *Millbridge*, on Saturday, 31st of *May*, 1879, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. All parties interested are required to attend.

CHAS. DONALDSON,
Township Clerk.

Millbridge, May 17th, 1879. 112.

DISTRICT MEETING.

THE semi-annual meeting of L. O. District, No. 2, North Hastings, will be held at the Lodge room, Hazzard's Corners, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, May 31st, 1879.

A. THOMPSON,
District Master.

Madoc, May 19th, 1879. 112.

Plants for Sale!

The undersigned has a large variety of

CABBAGE,
TOMATOES,
CAULIFLOWERS,
AND
CELERY PLANTS,
FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE OR TO LET,

Situated or corner of Church and Elgin sts., in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC.

ALSO

A Small Shop to Let,

Opposite Harper's Block.

WM. MOORE.

NOTICE.
COURT OF REVISION.

THE first sitting of the Court of Revision for the municipality of the Village of Madoc, will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, 28th day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

CHARLES GREAM,
Village Clerk.

Madoc, May 14th, 1879. 111

NOTICE.

THE members of the COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Madoc, will hold their first sitting in the Town Hall, Madoc Village,

On Monday, 26th of May, next,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Madoc, April 26th, 1879. 109-td

COURT OF REVISION

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Hungerford will be held on

Tuesday, 27th of May,

at the Town Hall, Tweed, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. All parties interested are required to attend.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Tweed,
April 30th, 1879. 109

NOTICE.
COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the united Townships of Marmora and Lake will be held in the Town Hall, Marmora Village, on Monday, May 26th, 1879, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., when appeals against the Assessment will be heard and tried, in conformity with the Statutes. All parties interested will please to govern themselves accordingly.

W. PHILLIPS,
Clerk.

Marmora, April 22nd, 1879.

NOTICE.
COURT OF REVISION

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Rawdon will be held at the Town Hall, Rawdon, on Saturday, 31st day of May, at ten o'clock, a. m., sharp, when appeals against the assessment will be heard and tried at said Court, in conformity with the Statutes. All parties interested will please govern themselves accordingly

JOSEPH HOGLE,
Township Clerk.

Rawdon, May 6th, 1879. 111-td

COURT OF REVISION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court of Revision for the municipality of

Elziver & Grimsthorpe

will be held at the Town Hall, Bridgewater, on Friday, the 30th day of May, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. JAMES,
Township Clerk.

Bridgewater, May 12th, 1879. 111

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the municipality of the Township of Huntingdon, will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 26th day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of which all interested are requested to take notice.

J. G. FOSTER,
Township Clerk.

The By-law asking a bonus of $10,000 in aid of the B. & N. H. Railway Company will on the same day be read a first time by the Council, and afterwards be published in the REVIEW before being voted on.

Huntingdon, May 12th, 1879. 111

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made at the last meeting of Council, by James Chambers, to have the road across Lots 23, 24 and 25, in the 7th concession of Madoc, closed up,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to parties interested in said road to attend at the next meeting of Council, which will be held on the second Monday in June next, to take the matter into consideration.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Madoc, May 2nd, 1879. 110

To the ELECTORS

—OF—

North Hastings.

GENTLEMEN:

From numerous solicitations by many old and influential friends of both shades of politics to become a candidate at the approaching election for the Ontario Legislature, and from the strongest possible assurances of support and success from every part of the Riding, I have consented to announce myself as a candidate.

Having been a resident of this constituency for over thirty years, during a portion of which I have been engaged on many of the public works of this county; have been township and county Councillor for many years; have also been engaged in tilling the soil and lumbering operations the greater portion of my life-time, all of which have given me ample opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the wants, requirements, and resources of this portion of the County, and should materially aid me in trying to properly serve you if returned as your member.

If elected, I shall endeavour to work for the general good of the Province of Ontario, and of North Hastings in particular, irrespective of creed or politics. Whatever measures in my judgment are for the public good, I will support, no matter from which side of the House they emanate. I will not be a mere Party Voting Machine, nor will I give a factious opposition to any Government, but will assist and encourage wise and economical legislation.

I shall endeavour as far as in my power to encourage that noblest industry, Agriculture. The development of the vast mineral deposits, as well as the preservation and proper utilization of our extensive forests of timber, and the better protection of the free grant settler shall engage my best attention.

Your obedient servant,

PETER VANKLEEK.

MADOC, May 10th, 1879.

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF—
North Hastings.

GENTLEMEN.—The last session of the third Parliament of Ontario having closed, you will shortly be called on again to exercise your privilege of choosing a candidate to represent you in the new Parliament which must now be elected. As announced during the last year or two, I have decided to be a candidate, notwithstanding any reports to the contrary, having received assurances of support from leading and influential electors in all parts of the Riding.

Having been connected with the Reform party all my life, it is unnecessary for me to state my political opinions, as they are well known to almost every elector in the Riding. I may, however, state, that if elected, I shall give a reasonable support to the Mowat administration, because I believe its measures, generally, have been just and economical; but I shall hold myself free to support all measures which I believe to be for the good of the country, irrespective of the party from which they may emanate.

An experience of twenty-seven years' residence in North Hastings has given me an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the wants and requirements of the Riding. My sympathies are largely with the agricultural portion of the community, and I will feel myself bound to support every measure that may appear to me calculated to promote their interests and prosperity.

If elected I shall take the earliest opportunity of urging upon the Government of the day the necessity of making a liberal grant for a railroad, to open up the back part of this county, which will thus aid in bringing new settlers into that part of the Riding, and enable those already there to ship their produce to the front, where they may avail themselves of the advantages of good markets.

I shall also feel bound to use my best endeavors to obtain liberal grants for such Colonization Roads in the rear part of the County, as will enable farmers to get their produce to market at the most desirable time, and otherwise open up and improve the country.

If elected I will do my utmost to maintain economy in all the departments of the Government, with a due regard to efficiency and faithful services, at the same time I am also disposed to advocate aid to such railway and other schemes as may appear to me necessary for the best interests of the country.

As I cannot hope to place before you in a short address all those principles and undertakings that may deserve my support, I shall endeavor to see as many of you as possible before the election, when I will more fully lay before you my views on public questions. In the meantime I respectfully solicit your support and influence at the election on the 5th of June.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, May 19th, 1879.

J. D. STEWART, M. D.,

OCULIST AND **AURIST,**

WILL VISIT MADOC,

and remain at MOON'S HOTEL, from Monday noon, the 26th of May, until Saturday afternoon, May 31st, 1879. 111

GREAT BARGAIN IN LAND.

100 ACRES of good land in the Township of Sidney for Fifteen Hundred Dollars. The subscriber offers for sale the north half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Con. of Sidney, at the above mentioned price. 65 acres cleared. The soil is a clay and sandy loam, and is all tillable, and will be found the cheapest land in the County of Hastings. There is a large crop in the ground, which affords a good opportunity of judging the strength and quality of the soil. Terms easy and title good. For further particulars apply to

EDGAR CANNIFF,
on the premises,
110-4t Frankford P. O.

$20,000 TO LOAN.

AT THE LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER,
87 Solicitor, &c., Stirling.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 25c., or $1 per year. An Oil Chromo (dx11 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $1. "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine" all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps! Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

C. G. WILSON,

DURHAM STREET, - MADOC,

DEALER IN

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.

Farmers and physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF

HOME-MADE WORK

FOR SALE,

OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT—

MORRICE'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

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LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS

in all the different styles and sizes.

☞ CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAR WEATHER.

D. MORRICE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers' Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

ORGANS!
ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence

☞ KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont

WRIGHT'S

GROCERY, PROVISION, WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE,

(Established in 1858, by the late Andrew Wright,)

NOW CARRIED ON BY MRS. WRIGHT.

Mrs. W. in returning her sincere thanks for the very large share of public patronage she has received, begs to inform her numerous customers that her stock is now complete, consisting of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
TOBACCOS,
SPICES,
CONFECTIONERY
& BISCUITS,
(A SPECIALTY,)
FRUITS IN SEASON,
W. C. Wells' celebrated Honey and Grape Wine.

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,
of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers, and sold as received.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

BASKETS IN GREAT VARIETY, BROOMS, BRUSHES, AND WOODEN WARE,

FLOUR AND FEED, &c., &c.,

All wholesale and retail, at the lowest possible Cash price.

JANE WRIGHT,

Wright's Block, Durham Street, Madoc.

Madoc, May 19th, 1879.

NEW GOODS!

We are now receiving a full stock of Spring and Summer Goods, being our second purchase for this season, to which we would invite attention.

SYDMER ROSS & Co.

NOTWITHSTANDING

THE
ANTICIPATED RISE
IN THE PRICE OF

DRY GOODS,

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES,

(caused by the extra Duty)

WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER OUR

**Dress Goods, Winceys, Prints,
Cottons, Steamlooms, Tweeds,
Shirts and Drawers,
Flannels, Tickings,
Boots and Shoes,
Trunks, Shoepacks, etc.**

(an examination of the goods and prices proves this fact.)

CHEAP JOHN.

☞ WE ARE BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

New Partnership.

ON entering into partnership with my son, George Caverly, I feel it my duty to return my grateful thanks to the public, for their unvarying patronage and support for a period of twenty-two years. The new firm will carry on the business on the same premises, and upon the same principles of good work, good materials, and fair prices.

JOSEPH CAVERLY & SON,

Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers.

Beg to notify their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description on the cheapest terms of the Trade.

HORSESHOEING will form a special branch of their business.

The manufacture of Agricultural Implements to order, and the ready repair of all kinds of machines now getting into general use on our well cultivated farms, and in the various Mills in North Hastings, can be depended on for quickness and thoroughness.

OUR CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT

WE HAVE ON HAND

Lumber Sleighs, Bob-Sleighs, Handsome Family Sleighs, and Cutters,

of the most modern and fancy styles. Also,

LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS & BUGGIES,

in style, workmanship and finish, to suit customers.

GEORGE H. CAVERLY, JOSEPH CAVERLY.

MADOC, January 17th, 1879.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.

Gray & McGregor

OFFER FOR SALE A FULL SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GROCERIES

For the Holiday Season, including

NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
" TABLE RAISINS,
" SEEDLESS RAISINS,
" CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
SYRUPS,
PEELS, FIGS, AND ALMONDS,
S. W. SALMON,
LABRADOR HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
BOLOGNA AND PORK SAUSAGE,

THE CELEBRATED

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC.

Dec. 5th, 1878.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to

GEORGE DUNCAN.

Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate.)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchaser to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)

Apply to S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT GEO. CHOWN'S,

Division Street, Reed's Block,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY
LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

A. F. WOOD,
LAND, LOAN,
—AND—
Commission Agency.

OFFICE—Second Door South from Masonic Hall.

Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

Madoc, January 27th, 1879. 96

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The great Eng- TRADE MARK.

lish remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as sequence. Before Taking. After Taking.

of self-abuse, as loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption, and a premature grave. 52. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

52. Sold in Madoc and everywhere in Canada and the United States, by all wholesale and retail druggists.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM

SEE THE LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE! IN THE WEEKLY MAIL.

Parties Wishing to Sell Advertise there.—Parties Wishing to Buy, Read there.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in the *Weekly Mail*, 20 words for 50c each insertion; each additional word 2c.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are inserted in *Daily Mail*, 20 words for 25c. each insertion; each additional word 1½c.

Advertisements of Live Stock, Auction Sales of Stock, Implements, etc., Seed for Sale, Situations, etc., inserted at same rates.

Address, MAIL, Toronto.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ORANGE LODGES.

MILLBRIDGE LODGE, No. 1070,
Meets every first Tuesday in each month.
C. DONALDSON, Sec'y, Millbridge.

NUGENTSVILLE LODGE, No. 1094,
Meets on the first Saturday in each month.
DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Thanet P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624,
Meets every Friday on or before full moon.
HENRY BENTLEY, Sec'y, York River P.O.

DOWNEY'S L. O. LODGE, No. 425,
Held on the first Tuesday in each month.
FRANK H. GAUEN, Sec'y, Ivanhoe P. O.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437,
Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon.
W. J. WIGGINS, Secretary, Queensboro.

WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285.
Meets on the first Monday in each month.
J. A. EMPEY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

MADOC LODGE, No. 321,
Meets the first Wednesday in each month.
W. BRISTOL, Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253.
Meets every second Monday in each month.
JOHN MCCOY, JR., Sec'y, Remington P.O.

HAZZARD'S CORNERS LODGE, No. 1133.
Meets first Friday in each month.
R. KEENE, Secretary, Madoc P. O.

ST. OLA LODGE, No. 1387,
Meets every first Monday in each month.
T. SOLMES, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. DISTRICT NO. 4.
J. F. MORRILL, D. M., Millbridge,
C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

NORTH HASTINGS CO. ORANGE LODGE.
M. BRISTOL, Co. Master, Madoc P. O.
JAS. A. ORR, Co. Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

Hearts of Oak Lodge, *No. 139. O. Y. B.*

A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, May 29th,** at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance requested.

A. GUPPIN, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on

Monday Evening, May 26th,

At 8 o'clock.

N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48

A. F. & A. M.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall,

On Tuesday Evg., June 3rd,

at the hour of 7.30 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,

S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

B. & N. H. RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Going South—Train leaves *Madoc* at 7 a.m., arriving in Belleville at 9.15.

Going North—Leaves Belleville at 3 p. m., arriving at *Madoc* at 5.15.

The Pulpit.

Rev. R. W. Marsh, M. E. Minister, occupied the pulpit of the C. M. Church in this village on Sunday evening last, assisted by Rev. A. C. Mayhee, of Brooklyn. This was Mr. Marsh's last sermon in this village.

Visiting Old Friends.

Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Mayhee, formerly of this village, paid a short visit to old friends on Saturday last, remaining over until Tuesday morning. We regret to learn that the rev. gentleman has been in poor health for some time.

Ministerial Change.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, which concluded its session at Brighton last week, has changed Rev. R.W Marsh, after one year's labor in this village, to Stirling Circuit. Rev. F.M. Finn, of Stirling, goes to Trenton. We understand Rev. Mr. Lett, of Uxbridge, succeeds *Mr. Marsh* here.

District Meetings.

By reference to advts. it will be seen that the semi-annual meeting of L. O. District, No. 2, North Hastings, will be held at Hazard's Corners, on Saturday May 31st, at 1 o'clock p. m., and that of L. O. District, No. 5, at Maynooth, on Friday, May 30th, at 7 p. m.

Fire Works! Fire Works! at Gray & McGregor's.

Cheap Freight.

Yesterday E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., received from Montreal 1,510 lbs. of freight, which only cost him 22c per hundred at this station, or 24c laid down at his own door. Two or three weeks ago the same freight would have cost 25c per hundred from Belleville alone. This is one of the many advantages resulting from having railway communication with the outside world.

Warning.

We have been requested by the station agent in this place, *Mr.* Dunn, to warn boys against the practice of climbing up and riding on the cars while in motion. We are informed that a young lad lost his life in this way, at Stirling, on Monday last. Of course this warning will have no effect on our youth until a few of them are brought home, minus a leg or arm, or perhaps their head.

Fireworks.

Two of our enterprising young men have determined not to allow the 24th to pass without some suitable demonstration in honor of the occasion, and have accordingly invested in a large and we have no doubt magnificent variety of fireworks, which are now for sale at Gray & McGregor's Store. This will be satisfactory news to the juvenile portion of the community, at least, who are always prepared to sacrifice their last bawbee in displaying their loyalty and enthusiasm at this season.

The Twenty-Fourth.

The birthday of our gracious Queen falling this year on Saturday, the merchants and storekeepers of this village have arranged to close their respective places of business on Monday following, Saturday being very inconvenient as most of the country trade is done on that day. We notice this is the plan being generally adopted in most of the other towns and villages, and we presume Her Majesty will not doubt the loyalty of the inhabitants of Madoc for first consulting their own interests and observing the same rule. In regard to the manner of celebrating the day, our villagers ought to have no difficulty in making a choice. Many will doubtless avail themselves of our railway facilities by taking a trip over the B. & N. H. Road to Belleville. The Lake, we presume, will have its usual quota of pleasure seekers, while others, the majority no doubt, will meander aimlessly through the streets or loaf around their own homes, without in all probability giving more than a passing thought to the Lady they are honoring, and heartily wishing the tiresome day was over. Fire-crackers, fireworks, and possibly the "cannon" will complete the list of amusements.

Special attention is directed to the new advts. of Sydmer Ross & Co. and Mrs. Jane Wright, on the second page.

Notice.

In our advertising columns in this issue, Mr. C. B. Daly gives notice to those who have appropriated carts, barrows, &c., belonging to the B. & N. H. R'y Co., to return the same to Mr. R. H. Breakell, at this village. Parties interested will take notice.

Entertainments.

A series of social entertainments will be held at the Parsonage of the Church of England for the benefit of the parsonage fund, commencing on Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited. Admission 25 cents.

Ore Shipment.

If sufficient cars can be procured from Belleville to-day, a shipment of 100 tons of iron ore will be made to-morrow by the Ontario Mining and Manufacturing Co., from the Dufferin Mine. The ore will be sent direct to Erie, Pennsylvania.

Criminal Assault.

On the 8th inst., Levi Legrow was brought before P. M. Gunter, Esq., for a criminal assault on a young girl aged eleven years, a daughter of Charles Barriger, of Limerick. The evidence was so conclusive that the magistrate sent the prisoner to Belleville for trial.

Star Lights at Gray & McGregor's.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned begs leave to tender his best thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Madoc who so kindly lent their presence to the complimentary benefit in Belleville, in aid of the Marmora R. C. Church. Whilst acknowledging his indebtedness to their generosity, he at the same time is happy to say that the said benefit was a complete success financially.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Village Statistics.

We are indebted to the Clerk, Mr. Charles Gream, for the following figures in reference to the population of this village. When the census was taken to incorporate the village in 1877, the population was 879. That taken by the Assessors for 1879 shows only 865, a decrease of 14. The assessment for 1878 was $145,930; ditto for 1876, $145,940, an increase of $1,010. We trust when another year rolls around to be able to record a marked improvement in the above figures.

For California.

In our hurry to get the paper out on time last week, we neglected to notice the departure of Mr. Thos. Cross and family, the week previous, for the Golden State. A large number of friends and well-wishers were at the station to bid them good-bye and wish them success in their new home. Their loss will be much felt in this place, and they carry with them the respect and esteem of the entire community. They were accompanied by Messrs. Hugh and Wm. Golsby, who left for the same place.

Narrow Escape.

Yesterday *Mr.* F. Houston, while at work on the top of the second story of O'Flynn's new block, a plank on which he was standing gave way, precipitating him to the floor beneath. The force of the fall was broken by striking on the joist of the second story, and also on the steps leading up, otherwise the result would, no doubt, have been much more serious. Beyond being considerably shaken up, we are glad to learn his injuries are very slight, and we hope to see him around again in a day or two.

The Latest Swindle.

Farmers are generally the first persons selected by swindlers on whom to practice their calling. The latest occurred at Stanstead, Que., where a man sold a 10 cent package, warranted sure death to potato bugs, no risk of poisoning animals as with Paris green! The packages were not to be opened until time to use them. One victim having three opened one, and found two square blocks of wood, on one of which was written, "Place the bug on this block and press firmly with the other."

Triangles and Bengal Lights at Gray & McGregor's.

A Delightful Pastime.

Could not it be possibly arranged someway or other that the school bell would ring just three or four times more every day, or a couple of times at the least. No doubt it is excellent fun for every boy in the school to give it a pull or two as he passes, and we are sure the people at large fully appreciate the delightful sound produced. True, our "devil" at times seems disposed to rebel, and threatens to leave the village if the practice is continued, but we can afford to sacrifice him for the good of the community. "Ding" away at the bell, boys, just as much as you wish.

Cheese Market.

The Woodstock cheese market held its first market for the season on Saturday. Thirteen factories were represented, but owing to the April cheese being all bought up previous to the market not many were registered on the board. April cheese sold at about 6c. Four factories registered 433 boxes, first ten days of *May* make; some 200 boxes sold at 6¾. Some five or six buyers were present.

UTICA, N. Y., May 19.—A very active cheese market was held here to-day, prices ranging from 7¼c to 7¾c. 5,000 boxes sold, 2,000 commissioned; average price, 7½c; leading, 7¾c.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cheese 42s.

Free Reading.

Wood's Household Magazine from January to April, 1879, inclusive, contains over 400 handsomely Illustrated Stories, Poems, Essays, etc., concerning as many different topics of universal interest. The price of these numbers is 60 cents; but they will be mailed, post paid, together with a $1 Oil Chromo, for only 30 cents (in stamps) to any person who has not seen the Magazine since its recent enlargement and improvement. Also, these numbers may be returned in good order after being read, in which case the four succeeding numbers will be mailed in exchange for them. An agent wanted at every post-office in the United States and Canada. Many of our Agents are each making from $5 to $20 per day on an *average*. Particulars free. Address S. S. Wood, 252 Broadway, New York City.

Roman Candles and Sky Rockets at Gray & McGregor's.

Madoc Brass Band.

The members of our village band have just purchased for themselves, at an expense of over $40, new caps and lanterns, which will now enable them to play after dark, each player's lantern being neatly fastened in his cap. This is but a portion of the heavy expense the individual members of the band have been compelled to incur in their endeavor to acquit themselves with credit to the village, and we think the Council could do much worse than make them a liberal grant, on behalf of the people of *Madoc*, to assist them in their uphill struggle to attain a creditable standard of excellence. Two weeks ago we noticed the Council of the village of Brighton made an additional grant of $50 to their new band towards the purchase of uniform, and we believe our own Council would not be accused of wasting public money by doing as much, considering that they have given nothing yet, for our boys.

Vote of Thanks.

At the last meeting of L. O. L. No. 624, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"We, the members of L. O. L. No. 624, hereby pledge ourselves not to vote for any candidate at the next election for the Province of Ontario who will not publicly pledge himself at the hustings to support the Orange Incorporation Bills. And it is hereby further resolved that the thanks of this Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. Boulter, M. P. P., for the support he gave the Orange Incorporation Bills during the last parliament, and that a copy of the above resolution be sent to Dr Boulter, and that it be published in the Belleville *Intelligencer* and NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW."

A Warning.

Mr Wm C. B. Grahame, Dominion Government Immigration Agent at Duluth, Minn., has issued a warning to Emigrants en route for Manitoba and the Northwest Territory. The following is a copy of the circular which has been sent us with a request to notice:—"You are requested to beware of Land agents and other similarly interested, while at the Railway Depots and on board trains, who will use every means in their power to dissuade you from going to Manitoba. These men will doubtless offer you wonderful inducements to go elsewhere. They will very likely tell you plausible stories of the severe climate, the unproductiveness of the soil, the fearful grasshopper plague, and hundreds of their personal acquaintances who would be glad to leave the province if they only had the means. To these men, I would say, turn a deaf ear, go on to your destination, and when there, exercise the right of judging for yourselves."

The Newspaper.

There is probably nothing so common of which so little is known, or about which there is so much curiosity, as the newspaper. Men read it; they abuse, threaten to give it up, praise it, advertise their wants in it, write to it, search to see if their letters are in it, call it hard names, pay for it year after year,—and still to ninety-nine out of a hundred of them its production is a complete mystery. To them it is a business office, a newsboy, or a post office, who are simply carriers, and that is all. It is the exemplification of effect without a cause—an impersonal institution with plenty of vitality, and sometimes even with genius; but it is always mysterious, even to those most intimately connected with it. The whole of its secrets are known to no single individual. Its personality is swallowed up in the editorial "we" into whose depths no man penetrates, and even the inquisition of the law never gets behind its inner-most curtain.—EX.

Madoc Model School.

The following is the attendance for the month of April:

Number of boys enrolled at first of month,	26	
" " " admitted during month,	12	
" " " left during month,	14	
" " " of girls enrolled at first of month,	25	
" " " admitted during month,	10	
" " " left during month,	10	
Total number enrolled at close of month,	51	
Average daily attendance,	47	Miss Crepar.
Aggregate attendance,	1271	Miss Riddell.
Average age of pupils,	9 years 2 mos.	Miss Cowie.
Percentage of attendance,	92	Mr. Kirk.
	12	Total.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Racing Calender for 1879.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

On the 5th of June the grand sweepstakes for the Province of Ontario will come off, when the following horses will run on the North Hastings course:—

1st Horse,—Dr. B——r's celebrated racer, "Fat Boy," sired by "Dutch Billy," out of "Grab." Jockey dress—orange cap, blue jacket, red breeches, and striped boots.

2nd,—A. F. W——d's pony, "Cunning Little Isaac," by "Bonus," out of "Intrigue." Jockey dress—rose colored cap, striped jacket, and sel skin breeches and boots.

3rd,—S——n R——d, having no horse of his own, will ride the Mowat donkey, and wear the Mowat uniform—green cap, green jacket, green breeches, and green boots; for a whip he will carry a bladder tied on the end of a stick.

4th,—P——r V——k's heavy Dutch horse, "Big Push," pedigree unknown. The rider will wear a slouch hat, and a surtout to cover his green jacket. This horse is not much of a favorite among sporting men; too much beef about his heels.

"Little Isaac" will run well, and there is money staked on him, but betting goes 2 to 1 on the "Fat Boy." The Mowat donkey is not expected to run well, but he will do *some tall walking*, and his *ferocious* rider will perform wonders with his bladder and stick.

SPORTING TOM.

The Moribund Government.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—In looking over the Departmental accounts of the Province of Ontario, now recently made public, and so ably condensed and tabulated by Senator MacPherson, I am struck with astonishment that a *ring* of public men could be found so lost to every sentiment of honor, of truth, and of patriotism, and so utterly bankrupt in moral principle as to be guilty of the shameless frauds and wholesale plunder that has been carried on for the past seven or eight years; and that a people pretending to an average amount of intelligence and living under the broad shield of British Constitution, should have tamely submitted to it. To wade through an elaborate *expose* of the whole system of corruption would be a work too voluminous for the limits of a newspaper article, and too disgusting for any man of sensibility, as it would be only the work of a scavenger, raking together a huge pile of moral dirt. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a few specimens of *Grit* management that may serve as a sample of the whole. Take for example the department of education. Statistics show that since 1871 the school rolls in Ontario have increased only 10 per cent., whilst the school expenditure (exclusive of local taxation) has increased 57 per cent., and the expenses of management have increased 160 per cent. Then, in the department of Civil Government under Sandfield Macdonald in 1869, the total expenditure was $63,374; in 1877, under Mowat, $154,693. Then legislation, under Sandfield in 1869, cost $81,885; under Mowat in 1877, $126,714. Then for immigration. In 1869 Sandfield managed this with $17,595; but, in 1873, Mr. Mowat contrived to spend $159,178; in 1874, $134,640; in 1875, $94,060; in 1876, $43,201; and in 1877, $46,865,—thus squandering the enormous sum of $479,344—for what? To flood the country with paupers and unemployed poor, of whom we had already too many, and to swell the population of the great Republic alongside of us, east is well known that the majority of those brought over here at our expense make their way ultimately into the United States. In this immigration department there has probably been more bare-faced rascality than in any other. The appointments were generally of the most objectionable character. The first agent appointed under the Mowat Government was a fellow in Toronto, who had figured largely in the Freeman business of old, and I believe had to run for his life after the Ridgeway affair but came back, was pardoned, restored to favor, and, with a big salary and all expenses paid, sent over to the *percut hive* of treason and rebellion to import fresh contingent of "bogs of his own kidney," fill up our jails and penitentiaries, and furnish recruits for the U. S. army. This one appointment may serve as a sample of the general management of the concern. Then the appointments to the local agencies were quite in keeping with the rest. Up in Algoma a number of townships had been laid off by former administrations as a home for settlers, but the machinery of immigration had not been inaugurated till the advent to power of the Mowat Government. Well, the success of such a scheme must depend greatly on the local agents employed to carry it out. At Sault Ste. Marie agency was established, and an incumbent appointed to office at a good fat salary, 12 or $1500 a year. Who then was the lucky man for this nice berth? A beardless boy, a youth scarcely out of his teens, and generally considered by those who know him to be not more than half witted, utterly unacquainted with the country, and utterly unfit for the duties of his office; but he was a "Brown," a relative of the *great Mogul* of the *Globe*, and of course must be provided for. Those "Brownites" must belong to the same church as the highlander, who, when asked what was his confession of faith, replied, "get all you can, take all you get, and glower for more." But the agency at Sault Ste Marie has been a failure, and the district of country that, under efficient management, might have furnished happy homes for thousands is still a wilderness. Then look at the appointments to the magistracy. In the County of Middlesex there are said to be 300 Justices of the Peace, a large proportion of whom are scarcely capable of writing their own names, but all good *Grits*. And even in our own Riding the bench is not much to our credit, for although in Madoc we have nothing to complain of, in some of the adjoining townships the Commission of the Peace is a *slur* upon the country. These are but a few of the derelictions of that party now, happily for the country, in a moribund condition. In a few weeks hence their lease of much abused power will be gone, to return—never, never more. And yet it is with such a record that Oliver Mowat has the effrontery to face the electors of Toronto and coolly ask them to restore him to his old position. Oh, the beating that he will get, may it be a big one. I wonder if any of the "Forty+" will be foal-hardy enough to mount his *donkey* for a run on the North Hastings course. If so, I have only to advise him to keep out of the way of our *Bucephalus*, or his fate will be that of the frog in the fable.

PUBLICOLA.

To the Electors of the North Riding of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been solicited by a thousand subscribers to the REVIEW to stand for this Riding.

I have stood now a considerable time, and with your permission will sit down.

I have been a resident of Madoc ever so long,—so long, indeed, that the oldest inhabitant can't recollect when I came—and it wouldn't do him any good if he did recollect.

My principles are known to everybody—every storekeeper especially. I cannot be accused of partiality. I have made no distinction between Grit and Tory. I have served them all alike, and would do so still—if they would let me.

I am for extending this great country. To that end I would promote any scheme that would have for its object the introducing of a new lot of storekeepers. My motto is: "Competition is the life of trade."

I have no opinion of my own that can possibly clash with any other fellow's opinion. I am independent. I am not *tied* to any party, and therefore cannot be accused of assuming or shirking any responsibility. I have had several responsibilities already, and am able to have more.

I am for populating our back country. It needs populating. It is glorious in its vastness, and for solitary grandeur is amazing. It extends indefinitely, and expands as it extends. When I travelled through it I was once happy, and that was when I arrived at Jarman's. When I came back I went round by rail via Winnipeg.

I am for opening up our mines and ascertaining our mineral resources. I have already been trying with others, who have the welfare of their country at heart, to ascertain where the gold mine from that was lately found near Maitland's. Until further developments it would be impruden to express an opinion. At present mum is the word.

I will encourage immigration. Let the country open its arms and receive the downtrodden people of Europe and Asia and—no, not Africa—keep the niggers to themselves. In connection with this subject I would have a good home-stead law. Let every man have a home; if he can't get it here let him go west. I measured that country when I left Jarman's. There are just two hundred millions of acres in it. Just think of it—enough for two hundred millions of souls. Any one can live upon an acre of land. I could if I could get anyone to work it.

I am thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people. In the back country their wants are equal to their requirements, and their requirements are equal to their resources—but their resources being unequal to their wants, I think that, with material aid, their condition can be greatly improved. It will be my duty to work out this problem, and so enable the masses to obtain "the consummation so devoutly to be wished." (P. S.—The editor wants this sentence altered, but I prefer the electors to see into it themselves, if they can.)

Our county is being rapidly developed. We have now a railroad. We want money now to pay our fare. I shall feel it my duty to advocate the establishment of two banks at once here. No place in the County needs banks more than we do, and no place where the money could be used quicker or with more advantage to the people.

I am an advocate for free grants. In fact, I would be willing to free grant the whole county if anybody would take it away.

I believe I have touched upon all the topics upon which it is essential that my opinion should be known. Now, gentlemen, if my opinions accord with yours, sink all minor differences—I mean the other candidates—and do what is most congenial to my feelings—elect me by acclamation. I am not like any of the other candidates. I have nothing to distract my attention from the one object that I have in view—that of serving my country at a reasonable figure—$600 I believe it is per session. My mind will be entirely at ease when I am elected. I know—that is, I have reason to believe—it will be a matter of profound satisfaction to you to have me away attending to my parliamentary duties. It will not be my fault if, when I return, the obligations that I am already under will not be doubled.

With great affection and esteem,
I am yours to be elected,

A. S. S.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following valuable property, viz: Lot No. 29, 6th concession, Township of Madoc; also, Lot No. 19, on St. Lawrence street, Village of Madoc. Title will be given. Apply to JOSIAH BATEMAN, Caledonia, Marion Co., Ohio, or to PETER SINCLAIR, Madoc.

April 7th, 1879 106

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed to the building next door to the residence of Mr W. Bristol, and directly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, where she will be happy to see all her old friends and as many new customers as will give her a call. Special attention paid to Straw Work and Millinery of every description.

S. HUNTER

Madoc, May 6th, 1879 119 6t

TO BE LET.

A GOOD FARM of 100 acres, composed of the north half of Lot 7, 13th concession of Huntingdon, newly situated on Moira Lake, and near the Village of Madoc. Well cleared. Present tenant will cease to occupy next October. Apply to

CAPT. NORMAN, Millbridge,
Or to Gream & Henderson,
Solicitors, Madoc. 107

Village Lot for Sale.

LOT No. 1, on the East side of Durham Street, as laid down on the plan of the Village of South Hastings, for Charles Kirk. This lot is most eligibly situated for a dwelling-house, as it commands a fine view of the whole village of Madoc. For terms apply to

ALBERT SMALLFIELD,
108-13w Renfrew, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 100 acres, being composed of Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 1st con., township of Herschel. On the premises are erected a good log house, new frame barn, and other outbuildings. A never failing spring of water close to the house.—Terms easy, and title indisputable. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, or by letter to GODFREY GERAL,

104 York River P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

The Canada Permanent

Loan and Savings Co'y

TORONTO, ONT.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased.

Apply to

S. D. ROSS, MADOC.

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Comp'y.

All Losses Promptly Settled.

Office at the Store of Sydmer Ross & Co.

Madoc, April 15th, 1879. 107

TO THE

ELECTORS!

—OF—

North Hastings.

Having been urged by many old and influential friends in the Riding to become a candidate at the next election for the Ontario Legislature, and having received assurances from all parts of the Riding of a hearty support, I have decided to announce myself as a candidate.

An experience of nineteen years in the County Council, ten of which I filled the Warden's chair, has given me an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the wants and resources of the Constituency, and should be of value to me in trying to serve the Riding if returned as a member to the Legislature.

If elected I shall seek as a Conservative to work with the Conservative Party—for the general interests of the Province and for North Hastings particularly, while at the same time I will not be a party hack or yield up my judgment at the beck of a party leader, for the purpose of a factious party policy.

I shall consider it my bounden duty to do all in my power to develope the vast resources of the northern part of this County, consisting as they do of large agricultural districts, forests of timber, and extensive beds of minerals, and to aid generally in such legislation as will advance the best interests of the Province.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. WOOD.

MADOC, Feb'y 8th, 1879.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker

AND

Jeweler,

MADOC, ONT.

A GOOD STOCK OF

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, and

JEWELRY,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

CHEAP FOR CASH

U CAN GET

BETTER

FURNITURE,

AND

MORE OF IT,

For Less Money

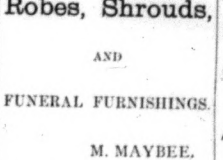
—AT—

M. MAYBEE'S,

than at any shop in the County.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

UNDERTAKING



ALL SIZES OF

Coffins & Caskets

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Robes, Shrouds,

AND

FUNERAL FURNISHINGS.

M. MAYBEE.

Madoc, April 22nd, 1879.

CHEESE BOXES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE ANY quantity of CHEESE BOXES at the low rate of

NINE CENTS EACH,

And will guarantee them first-class or ask no pay.

Will deliver them on the shortest notice.

JOHN KELLS,

106 3m. Queensboro.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER,

49-tf, Madoc.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,

Or to R. D. RUSSEL,

27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East halves of Lots Nos. 25 and 26, in the Eighth concession of Madoc, will be sold cheap. Apply to the publishers of the REVIEW, Madoc, or to

H. HOLDEN,

95-6m Shannonville.

VALUABLE

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd con., township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in the vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage House, Stables, and all necessary outbuildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.

Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd con. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.

Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned.

JAS. O'HARA, Jr.

Madoc, March 29th, 1877.

LOW PRICES

JUST ARRIVED,

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRIED APPLES,

Which will be sold at $1.25 a bushel.

Clover, Timothy, and Hungarian Seed.

A general assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and a large stock of

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

Confectionery, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

AUTHORIZED SCHOOL BOOKS

AND STATIONERY.

N. D. PETERS.

Madoc, April 16th, 1879.

John Robertson's

new advertisement

will appear next week.

OUR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

Is now complete in every Department.

Special attention is called to our stock of

NEW SPRING MILLINERY,

comprising the latest styles of English, French, and American Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, etc.

OUR STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

is very large and well assorted, and will be disposed of at low prices.

We are now showing the Finest Stock of

Spring Tweeds, Serges, Coatings, &c.,

ever offered to the public of this vicinity.

SEE OUR BOOTS & SHOES, THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

Gents' Furnishings of every description. Dress Goods, Prints, &c., in all the newest styles and patterns.

Inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—First Session.

OTTAWA, May 7.

The House met at three p.m.

After routine.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY introduced a bill to allow the Consolidated Bank of Canada to reduce its capital and for other purpose. The bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Hon. Mr. POPE (Queens, P.E.I.), rose to correct a report which appeared in the *Citizen* of yesterday. He had been made to state, in reply to a question put by the hon. member for Quebec East, that "the Government had had their attention called to a motion passed by the Quebec Board of Trade, but it was not their intention to pay any attention to it." He would be sorry to have it thought that he had spoken disrespectfully of so respectable a body as the Quebec Board of Trade. What he did say was, "That it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the erection of the crib work this year, as requested by the Quebec Board of Trade."

Mr. D. A. SMITH rose to deny that Judge Betournay was under any monetary obligation to him as stated by the hon. member for Victoria (Cameron) a few days since.

The following Government measures were read a third time and passed.

Bill to provide for the payment of an additional temporary grant to the Province of Manitoba.—Hon. Mr. Tilley.

Bill to provide for the salary of one additional judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.—Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Pictou).

Bill respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of Prince Edward Island.—Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Pictou).

Bill for granting an annual subsidy towards the construction and maintenance of telegraphic communication to and upon the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands.—Hon. Mr. Tupper.

Bill to extend an Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships—Hon. Mr. Pope (Queens, P. E. I.).

Bill further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act—Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Pictou).

Hon. Mr. TILLEY moved the second reading of the bill to alter the duties of customs and excise.

At 6 o'clock the House rose for recess.

After recess.

Hon. Mr. MILLS resumed the debate. He pointed out that while the Finance Minister admitted that the Government were constitutionally responsible for the dispatches of his Excellency the hon. Premier contended they were not. He (Mills) was of opinion that the hon. Finance Minister was right.

Mr. OUIMET criticised the remarks of Mr. Cartwright.

The Tariff bill was then read a second and third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY moved the House into Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he was glad to hear from the hon. Premier that there would be an opportunity of discussing the Letellier matter before the close of the session.

The House went into Committee of Supply—Mr. Kirkpatrick in the chair—and took up the Supplementary Estimates for 1878-79.

On the item, $13,000, to pay expenditure incurred through the calling out of the Militia in aid of the civil powers at Montreal and Quebec, in 1878,

Hon. Mr. BOWELL, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, said the items were as follows: Already paid for subsistence and contingencies at Montreal, and reported to Parliament, $3,407.96; claims submitted for payment, and not yet paid, viz.: Transport on account of Quebec riots, $3,371.74; transport on account of anticipated trouble at Montreal, $5,074.72; claims of a special nature, for rent of buildings and ground, and compensation to officers, $607.52; to meet any claims that may probably be submitted, $448.08.

On the item to pay Mr. Wallace as compensation for his loss of time whilst employed in this service,

Hon. Dr. TUPPER explained that it was to pay for eight months' service as accountant on the Pacific Railway. He read an extract from a special report of Mr. Sanford Fleming on the subject, which states that Mr. Wallace resigned his position as accountant to run for Parliament. While a member he was required to give eight months of his time on the accounts and being a member he could not well be paid till now, and recommended that he now be paid.

A hot discussion followed, Messrs. Tupper, Jones and McCallum defending Mr. Wallace, all agreeing that a more honest man did not sit in the House.

The item passed.

On item amount of award in favor of Boggs & Murray for work under contract on Section 19 and expenses in connection therewith, $101,753.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE objected to the item.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER related the details of the whole matter as referred to Mr. Keefer for arbitration.

A lengthly discussion took place between Mr. Mackenzie and the Minister of Justice on points of the case.

Item passed.

On item to pay of the special trade mission to France and Spain, $11,000.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY explained that Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. Bernard were the delegates, and their expenses amounted to about $6,000. Sir A. T. Galt was paid $3,000 for five months service, the same salary as a Cabinet Minister, and Mr. Bernard $800. The papers in connection with the mission were waiting a cable dispatch from England before being brought down.

The item passed.

On the item to pay the Sheriff of Montreal for services as Commissioner in issuing and refusing licences, to carry arms under better prevention of the Crimes Act, $1,000,

Mr. MACKENZIE called the attention of the Minister of Justice as to the advisability of keeping that Act in force for another twelve months.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) said he would consider the propriety of continuing the Act.

The item passed.

The remaining items of the Supplementary Estimates were carried.

The Committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY brought down a message from his Excellency, forwarding the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1879-80.

The House adjourned at 1.10.

OTTAWA, May 8.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

After routine,

Hon. JAMES MACDONALD (Pictou) introduced a bill to continue the Better Prevention of the Crimes Act for another year (the bill known as the Blake Act), which was read, and provides that it shall remain in force till revoked by proclamation.

The bill was read a first, second and third time and passed.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, it was resolved that on Saturday next the House do sit from two o'clock, and that Government measures should take precedence next after routine business.

On motion of Hon. Mr. BABY, the bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Weights and Measures was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the bill.

In Committee, Hon. Mr. BABY explained alterations in the law as have been already reported.

The bill was reported, concurred in, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon Mr. BOWELL the bill further to amend the acts therein mentioned respecting Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada was read a second time and considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) the bill respecting the safe keeping of dangerous lunatics in the North-West territories, was read a second time and considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

At 6 o'clock the House rose for recess.

After Recess.

The House went into Committe of Supply and discussed the supplementary estimates for 1879-80, Mr. Kirkpatrick in the chair.

On the first item Hon. Mr. TILLEY explained that it was a grant of $5,000 to assist the united exhibition to be held in Ottawa this year. It was principally to be applied for the purchase of prize medals.

On the item Pacific Railway west of Red River, including bridge and branch to Winnipeg, $1,000,000.

Hon Mr. TUPPER said that the item was carrying out the arrangement announced by the Government in the Railway Committee. He then repeated the explanations he had given in committee and said that in view of a bill for a private line that would conflict with the main line the Government came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to change their route for the present south of Lake Manitoba, and then to connect again with the original route.

Item passed.

On item 6,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in reply to Mr. Cartwright, explained that it was a nine months' subsidy of $87,500 to a line of steamers to trade from Montreal or Halifax to the West Indies, connecting at St. Thomas with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and then on to Rio Janeiro, there to connect with a line subsidized by the Argentine Republic, to run to the River Platte. It would be a monthly service, and the subsidy was for three years. It was proposed to get patterns from Brazil of iron and other works they require, which would be exhibited in Montreal, where all the merchants could have a chance of seeing them.

The item was carried.

On the item fisheries, $13,000,

Hon. Mr. POPE (Queens, P.E.I.) explained that the $5,000 was a re-vote for fish breeding establishments at Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, $2,500 for a similar establishment on St. John River, New Brunswick, which was formerly one of the best fish rivers in the country, and $2,500 for another establishments in the Eastern townships. The balance was for maintaining the same.

The item passed.

The remaining items were carried.

On item of original estimates, extra sessional clerks and expenses of committees, a discussion arose.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY stated that the cost of the session for extra clerks, translators, shorthand writers, messengers, pages, etc., up to 7th May was $35,876, against $25,945 for last session.

The item passed.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Concurrence was then taken on the first report of the Committee of Supply.

On concurrence being moved in the item respecting the Intercolonial Railway,

Mr. DOMVILLE moved the addition respecting freight rates of which he had given notice. He said he objected to any discrimination being made against the Maritime Provice.

On the suggestion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD Mr. Domville withdrew the resolution, but he trusted the Government would take its spirit into their consideration.

On the item, $40,000 for nut locks,

The House divided on concurrence and the item passed. Yeas, 111; nays, 42.

On the item post offices,

Mr. MACLENNAN urged a diminution of expenditure.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON claimed that the expenditure was necessary in order to keep that branch up to the level of other countries. He denied having made any dismissals for political reasons, and when Mr. Baby stated the case of a dismissal in his county on that account challenged investigation into that or any other case.

The item passed.

The House went into committee on Mr. Desjardin's Bill to provide for the liquidation of building societies in the Province of Quebec.—From the Senate. The committee reported the Bill which was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Cockburn's bill respecting official arbitrators was read a second time, considered in committee of the whole, amended, reported, read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12.35.

OTTAWA, May 9.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.

After routine,

Estimates was taken up and the following items passed:

$1,500,000 for Intercolonial Railway,

Retirement of Mr. Piche, gratuity $1,000,

Cost of printing catalogue of library $5,800,

The House then rose for recess.

After Recess.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL the House went into Committee on the bill for the relief of Eliza Maria Campbell—from the Senate—as amended by the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills. The Committee reported the bill.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he thought public business should not be any longer interrupted by the bill, and therefore asked that the matter stand over.

The hour for private bills having elapsed some time, the House passed to concurrence on supplementary estimates.

On the item to pay Mr. Wallace $1,750 for loss of time while employed on the Canada Pacific Railway,

Hon. Mr. MILLS held that the amount ought not to be paid, and the members were called in on the division.

The item was passed. Yeas, 114; nays, 37.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY moved that the consideration of the report of the Committee of Supply be adjourned.

Hon Mr. MACKENZIE asked what the Government proposed to do.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Take up the Pacific Railway resolutions.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—You cannot do that without the unanimous consent of the House.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—We will go on with the supply.

Concurrence was then resumed.

On the item of the expenses of the Special Trade Mission of $11,000,

Hon. Mr. TILLEY, in reply to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, stated that he expected to receive the Imperial permission to-morrow when he would bring down the papers relating to the mission.

The remainder of the supplementary estimates were concurred in.

On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD it was resolved that Government notices should have the preference on Monday net.

On motion of Hon. Mr. TILLEY the House went into Committee on the bill to reduce the capital of the Consolidated Bank. The bill was reported read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. HOLTON the bill for winding up building societies was considered in Committee of the Whole. Reported read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. McCUAIG the House went into Committee on the bill to repeal so much of Act 30 Victoria, chapter 46 as relates to the collection of dues and tolls upon logs, lumber, cedar, pine and railway ties passing down the Moria River through the part of Belleville as amended by the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous and Private Bills. The bill was reported, read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 10.30.

OTTAWA, May 10.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

After routine,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE presented a petition from Sarnia praying for the appointment of a permanent Railway Commission.

Mr. KEELER presented the report of the Special Committee on Trent River navigation.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875. He explained it was merely to prevent official assignees from being appointed assignees to the estate, and also to provide that no discharge should hold good against non-traders.

Mr. DREW objected on the ground that no notice had been given.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought it was a case in which the Government should take the responsibility otherwise he did not think his hon. friend would succeed in obtaining the unanimous consent of the House.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) thought the bill should be allowed to pass its second and third reading that day, as it was only providing for a point on which the House had almost unanimously declared itself favorable. He considered any member who undertook to stop the bill would incur a heavy responsibility.

Mr. CASEY was of the same opinion, but thought the bill should have been brought in by the Government.

Mr. ROBERTSON withdrew the bill.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said it was not his intention at that late period of the session to take up the time of the House on the subject, especially as the the House was thoroughly acquainted with all the details connected with the Canada Pacific Railway, and he had endeavored in the report he had brought down to afford them all the information at his disposal. He then detailed the history of the Canada Pacific Railway from its inception to the present time. In doing so he pointed out the change of policy made by the late Government, and admitted that they made that change in good faith and with the idea that it was the best means of completing that great work. When his right hon. friend came into power he found things in a very different state from that in which he had left them. He would give in round numbers the amount estimated as being required to complete the railway. To complete and equip the line from Kaministiquia to Red River, $18,000,000. The Government did not hesitate for a moment as to the necessity of completing the 185 miles required to connect the two portions already built on the east and west. Subsidy to the Canada Central Railway, as per agreement, $1,500,000; the Georgian Bay branch with equipment, $1,900,000; the Pembina branch with a fair equipment, $1,750,000; Pacific Telegraph contract, 1,300 miles when completed, $1,100,000; rails in British Columbia, $845,000; surveys to the end of the line, $1,661,000; making a total of about $23,356,000 required to complete the line. He pointed out that the Governments had thought fit to make some digression in the route, but though it might add a few miles to the length of the line, yet it carried the line through a rich and fertile tract of country, which would enable a better trade to be made in land. The time had now come when English capitalists would not invest their capital in Canadian railways, therefore it became necessary to find means at home, and the Government considered they had found such means in the fertile lands of the Northwest and along the line to be followed by the railway. They therefore proposed to take 100,000,000 acres of land, and to dispose of it by annual instalments, and they had no doubt but that they would be successful in their effort. He then took up the resolution declaring the selection of Burrard Inlet terminus was premature, and pointed out that, among other objections, although some miles shorter, yet it was exposed to being tapped a short distance from the Inlet, and with about sixty miles of line the trade of Canada could be diverted to Hames Harbor, which is known as the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway now in construction by the United States, and so another San Francisco would be built up in our neighbor's territory mainly by Canadian trade and at the expense of Canada. The question was therefore which route should be chosen—Burrard Inlet, Bute Inlet or Port Simpson, and that question was not decided. One great advantage would be to business men in the United States who could go from New York or Boston to China or Japan by the Canada Pacific Railway 600 miles shorter than by any other route in the United States; and Great Britain would have a route over Canadian soil 1,200 shorter than any other. The Government therefore asked the House for power to contract for the construction of about 125 miles of road without coming to Parliament for any sanction so that they may be able to carry on their surveys, and so soon as they have located the line commence the work as early as possible. In bringing down their policy they wished it to be distinctly understood they made no reflection whatever on the policy of the late Government, but simply that after a careful consideration of the case they had laid before Parliament what they deemed the best means of completing the Canada Pacific Railway as early as possible. He dwelt in eloquent terms on the future of Canada as a home for the overcrowded populations of Europe, and as a place where the most discontented European, directly he put his foot on our shores, became at once a peaceful citizen. He showed how the prosecution of this great national highway must be the means not only of providing employment for our own laboring population now out of employment, but must bring numbers of people from the Mother country who must make their homes on the fertile lands of the Northwest, and thus help to build up Canada. He considered if the work were not carried on at once, that our lands may be idle for ages, whereas, if it were carried out at once it would lead to a settlement of our lands right across the continent, and not only of the lands reserved for twenty miles on either side of the line but those behind them, which are still left in the hands of the Government. He concluded, after a brilliant peroration, by moving the House into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railway resolutions.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Crown consented to the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he had listened to the speech of the hon. gentleman with interest, and only regretted that it had taken place so late in the session. He claimed that, although the Government were supported by a large majority, yet they had no right to use that majority to impose an abuse of constitutional right on the House, as, he held, was being attempted when they asked power to make a contract for 125 miles of road through the most difficult country in the world, and without the line having been located. He complimented the Hon. Minister of Public Works on the moderation of his tone, and then proceeded to defend the policy of the late Administration, which he claimed was the only one they could pursue. He said when Mr. Sanford Fleming was in London last year he had been instructed to see all the leading contractors, and even the assistance of Sir John Rose had been secured, but not a single definite offer had been made to complete the work on the terms offered, which were 20,000 acres of land per mile, $10,000 per mile, and 4 per cent. for 25 years on any extra amount that may be deemed necessary. If on these terms he could get no one to take it up, how then can the Hon. Minister of Public Works expect to succeed with his proposition. He ridiculed Hon. Dr. Tupper's remarks about Canada, charging him with, now it suited his purpose, representing it as a very paradise, while but a short time since the very opposite was shown. He wondered how the Government could expect British statesmen to assist Canada to obtain settlers when but a few days since they passed a measure legislating against the interests of Great Britain and directly in favor of the United States. However, he hoped for the sake of Canada that some British statesman would be found with such magnanimity as to do what the hon. gentleman expects, but were he a British statesman with a voice in the matter, he would think twice before doing any such a thing. As to the resolution declaring the selection of the Burrard Inlet terminus was premature, if that selection was premature then what was the choice of the Bute Inlet terminus by the present Government five years before the late Government chose the Burrard Inlet? He could tell the House that he had only chosen the Burrard Inlet after a survey had been made, while the hon. gentlemen opposite made their selection before a single inch of ground had been surveyed. He then pointed out the many reasons why Burrard Inlet was considered, rather than Bute Inlet, the better place for the terminus, claiming that it was nearer, better situated, easier reached and approved by the naval and military authorities over any other point. He did not see how the House could authorize the Government to let out a contract for line not yet located. If they asked for power to let a contract on any portion surveyed he could understand the House giving their consent, but he for one, was not prepared to give the Government power to build a line which must cost at least $75,000 per mile, as he believed it to be unwise in the extreme that such power should be given where no line has been located. On the general question he was quite prepared to assist the Government in any reasonable scheme for colonizing the country, but he had no faith whatever in that before them, for he did not believe the people would pay $2 per acre in such an out of the way place when they had found so great a difficulty in getting settlers to take land for nothing. In conclusion he said he was prepared to consent to assist any scheme that would be approved of by the House and the people for the completion of this great railway, but he could not give his consent to increase the taxation of the people to carry out a scheme such as the one proposed by the hon. Minister of Public Works. He considered the only way the Pacific Railway could be built was by raising money by taxing the people, and he was not prepared to support that course at the present time.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had listened to the hon. leader of the Opposition with great attention, and found that he had four objections to the scheme: First, that the appropriation of 100,000,000 acres of land was a delusion. He (Sir John) believed in 1873 and the Government of the day believed now, that the Pacific Railway can be built without costing the people of Canada one cent. He remembered when the leader of the Opposition had declared that the land was no good except to be given away, and yet we find him offering that land himself as an inducement to get the railway built. At one time the leader of the Opposition had said that there were not a hundred million of acres of land in the Northwest Territories. Now, after explorations had been made, it was found that there were upwards of two hundred and fifty million acres of land fit for settlement. He then, at some length, criticised the policy of the late Government and the line of argument taken by Mr. Mackenzie, especially his objection to granting a contract for 125 miles without locating the line, on which Sir John pointed out that Mr. Mackenzie had asked the same power by bill in 1876, which contained provisions granting even stronger power than that asked by the present Government. He called the attention of the House to the line taken by Mr. Mackenzie, who, if he had been the agent of the United States, could not have abused Canada more, even going so far as to say that were he a British statesman he would tell British capitalists, "they have legislated against you; have nothing to do with them." He claimed to be able to borrow the money to build the railway with, and on good terms, too; but then to make that loan, they would not send a man who would show but one side of the shield. There could be no doubt that with the security contained in the resolutions Canada could borrow all the money she wanted. He held that there was more good land to build this rail way than there was on either of the United States Pacific railways, and for those they asked $6 and $4 an acre, while the Government had put the Canada land at $2 an acre. With the proceeds of that land they would build the Canada Pacific Railway, and the country now roamed over by the Red Men and the buffalo would be settled by British people who would find a home and live in safety under British institutions.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT spoke in justification of the arguments used by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, and replied to the arguments of Sir John Macdonald, especially with regard to the terminus and the contract power asked for.

At 6 o'clock the House rose for recess.

After Recess.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT resumed his speech. He remarked that the tariff policy was an experiment which it would take two or three years to see the result of. It was a matter of importance that the country should understand what expenditure they would be called on to make irrespective of the resolutions of the hon. Minister of Public Works. It might be that, as in the case of the United States, our imports will fall off, and so only one half of the sum estimated might be obtained. Therefore he thought in such a case it would be unwise to enter into such an undertaking as that then before them, and he would advise the hon. Ministers not to enter into their undertaking unless they can do so without affecting the country, or to better advantage than now appears. He objected to the change from the Burrard Inlet route, and secondly to give the Government the power to build the 125 miles without the Government states to the House the exact route. If the hon. Minister of Public Works gives a guarantee of the land he might procure the assistance of some English firm, but he feared they would run great risk, unless such firm were possessed of immense capital, of finding themselves pledged to a great enterprise, which would require a call on the people in order to carry it out. He understood it was not the intention of the Government to put an Act on the Statute book, but simply to take the consent of the House to the resolutions.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said they had legislation for all except the Pembina branch, which was unprovided for.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT was not aware of any legislation that authorized the building of the 125 miles. He feared the course the hon. gentlemen were about to pursue was one which would throw difficulties in their way. He considered the aid of England should have been asked in this project, and he was prepared to support any judicious measures tending in that direction.

Mr. DAWSON approved of the resolutions, and thought that they would meet with the approval of the country at large.

Mr. MACLENNAN thought the question of too much importance to be disposed of without discussion. He briefly recapitulated the history of the Pacific Railway scheme from Confederation. He considered, if the Government could construct the road by the sale of surplus lands, it would relieve the country of a great incubus, and, as to the line, the Opposition argued that the most direct was the one that ought to be taken, but one of the main reasons for having a railway across the continent was to settle the country, and therefore, the most fertile route should receive the consideration of the Government. He believed that this very year a large number of people were read to emigrate from the Old Country, and it only wanted a proper representation from the Government to obtain their coming to this country. He supported the idea of obtaining British assistance to build the Pacific Railroad, and expressed a hope that before many years were over a national feeling would arise throughout the country. He was satisfied to leave in the hands of the Government the policy involved in the resolutions then before the House.

Hon. Mr. MILLS charged the Government with having brought down the resolutions so late in session in order to choke off discussion. He then discussed the resolutions, opposing every item of the policy, and attempted to refute the arguments of the Hon. Minister of Public Works by declaring he did not know what he wanted.

Mr. BUNSTER gave the House a history of the wrongs of British Columbia, and the ill-treatment they had received at the hands of the late Government. He expressed himself satisfied with the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON held that the road should only be built from the revenues of the country and the accumulations that may accrue therefrom, and contended that the House had no guarantee that the result of the policy would not be to increase the burdens of taxation. He replied at length to the speech of Mr. Bunster, and then referred to the Pacific Scandal.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) said it ill became the member for Shefford to lecture the House on the manner he had been treated since the session commenced. He had told the House that the hon. Premier could not go to England without being met by the odium of the Pacific Scandal. He (White) could tell him one thing that the hon. Premier could go to England while the hon. member for Shefford dare not. He could tell him that if he (Huntington) would cross the ocean he would find many people anxious to see him to obtain with him a settlement, anxious to ask him what had become of the money he had robbed them of. He then spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON attempted to reply, and on a point of order being raised,

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) moved the adjournment of the House.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON then entered into a lengthy statement of the affairs of the copper mining companies and the suit against the *Gazette*. He denied all the allegations against him.

Mr. WHITE was replying to Mr. Huntington when Mr. Cockburn raised a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER decided that the matter should proceed.

Mr. WHITE then continued relating the charges against Mr. Huntington already fully made public.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON repeated his denial.

The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn and the debate adjourned.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER brought down a number of returns.

The House adjourned at midnight.

OTTAWA, May 12.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

After routine,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE called attention to what took place on Saturday night. A stranger, sitting to the left of the chair, made use of abusive language towards a member of the House. The stranger's name is J. A. Macdonnell. He entered the House twice afterwards, and a third time tried to force his way in by the front entrance, contrary to the express order of the Speaker. Afterwards he wrote the following letter to Hon. Mr. Huntington: "I repeat out of the House what I said within it. You are a cheat and a swindler." He (Mackenzie) called on the leader of the Government to vindicate the honor of the House.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD asked that the paper be laid on the table of the House. It was the first he had heard of the matter and he desired to inquire into it.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked if the matter would be dealt with to-day.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it would.

Mr. CAREY said he had received a telegram from Mr. Snowball in which that gentleman states he had paired with Mr. Donll only, that Mr. Macdonald (Kings, P. E. I.) had asked to pair with him, and he had told him it was impossible.

Mr. STEPHENSON said Mr. Dugas before leaving had told him that he was paired with Mr. Snowball. He had spoken to Mr. Trow and told him, and then Mr. Dugas was paired with Mr. Wiser.

Mr. DESJARDINS resumed the debate on the Pacific Railway resolutions.

After Recess.

The House went into Committee on the Pacific Railway resolution. Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) in the chair.

Committee Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said after coming out of Committee that he proposed to move certain amendments to the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON wondered where the 100,000,000 acres of land were coming from.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he had no doubt the land would be forthcoming as soon as it was demanded.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL objected to the inconsistent reservation of all the good land within twenty miles of the line at $2 an acre, and so shutting out settlers unable to pay that price for it.

In reply to Mr. Mills,

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said if the explorations did not show so large a tract fit for settlements in other routes then the Government would not feel warranted in changing the route from that selected by the hon. gentlemen opposite.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the other routes had already been hurriedly explored, and found to be unfavorable.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—That was too hurried.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said it would take two years to make a proper survey to find what the hon. Minister of Public Works states he wants.

Mr. RYMAL said he thought it was impossible to build the road by the means proposed in the resolution. He considered it was a piece of folly to give the entire scenery in order to build the road and asked what they would think of him if he were to give his farm to somebody, on condition that they built a macadamized road through his county and then undertook to keep it in repair for ever.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said it was only the intention of the Government to make a rapid exploration.

The resolutions were then reported with a few verbal amendments.

On motion for concurrence,

Hon. Mr MACKENZIE said it was necessary to refer to the debate of Saturday. He then referred to the speech of the Premier, which, he said was unfair, as charging him with being unrepentant for having broken down and destroyed his Company in 1872. He denied having done anything whatever against the scheme of 1872, and defied the hon Premier to prove his statements. He also defied him to take any of the five years of his Administration, from 1857, and show that he did as much work on the Intercolonial as he (Mackenzie) had done on the Pacific Railway during the five years he had been in office. He then proceeded to defend his land and water route, so jocularly described by the Premier on Saturday. He claimed he had never dealt with the Pacific Railway as a party matter, while the hon. gentleman had done so, as in 1875, they moved that the contracts 13 and 14 be not concurred in.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said they objected to the route; it was the water stretch line which the hon. gentleman afterwards abandoned.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE denied that there was any departure from the line. The Government only intended to construct so much as must be used for the direct line west. After continuing his criticism of the speech of the Premier at some length he proceeded to justify his conduct while Minister of Public Works, claiming that he had always acted in the matter of the Pacific Railway with great care and with a due regard to the interests of the Dominion. He concluded by moving the following amendment:

That the resolutions be not concurred in but that they be re-committed to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to amend them by inserting the following words: "The Government of the Dominion undertook to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years of the date of the Union, of the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the Railway system of Canada, and further, to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of Union; that the Canada Pacific Railway Act of 1872 provided that the public aid to be given to that undertaking should consist of such liberal grants of land and such subsidy in money or other aid without increasing the then existing cost of taxation, as the Government of Canada should thereafter determine; that the Canada Pacific Railway Act of 1874, provided that it is desirable to make provision for the construction of the said work as rapidly as it can be accomplished without further increasing the rate of taxation; that during the session of 1876 the following words were added to the resolutions appropriating money for the Canada Pacific Railway, namely: 'While granting this sum this House desires to record its view, that the arrangement for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway will be such as the resources of the country will permit without increasing the existing rates of taxation'; that the circumstances of the country are not now such as would justify a departure from the ground taken in said Acts and resolution, and the construction of the railway ought to be proceeded with at such a rate as will not necessitate increasing the rate of taxation beyond that existing at the date of passing the resolution in the session of 1876."

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that at this late hour he would not take up the time of the House. He did not think the hon. leader of the Opposition, with all his ability, had in any way affected the arguments advanced in favor of the resolutions on Saturday. He would, then, simply sit down, and content himself with calling on the House to support the resolutions, as proposed by the hon. Minister of Public Works. The hon. leader of the Opposition had chosen to refer to the Pacific Scandal. Well, let him do so. It was true the country had replied to it and the constituencies had replied, but let the gentlemen bring up the Pacific Scandal now and he would reply to it, for they now had evidence to show that the whole affair was a foul conspiracy. He defied the Opposition to bring up the question again. Not a defiance like that of the hon. member for Lambton, who, in the last week of the session of 1877, stated if he (Sir John Macdonald) would not move for a committee he (Mr. Mackenzie) would do so at the commencement of the following session. But that session passed, and no motion was made till in despair he (Sir John) moved for a Committee, and that motion, after vainly trying to get rid of it by other means, the hon. gentleman opposite voted it down.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he objected to the resolutions for two reasons. First, because they wasted so much paper in writing what he (Tupper) could have put in a couple of lines; and secondly, because he (Mackenzie) wished to put on record the fact that for the past five years he had been acting in direct violation of the law; for notwithstanding the accounts he (Mackenzie) had been increasing the rate of taxation to help building the Canada Pacific Railway; and more, if these resolutions were passed the effect would be to put a stop to all the work now in operation, and all the millions spent on it would be lost.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the increase in taxation was to meet the deficit and not for the Pacific Railway.

After some remarks from Hon. Mr. MILLS, the members were called in and a division taken, resulting in the amendment of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie being rejected. Yeas, 37; nays, 115.

The resolutions were then put separately and 11 were declared passed on division.

On the 12th being put, Mr. MACKENZIE put an amendment which was declared lost on division.

The resolutions were then concurred in and reported.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER introduced a bill to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874.

The bill was read a first, second and third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked what the hon. leader of the House intended doing in the McDonnell matter?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had looked into the question, and found that the practice was to have the statement of hon. members complaining formulated, so that it may appear on the journals of the House. As soon as the hon. member for Lambton formulated his statement he (Sir John Macdonald) was ready to move that Mr. McDonnell be summoned to appear before the bar of the House at its sitting.

After a short delay Hon. Mr. Mackenzie duly formulated his statement as already given.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the matter was a serious one, and should be treated seriously. He then read over the statement, and said as the hon. member for Lambton had taken the responsibility of the statement, he moved that J. A. McDonnell be summoned to appear before the Bar of the House at the next sitting of the House. Carried.

On motion of Hon. Dr. TUPPER the House went into Committee and adopted resolutions for the purchase of the River du Loup Branch for $1,500,000.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY brought down a message from his Excellency forwarding further supplementary estimates for the next financial year.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY explained that they were to provide for purchase, repair and maintenance of the River du Loup branch.

The House went into Committee of Supply and adopted the estimates and reported progress.

The House adjourned at 1 45 a. m.

OTTAWA, May 13.

The House met at 3 and sat with closed doors till 4.

After routine,

Mr. McCUAIG called the attention of the House to articles in two newspapers of the country, from which it appeared that Vice-Chancellor Blake had used offensive language with regard to Archbishop Lynch and a Sister of Charity, and that the prejudice of the Vice-Chancellor against Roman Catholics and Roman Catholicism was so great that people of that religion could not obtain justice at his hands. He wished the Vice-Chancellor to understand that there was such a thing as public opinion in the country, and that a judge could not use his official position for sectarian purposes.

Hon. Mr HOLTON raised a question of order, pointing out that there was no motion before the House.

The SPEAKER maintained the point of order and Mr. McCuaig resumed his seat.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD brought down a number of resolutions.

Mr. CONNELL rose to a question of privilege. He said that he had received several telegrams and letters stating that considerable dissatisfaction existed in the county of Carleton, which he had the honor to represent, in consequence of steamers not being able to pass the Woodstock railway bridge, on account of insufficient draw, and of the draw being in the wrong part of the bridge. He again directed the attention of the Government to the subject and trusted that it would meet with their earliest attention.

Mr COSTIGAN said that some days since he had brought before the notice of the House a complaint against the conduct of Vice-Chancellor Blake.

Hon. Mr HOLTON asked if the hon. member proposed to conclude with a motion.

Mr. COSTIGAN said he did. When he saw that the hon. member for Prince Edward (Mr. McCuaig) had been choked off because he did not make a motion, he (Mr. Costigan) took the matter in hand.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked if the notice had been given of the motion; if not, it could not be proceeded with.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD and the House would know when the motion was put. In the meantime the hon. member had a right to speak to it.

After a short discussion between Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Hon. Mr. HOLTON on the point of order,

The SPEAKER desired that Mr. Costigan should proceed, and when he made his motion the point of order might be raised.

Mr. COSTIGAN then continued and referred to a speech of Vice-Chancellor Blake's, when he said he hoped Protestants would arise and put down Popery and infidelity. He held that when a judge gave expression to feelings of bigotry off the bench, then it must be expected that he will be animated by those feelings on the bench. He was not there to prove those charges, but if they were correct, then the Judge should be removed from the bench. He said there was another charge against the Vice-Chancellor which had been alluded to by nearly all the newspapers in the country—that he had used the most offensive language from the bench towards a good lady, a witness in his court. He considered such conduct disgraceful on the part of a judge.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked for the motion the hon. member had promised to make.

Mr. COSTIGAN—I move the House do now adjourn.

Hon. Mr. MILLS said the hon. gentleman had deceived the House and had violated a well known rule of the House.

Mr. COSTIGAN then moved an order of the House for all correspondence and papers relating to the charges made against Vice-Chancellor Blake.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said if the hon. gentleman would make a charge against a Judge and then move for papers he would not oppose his motion, but he did not believe that Judge Blake had ever used any expression that could be offensive to any religious denomination whatever.

After some further discussion,

Mr. RYAN, (Montreal Centre) said the charge against Vice-Chancellor Blake was not only referred to by the Catholic press of the country, but the strongest article written on the subject appeared in the Toronto *National*. He considered when such charges were made it was the duty of the Government to make an enquiry into the matter.

Mr. BYKERT considered Vice-Chancellor Blake a technical judge and unfit for the position of a judge. At one time he was at a prayer meeting, at another time preaching, and at another presiding at a temperance meeting, all of which he believed to be unseemly on the part of a judge.

Mr. BOULTBEE thought the sooner the discussion stopped the better.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) said he had heard on good authority that Vice-Chancellor Blake had not used such language as that attributed to him. The reason why Roman Catholics and High Church suitors refused to have their cases tried before Vice-Chancellor Blake was because of the prominent part that gentleman had taken in extra-judicial discussions on religious subjects, in the course of which he had always severely criticised those sects. He considered it unwise for a judge to pursue such a course that any suitors should fear to have their cases tried before him.

Hon. Mr. MILLS charged the leader of the House with having originated and being a party to the attack on Vice-Chancellor Blake.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD asked by what authority he made that assertion.

Mr. MILLS said because the leader of the House had not stopped it at the beginning.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the charge was untrue, and appealed to the members for Prince Edward and Victoria if they had ever directly or indirectly had any communication with him (Sir John) upon the subject of the motion. He denied that he had any knowledge whatever of the motion, and that therefore the hon. member for Bothwell must be branded as a calumniator. As to the motion itself, the hon. member for Victoria had asked that the charges against Vice-Chancellor Blake be investigated by the Government. The Government had no power to make any such investigation on mere rumors, but he thought the discussion on the conduct of judges was useful as a warning to them that they were neither infallible nor immortal. He had nominated Mr. Blake for the position of Vice-Chancellor and was not ashamed of that nomination, for, on the whole, the conduct of the Vice-Chancellor as a judge had given every satisfaction.

After further discussion the motion of adjournment, which had been moved by Mr. Costigan to enable the discussion to take place, was withdrawn, and the matter dropped.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER brought down a number returns.

It being six o'clock the House rose for recess.

After Recess.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY moved the adoption of the resolution, Pacific Railway, British Columbia, $600,000, reported from Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said it was not his pleasure that the item should be adopted, but in the present weak state of the Opposition he would simply enter his protest.

The motion was carried.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER moved the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the resolutions authorizing arrangements for the purchase by the Government from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada of their line of railway from Riviere du Loup to Hadlow.

After some discussion the resolutions were concurred in, and a bill founded on them introduced, read a first, second and third time and passed.

The report of the Committee of Supply on items for the purchase, etc., of the Riviere Du Loup Branch was concurred in.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and passed resolutions on supplementary estimates. The Committee reported resolutions.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) the amendments made by the Senate to the bill further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act were considered and adopted.

The further consideration of the proposed motion of Hon. Mr. Macdougall for the third reading of the bill for the relief of Eliza Maria Campbell (from the Senate) and the motion of Hon. Mr. Mills in amendment thereto was resumed.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he did not believe the bill was worth the paper it was written on, and, therefore should not be allowed to pass.

After some discussion the members were called in and a division taken, resulting in the amendment being lost. Yeas, 38; nays, 56.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12.15.

EXTRAORDINARY ROMANCE.

A Judge on the Bench Under an Assumed Name—He Was Not Dead But Shamming.

(Cor. New Albany (Ind.) Ledger-Standard.)

Pressley O'Bannon disappeared from Leavenworth, Ind, seven years ago, and was supposed by all to have been murdered. He was a fine looking man, and lived in peaceful domestic relations with his wife, by whom he had two children. The wife was many years his junior, but looked up to him and loved him to idolatry.

The "skeleton in the closet" with his family was, that the husband, though not a habitual drunkard, would at times indulge in prolonged sprees; it was during one of these sprees that he started to attend a Masonic lodge in this town, distant some five miles from home.

He only remembers now that he strolled around town till after dark, and that when some steamer landed at the wharf he went aboard of her.

When he came to himself, weeks afterward, he was sawing wood for a farmer in Southern Illinois. He made up his mind never to return home; his family, he argued, would be better off without him. His wife could procure a divorce, marry again, and be happier than she had ever been with him. He settled finally at Vienna, Illinois, became sober and industrious, amassed wealth and rose finally to the position of Judge of the Circuit Court.

He brought a woman with him to Vienna who was introduced to his friends as his wife. He had picked her up in his travels, and she was willing to accept the position he offered her, with the understanding between them that he might abandon her at any moment. So, as O'Bannon in his new life had taken the name of Brown, the woman entered Vienna society as Mrs. Judge Brown.

It was a very strange fact that the man, leaving as publicly as he did, was never traced out of the town of Leavenworth.

The horse he rode there was found tied in an out of the way shed several days afterward and as it was thought he left home with money in his pocket, to the amount of several hundred dollars, his friends concluded that he had met with foul play.

The nearly crazed wife spent a small fortune in trying to discover either her husband or the means of his death; but she spent in vain, and filled at last the position of seamstress in a lawyer's family in Corydon, Ind. She was described as being a "pretty, girlish-looking woman." I saw a portrait of her, and thought she had the saddest face I ever saw.

Well, when his friends believed at last that he was dead, they remembered that he had an insurance on his life for $5,000; so lawyer Tracewell, an able attorney of this place, was employed to get the money for her, and was promised the half of it if he succeeded.

He was successful, and the 13th of this month she was to have received the money. A few weeks before this, O'Bannon as Judge Brown fined one Nim Hudson, of Vienna, for some trifling act, the sum of $100. Hudson had seen O'Bannon when he was Capt. O'Bannon in the army, years before; and he had thought for a long time that he and Judge Brown were one and the same, but said nothing about it.

So now for the sake of revenge he wrote to our postmaster here, telling him his suspicions. The insurance company then offered Dr. Hawn, the postmaster, $600 to find O'Bannon.

The doctor accepted, and started to Vienna, inquired for the Judge, and recognized him immediately as the long-lost lawyer. The Judge was surprised to see his old friend so suddenly, and still more surprised to know that his wife was yet unmarried. "My God Helena not married yet?" he exclaimed. "No," answered Hawn, "and she is a finer-looking woman than she was the day you left her."

Then the doctor told him about the insurance, and the judge seemed to be annoyed that he had come so near swindling the company. He proposed to go back immediately and "straighten up things"; told Hawn that he always kept his business affairs arranged so that he could leave within two hours' notice.

So the next night O'Bannon arrived at his father's home, a few miles below here. The old man was struck speechless for several hours at the sight of his son, whom he had mourned dead for so long. Mr. O'Bannon's two boys, living with his father, were overjoyed to see him.

Mrs. O'Bannon was sent for. When she heard the story she was willing to forget and forgive all but the "Mrs. Judge Brown" part, and refused to come.

Mrs. O'Bannon has applied for a divorce. Lawyer O'Bannon is still a handsome man; a gentleman that one would be apt to take a second look at. He possesses a certain fascinating power in conversation that compels one to listen against one's will, and to believe against one's convictions, and so, notwithstanding the man's past, the whole town and country seem rejoiced over Mr. O'Bannen's return.

A SPIRITUAL THAW.

(From the Slabtown Gazette.)

We are happy to say that the efforts put forth by some of the pastors of the Slabtown churches for the purpose of bringing the members of their respective congregations together, and placing them on a more friendly footing, have been attended with marked success. Quilting bees and drawing-room entertainments are some of the happy expedients resorted to in promoting this laudable object. This is as it should be. There was a time when the patricians and landed proprietors of our hamlets and rural glades drew themselves up in proud disdain, and looked with coldness and frigidity on the lowly plebeians who worshipped in the same sanctuary; when the rough unpolished son of toil crept abashed into the isolated pew, wondering whether he too was an heir to immortality, and if the Saviour of mankind had really raised the widow's son, communed with the humble ones of this earth and died for such as he. Through the medium of these social festivities this spirit of arrogance is disappearing, and "grandeur," instead of hearing with a disdainful smile "the short and simple annals of the poor," steps from her lofty pedestal and condescendingly mingles with the baser mortals of our common earth. Can there be a more delightfully refreshing sight in the eyes of pastors than witnessing at these evening gatherings the adherents of the same church from the highest to the lowliest pilgrim on the road to Zion united together in sweetest fellowship, where peace and harmony prevail; where distinction is cast aside and illustrious lineage forgotten; where the members, teeming with vivacity and radiant with smiles, endeavor to eclipse each other in the offices of Christian love and Christian courtesy. Our reporter, who on one of these occasions had been admitted, by the kitchen of a manse through the kindly permission of the scullery maid, to the fairy realms set apart for an evening's "feast of reason and flow of soul," speaks in the highest praise of the new order of things established. He says that in a brilliantly-lighted room, tastefully furnished, were assembled quite a number of church members of both sexes, and although some slight disparity in dress was observable, they were seemingly on the most intimate terms, each enjoying immoderately the pleasantries of the other. Here sat a swarthy son of Vulcan, whose angular proportions and loosely-fitting toilet were in striking contrast to a charming female Paul Morphy, who was initiating him into the mysteries of chess. Here was Lady Vivian regaling a bevy of her sex, whose daily routine of work was intimately identified with sewing machines, wash tubs and mangles, with choice selections from the immortal Shakespeare. Ladies of the first families of Slabtown promenaded arm in arm with the coachmen and gardeners, and exchanged *bon mots* with cooks, nurses, and laundry maids. There might be seen a rubicund book binder of dwarfed intellectual attainments, exhausting his little fund of knowledge about letter presses and ruling machines on a learned pettifogger of our police court, who in turn bombarded the binder with his able opinions on the case of Bardell vs. Pickwick, supplementing his remarks by apt quotations from Coke and Blackstone, in confirmation of what he said. When music was the order of the day, piano accompaniments played by nimble fingers greatly added to the effect of some doggerel ballad, warbled by some impecunious and illiterate child of clay, who invariably lost his bearings once or twice before coming to port. All grades of society were duly represented in this promiscuous gathering, and mingled on the same footing of equality. Our reporter, upon the tablets of whose memory is indelibly written the recollection of that evening's happiness, asserts in the classic phraseology of his vocabulary that it had to be seen to be appreciated. As we have said, this is as it should be, the chilly reserve which social position imposes, and which we are sorry to say has effected a lodgement in the church militant at variance with a spirit which should characterize the communicants of the same flock, is a sad commentary on the vanity of our fallen natures. We are glad, however, that this feeling is declining through the plan of operations adopted by our clergymen. It will be a glorious epoch in church history when an interchange of sympathy and affection shall form the basis of church operations, when by fraternal greetings and endearing salutations, marked by the holy kiss, evidence will be rendered of the sincerity of religious professions; when hands shall no longer be held aloft in pious horror, if perchance some dingy toil worn follower of the Master should in his or her wanderings after gospel manna inadvertantly stumble into the cushioned pews of the pharisaical pillars of the church.

RUINED BY PLAY.

A Gambling House which has a Private Room for Suicides.

(Monaco Letter to London Times.)

The stories of ruin every day, sometimes on good authority, are horrible. Fortunes, trust money, provision for children and widows, the same acquired by the sale of commissions, sums raised on house and land have disappeared in a few days or hours. Often it is the extravagance of the companion that drives her victim back and back to the tables, deeper and deeper. The women themselves are the most reckless gamblers. The common computation is a suicide a month, and there sometimes come three or four together. On the ramparts, or the garden of Monaco, there are several points from which ruined gamblers have thrown themselves into the sea, three hundred feet below. Only the other day a "lady" threw herself out of her third floor chamber into the road. There have been suicides in the rooms of the Casino and one at the table itself. Having staked and lost his last franc, a gentleman stood up and drew a pistol and discharged it into his mouth. For the reception of such scandals there is provided a room, handy for the railway which passes almost directly under the Casino. Some inquest there must be, and it is performed by the servants of the establishment. But most of the victims go away and hide themselves and die like a sick dog, in some corner, where they hasten death or let a broken heart take its course. It is impossible even to conjecture the total amount of annual ruin; nor is that an important matter, for the loss of a few hundreds is as certain ruin to some people as tens of thousands is to others. When a man cannot meet his creditors, or even his wife and children, it is all over with him, unless he is devoid of feeling and lost to shame. The mere excitement of a day's gambling has been known to kill [illegible] head, wheth[illegible] ey works [illegible] People have be[illegible] after he[illegible] that it wi[illegible] home lat[illegible] traction [illegible] ble. It is [illegible] stands. [illegible] the table and there [illegible] gains he always ret[illegible] has lost everything.

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP.

Some Interesting Instances of the Work of the Tender Passion.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

Courtship, it will be admitted, is a very ancient practice, and prevails everywhere. And yet, whatever may be the inner and concealed lines on which it is conducted, the external and visible ones vary with country, age and circumstances. In some lands it is an affair of the state, and with certain people it is a mere matter of family arrangement; with others the adjustment of a few financial questions. In some instances, the true fire and inspiration of love—the "stound"—which give life to the forms of courtship, are of necessity absent. The following curiosities of courtship in its various phrases may interest our readers:

William Drummond, the poet, wooed and won Miss Cunningham, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who died when the wedding-day was fixed. This melancholy event so overwhelmed the poet with grief, that he never ceased to pour fresh tears over her grave. At least, for many years after the death of Miss Cunningham, life seemed to Drummond "a naught, a thought, a masquerade of dreams." He lived in a state of celibacy till the age of 47, when he married Elizabeth Logan, a lady in whom he traced many strong resemblances to her whom he first loved, and by whom he was so greatly charmed.

A gentleman in Nottingham, looking from his window one day, saw a lady pass, who seemed very much like his late wife. He made haste after her, and having succeeded in obtaining all necessary information, she was married to him, because of the likeness which she bore to one whom he had tenderly loved.

Reported virtues have sometimes paved the way to the most romantic attachments. Col. Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle and town in the time of the Civil war, being at the house of Sir Allen Apsley, was greatly pleased with a child of a pleasant and vivacious spirit. One day when looking on a shelf he found a few Latin books, and asking whose they were, he was told by the young miss that they were her eldest sister's. He at once wished to see her; but as she was gone from home, he was not likely to have his wish fulfilled. Meanwhile gentlewomen who had been Miss Apsley's companions used to tell him how reserved and studious she was; and these reports so inflamed his desire to see her, that he began to wonder why he should have such a strong impulse toward one whom he had never seen. There scarcely passed a day but some accident or discourse still kept alive and strengthened his wish to see her. Once in a company at a gentleman's house, a certain song was sung which was said to have been written by Miss Apsley, who, by the way, was greatly praised by two or three gentlemen in the party. He (Mr. Hutchinson) heard all this, and said to one of the gentlemen: "I cannot be at rest till this lady returns, that I may be acquainted with her." The same evening, while they were at supper, some statement was made which gave him the impression that the young lady was married; he was taken ill immediately and had to leave the table. He, however, learned shortly after that his impressions were wrong. Afterward they were fortunate enough to meet and a friendship at once created which ripened into strong affection. Devotedly attached to her, she became to him a most admirable wife and companion, and lived to be the writer of the "History of the Siege of Nottingham Castle."

Another instance of love arising from reported virtues is related of Rev. Joseph Gilbert, who was charmed with the writings of Miss Ann Taylor, and the eulogium of her personal merits pronounced by those acquainted with her, and without having seen her he addressed a letter to the young lady, inquiring whether any peremptory reasons existed which might lead him to conclude that a journey undertaken with the purpose of soliciting her heart and hand could not possibly be successful. After a little correspondence the journey was permitted, and an interview was obtained, which ripened into happy wedded life.

It is reported of a certain plebeian in one of the northern counties, that on a given day he took in his homely conveyance five young women to some religious meeting. After the rustic drive and the religious service, he was married to one of his fair companions. She died; and as fortune would have it, when he was in search of a second wife he alighted on another who had favored him with her company on that day. And so moved the train of events that the third and the fourth and the fifth became wife unto him. Courtship this, with a vengeance.

The celebrated John Newton of Olney fell in love with a Kentish maid at first sight. The girl was under 14 years of age; but such was the impression she made on young Newton, that his affection for her appears to have equaled all that the writers of romance have imagined. When in distant parts of the world, the thought of her checked him in a profligate career. When sinking on the coast of Africa into a wretched state of slavery, and when ready to put an end to his life, the thought of her aroused him to energy, and inspired him with hope. All the oppression and scenes of misery and wickedness through which he had to pass never banished, for a single hour from his waking thoughts for the following seven years. When he lived in London he would repair twice a week to Shooter's Mill, and from the top of that comfort himself by a distant view of the district in which his loved one lived. Not that he could see the spot itself, which was in reality to remote; but it gratified him even to look toward the spot. She eventually became the bright star of his life.

A BRAVE GIRL.

Cutting a Cancer from Her Arm with Her Own Hand.

Living in a plain cottage situated between two farms on the main settlement near Portville, about seven miles from Olean, is a young woman named Mary Langdon. Her mother has been almost a helpless invalid for many years. She has herself suffered with a terrible cancer on the upper part of her left arm. To cure this or to alleviate the torment of mind and body which it has caused, has been her constant thought, her ever-present care. The aid of competent physicians has been called in and every kind of treatment resorted to, but with no hopeful result. Expert medical men pronounced the case a hopeless one, and the poor girl was regarded by all, and by herself, as the doomed victim of the dreadful disease. A lady doctor of reputed skill in the treatment of cancer recently visited the sufferer, but gave no word of encouragement. After she had gone, Mary shed no tears, but resolved upon a desparate and dangerous expedient, and when she had resolved speedily carried her design into execution. She ran a stout needle beneath the cancer, drawing a thread through it. With this thread she tied the artery, using her teeth to aid her. She then took a sharp table knife and cut the cancer, which was of unusual size, out of her arm. This done she took the mass of quivering flesh which she had removed from her arm, and without a word to any one buried it in the rear of the cottage. So quietly had the girl gone through with the terrible operation that no one in the house was aware of it until some time after. Having bound up and covered the terrible wound in her arm, she went about her household work as usual. Of course the result of this fearful piece of surgery is difficult to predict. The girl is not at present suffering any ill effects, and it is sincerely to be hoped that so much courage and endurance will be rewarded by a complete cure.—*Olean Times.*

DOGS' TAILS AND HYDROPHOBIA.

(From the Philadelphia Telegraph.)

At least ninety [illegible] every one hundred dogs in [illegible] curl their tails to the left—an evidence of [illegible] and danger. Dogs that curl their tails to the right are never afflicted with hydrophobia; the fatal disease prevails only among dogs that curl their tails left. No gentleman in London or any city of the Continent will own a dog or allow a dog to follow him that curls his tail to the left. If visitors to the dog show will observe what I here assert they will be convinced of this singular fact. Hoping you may find room for this in your interesting newspaper, I am very respectfully yours.

H. LANDRUM.

—A new method of lighting flour mills has been adopted which promises greater safety from fire and explosion than the devices now in use. The jets are confined in glass lanterns, to which the air is supplied from the outside of the building through pipes. By this means no flour dust or any products of the grinding can reach the blaze, and there is no danger while lighting.

North Hastings Review.

"PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. TERMS: $1.50 per Annum in Advance.

VOL. II., NO. 113. MADOC, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1879. POSTAGE PREPAID.

"Positively no morning; said Mr. Masserene, with an air of the most profound astonishment.

"Who?" asks Molly, curiously, pausing with her toast in mid-air (they are at breakfast), and with her lovely eyes twice their usual goodly size. Her lips, too, are apart but whether in anticipation of the news or the toast, it would be difficult to decide. "Is any one coming here?"

"Even here. This letter," regarding with a stricken conscience the elegant scrawl in his hand, "is from Tedeastle George Lottrell (he is evidently proud of his name), declaring himself not only ready, but fatally willing to accept my invitation to spend a month with me."

"A month!" says Molly, amazed; "and you never said a word about it! John."

"A month!" said Letitia, dismayed. "What on earth, John, is any one to do with any one for a month down here?"

"I wish I knew," replies Mr. Masserene, getting more and more stricken as he notices his wife's dejection, and gazing at Molly as though for inspiration. "What evil genius possessed me that I didn't say a fortnight?" But to tell you the honest truth, Letty, it never occurred to me that he might come."

"Then why did you ask him?" says Letitia, as sharply as is possible for her. "When writing you might have anticipated so much; people generally do."

"How delightful!" says Molly.

"How terrible!" sighs Letitia. "Fancy a hussar finding amusement in books, and cows and fat pigs, and green fields!"

"Green fields and pastures new," quotes Mr. Masserene. "He will have them in abundance. He ought to be happy, as they say there is a charm in variety."

"Perhaps he will find some amusement in me," suggests Molly, modestly. "Can it be possible that he is really coming? Oh, the glory of having a young man in the house, and that young man a soldier! Letitia" — with a sister-in-law — "I warn you it will be no use for you to look shocked because, I have finally made up my mind to flirt every day, and all day long, with Tedeastle George Lottrell."

"Shocked!" says Letitia, gravely. "I would be a great deal more shocked if you had said you couldn't; for what I should do with him, if you refused to take him in hand, is a thing on which I shudder to speculate. John is forever doing questionable things, and expecting them to be in too late. Unless he means to build a new wing"—with a mild attempt at sarcasm—"I don't know where Mr. Lottrell is to sleep."

"I fear I would not know, at a time," says Mr. Masserene, meekly; "the walls would scarcely be dry, as he is coming—the day after to-morrow."

"Not until then?" says Letitia, ominously calm. "Why did you not make it to-day? That would have utterly precluded the possibility of my getting things into any sort of order."

"Letitia, if you continue to address me in your present heartless style for one minute longer, I shall burst into tears," says Mr. Masserene. And then they all laugh.

"He shall have my room," says Molly, presently, seeing that perplexity still adorns Letitia's brow, "and I have Letty's."

"Oh, Molly, I will not have you turned out of your room for any one, says aloud; but she says it saucily, and is conscious of a feeling of relief at her heart's so also quite.

"But indeed he shall. It is such a pretty room that he cannot fail to be impressed. Any one coming from a hot city and proving insensible to the charms of the room and now creeping into my window would be unfit to live. Even a hussar must have a soft spot somewhere. I foresee those roses will be the means of reducing him to a lamb-like meekness."

"You are too good, Molly. It seems a shame," says Letitia, patting her sister-in-law's hand, and still hesitating, through a sense of duty; does it not, John?"

"It is so difficult to know what a woman really means by the word 'shame,' " replies John, absently, being deep in the morning's paper. "I should say it was a pleasure when the cat drank all the cream; and Molly said it was a shame when Wyndham ran away with Grofton's wife."

"Don't talk my sister out of him, Letty," says Molly, with a scornful shrug of her pretty shoulders, turning her back on her brother, and resuming the all-important subject of the extended visitor.

"Another railway accident and twenty men killed," says Mr. Masserene, in a few minutes, looking up from his paper, and adopting the hapless house-one always assumes on such occasions, whether one cares or not.

"Wasn't it fortunate we put up those curious clean last week?" murmurs Letitia, in a slow, self-congratulatory tone.

"More than fortunate," says Molly.

"Twenty men killed, Letty!" repeats Mr. Masserene, solemnly.

"I don't believe there is a spare bath in the house," exclaims Letitia, again sinking into the lowest depths of despair.

"You forget the cold one in the nursery. I will do for the children very well, and he can have the new one," says Molly.

"Twenty men killed, Molly!" reiterates Mr. Masserene, with a tone of surprised disgust creeping into his eye.

"So it will, dear. Molly, you are an immense comfort. What did you say, John? Twenty men killed? Dreadful! I think, Molly, if I might suggest to him that I would not like him to smoke in bed? I hear a great many young men have that habit; indeed, a brother of my poor, poor aunt, at home, nearly set the house on fire one night with a cigar."

"Let me do all the lecturing," says Molly gaily; "there is nothing I should like better."

"Talk of ministering angels, indeed!" murmurs Mr. Masserene, rising, and making for the door, paper and all. "I don't believe they would know if England was swamped, so long as they had clean curtains for Lottrell's bed."

CHAPTER II.

"A lovely lady garmented in light
From her own loveliness—beauty"—BYRON.

The day that is to bring them Lottrell has dawned, deepened, burst into perfect beauty, and now holds out its arms to the restful evening. A glorious sunny evening as yet, full of its lingering youth, with some a hint of the noon's decay. The little yellow sunbeams, rather perhaps in tint than they have by early spring, still play in their games of the morning, and bedpost among the curtains that climb and spread themselves in all their creamy, rosy, mossy loveliness over the long, low bower where live the Masserenes with a fresh but subdued kisses to the woodbine.

Altogether home in Brooklyn, Jersey, at the first glance than it is in reality is, and intently comfortable, yet with its comfort very far apart from luxury, and with none of the sleepiness of an over rich prosperity about it. In spite of the late June eve, there is a general air of life, a tremulous movement, everywhere the voices of the children, a certain laugh that rings like far off music, the cooing of the pigeons, beneath the eaves, the sound of the silly fowls in the farm yard—all mingle to defy the creeping sense of lassitude that the day generates.

"It is late," says Mr. Masserene to himself, examining his watch for the fifteenth time as he saunters in a purposeless fashion up and down before the hall door. There is a suppressed air of expectancy both in his manner and in the surroundings. The gravel has been newly raked, and gleams white and untrodden. The borders of the lawn that join on to it have been freshly clipped. The post in the railings, that for three weeks previously had been tottering to its fall, his been securely propped, and held stands firm and unimpressionable as its fellows.

"It is almost seven," says Letitia, showing her fresh, handsome face at the drawing room window. "Do you think he will be here for dinner, John?"

"I am incapable of thought," says John. "I find that when a man who is in the habit of dining at six is left without food for dinner until seven, he grows insane. It is a humiliating discovery. Surely the stomach should be subservient to the mind, but it isn't, Letitia. Like a good girl do say you have ordered up the soup."

"My dear Letitia, most certainly not, unless you wish to raise a storm impossible to quell. At present I feel myself in a mood that a very little more waiting will render me ferocious." — seeing his wife with slightly uneasy—"as he did not turn up about six, he cannot by any possibility be here until half-

"Do they?" says Mr. Masserene, with an irreproachable glance at Molly. "There you must only put me down as an exception to the general rule. I thought it only evil to speak him, but I certainly never believed he would be such an ass as to come in this style. I should have remembered how unthinking he always was."

"But who is he?" asks Molly, impatiently, full of keen and pleasurable excitement. "I die of vulgar curiosity. What is he like? Is he young, handsome? Oh, John, do say he is young and good-looking."

"He was at school with me."

"Oh!" groans Molly.

"Does that group proceed from a conviction that I am in the last stage of decay?" demands Mr. Masserene. "Anything so rude as you, Molly, has not yet been rivalled. However, I am at a disadvantage; so I forgive, and will proceed. Though at school with me, he is at least nine years my junior, and can't be more than twenty-seven."

"Ah!" says Molly. "to an Irish girl alone is given the power to express these two exclamations with proper effect.

"He is a hussar, of good family, sufficiently good looks, and, I think, no fortune," says Mr. Masserene, as though reading from a doubtful guide-book.

"Poor fellow!"

"And I took such trouble with that dinner!" says Letitia, with a sigh.

"I am more glad to hear it than I can tell you," says her husband briskly. "Take my word for it, Letty, your trouble won't go for nothing."

"Gourmand!" says Letitia, with the smile she reserves alone for him.

Eight—half-past eight—nine.

"I don't believe he is coming at all," says Molly, pettishly, coming out from the curtains of the window, and advancing straight into the middle of the room.

Under the chandelier, that has been so effectively hoisted up for this recreant knight, she stands bathed in the soft light of the many candles that beam down with mild kindness upon her. It seems as though they love to rest upon her—to add yet one more charm, if it may be, to the sweet, graceful figure, the half angry, wholly charming attitude, the tender, lovable fresh young face.

Her eyes, large, dark and blue—true Irish eyes, that bespeak her father's race—shine with a steady clearness. They do not sparkle; they are hardly brilliant; they look forth at one with a expression so soft, so earnest, yet withal so merry as would make one stake one life on the sure fact that the heart within her must be golden.

Her not brown hair, drawn back from her low brow into a loose coil behind, is enriched here and there with little sunny tresses, while across her forehead a few wavy locks—veritable love-locks, in Molly's case—wander at their sweet will, defying all control, as though they have there drifted of their own gay will.

Upon her cheeks no roses lie—unless they be the very pink roses that ever eye beheld. She is absolutely without color, until such occasions rise as when grief or gladness touch her and dye her lovely skin with their soft tints.

But it is her mouth—at once her betrayer and her chief charm—that one loves. In among the curves of her lips, the pearls show to the beautiful mouth, so full of mockery, laughter, fun, a certain decision, and tenderness unspeakable.

She smiles, and all her face is as one perfect sunbeam. Surely never has she looked so lovely. The smile dies, her lips close, a pensive sweetness creeps around them, and one terms yourself a fatuous fool to have mistaken her for a woman incapable of so on through all the many changes that serve to show how countless is her store of hidden charms.

She is slender, but not lean, round, yet certainly not full, and of a middle height. For herself, she is impulsive, a little too quick at times, load of life and laughter, as all youth should be, and (whisper it softly, lest should live to say it!) down deep within her, somewhere there hides, but half suppressed, and ever ready to assert itself, a wayward, turbulent spirit that must be termed scornful.

Now, at this instant the little petulant frown, born of "hope deferred," that puckers on her forehead has fallen into her eyes, notwithstanding the jealous guard of the long curling lashes, and looking out defiantly from thence, gives her all the appearance of a beloved but angry child fretting at the delay of some coveted toy.

"I don't believe he is coming at all," she says again, with increased emphasis, having received no answer to her first assertion. Letitia being absorbed in a devout prayer that her words may come true, while John is disgreefully drowsy. "Oh, fancy the time I have worked at my appearance for all for nothing! I won't be able to get up the enthusiasm a second time, I feel that. How I hate young men—young men in the country especially. They are so tired and good for nothing, with no thought for any one on earth but Number One. Give me a respectable middle aged squire with no observations beyond Southdowns and early York."

"Poor Molly Bawn!" says John rousing himself to meet the exigencies of the moment, "poor, poor Molly, disappointed! I just when you are looking so nice, too, isn't she Letty? I vow and protest that youngman deserves nothing less than extinction."

"I wish I had the extinguishing of him," says Molly vicariously. Then laughing a little, and clasping her hands loosely behind her back, she walks to a mirror, the better to admire the long white trailing robe, the fashions facing, the diamond clasps at her breast. "And just when I had taken such pains with my hair!" she says, making a faint grimace at her own vanity. "John, as there is no one else to admire me, do say (whether you think it or not) I am the prettiest person you ever saw."

"I wouldn't even hesitate over such a simple request," says John; "only—Letty is in the room; consider her feelings."

"A quarter to nine. I really think he can't be coming now," breaks in Letitia hopefully.

"Coming or not coming, I shan't remain in for him an instant longer than delicious night," says Molly, walking toward the open window, under which runs a balcony, and gazing out into the still calm moonlight. "He is probably not aware of my existence; and even if he does come he will not take my absence in bad part; and if he does, so much the better. Even in such a poor revenge there is a sweetness."

"Molly," apprehensively, "the dew is falling."

"I hope so," answers Molly with a smile, stepping out into the cool, refreshing dark.

Down the wooden steps, along the gravel path, into the land of dreaming flowers she goes. Pale moonbeams light her way as, with her green spotted muslin dress trailing in the bed, and with a dainty greediness drinks in the honeyed breathings round her. Here now she stoops to lift with gentle touch a drooping head, bent in its sweetness some delicate exotic, some near it; and here she stands to mark a spider's net, brilliant with dews from heaven. A cruelty thinking to have so fair a home! And here she sighs.

"Well, if he doesn't come, what matters it? A stranger cannot claim regret. And yet I was fun in anticipating his fall. Fun! (Poor lily, what evil chance came by you? Break your stem and lay your white head there?) Perhaps—who knows?—he might be the exception to the general rule of life, and then—yet not so stupid as the walls and trees, and shrubs, while he can own a tongue to answer back. Ah! wretched slug, would you dare to crush my poor lily-head? Ugh! I cannot touch the slimy thing. Where has my trowel gone? I wish my ears had never heard his name—Lottrell; a pretty name, too; but we all know how little it is that. I feel absurdly disappointed; and why? Because it is decreed that a man I never have known I never shall know. I doubt my brain is softening. But why should he not have pitched in such a lonely spot? And why did he say he'd come? And why did John tell me he was good to look at, and, oh! that best of all things—young?"

A sweet—a sage—the vague certainty of a presence near. And Molly, turning, finds herself but a few yards distant from the expected guest. Too fates have been kind!

A tall young man, slight and clean-limbed, with a well-shaped head so closely shaven as to suggest a Newgate barber; a long, fair moustache, a long nose, a rather large mouth, and a pair of eyes, and a complexion the sun has vainly tried to brown, reducing it merely to a deeper flesh tint. On the whole, it is a very desirable face that Mr. Lottrell owns; and so Molly decides in her swift glance of pleased surprise. Yes, the fates have been more than kind.

As for Lottrell himself, he is standing quite still in the middle of the garden path, staring at this living Flora. Inside not a word had been said about her, no mention of her name had fallen over so lightly into the conversation. He had made his excuses, had received a hearty welcome; both he and Masserene had declared themselves convinced that not a day had gone over the head of either since last they parted. He had bidden Mrs. Masserene good night, and had come out here to smoke a cigar in quietude, and without suspicion that the house might yet contain another lovelier inmate. Is this her favorite hour for rambling? Is she a spirit? Or a—lunatic? Yes, that must be it.

Meanwhile through the moonlight—in it—comes Molly very slowly, a perfect creature, in trailing snowy robes. Lottrell, forgetting the inevitable cigar—a great concession—stands mutely regarding her as, with warm parted lips and as a smile, half amused, half wondering, she comes toward him.

Even a plain woman may gain beauty from a moonbeam; what, then, must a lovely woman seem when clothed in its pure rays?

"You are welcome—very welcome," says Molly, at length, in her low, soft voice.

"Thank you," returns he, mechanically, still lost in conjecture.

"I am not a fairy, nor a spirit, nor yet a vision," murmurs Molly, now openly amused. "Have no fear. See," holding out to him a slim cold hand; "touch me and be convinced. I am only Molly Masserene."

He takes the hand and holds it closely, still entranced. Already—even though three minutes have scarcely marked their sequitur, since—he is dimly conscious that there might possibly be worse things in this world than a perpetual nearness to "only Molly Masserene."

"So you did come," she goes on, withdrawing her fingers slowly but positively, and with a faint uplifting of her straight brows, as if to say, "I was so afraid you wouldn't, you were so long. John—we all thought you had thrown us over."

"To have Beauty declare herself overjoyed at the mere fact of your presence is, under any circumstances, intoxicating. To have such an avowal made beneath the romantic light of a summer moon is maddening.

"You cared?" says Lottrell, smiling in spite of himself, "to see again your—what shall I say?"—hesitatingly—"father?"

"Nonsense," says Molly, quickly, with a little frown. "How could you think John my father? When he looks so young, too. I hope you are not stupid; we shall never get on if you are. How could he be my father?"

"How could he be your brother?"

"Step-brother, then," says Molly, unwillingly. "I will acknowledge it for this once only. But never again, mind, as he is dearer to me than half a dozen real brothers. You like him very much, don't you?" examining him anxiously. "You don't pause to think, Mamma and I have spoken of nothing else since we missed you."

"I do indeed, more than I can express. The young man, with the beautiful face, the young man, with the manner of a prince, the young man, with the heart of a child."

"He is at this hour you usually take your walks almost?" he asks, smoothly.

"Oh, no," laughing, "you must not think we do nothing but walk. That was an excuse for me. And if there is blame in the matter you must take it. But for your slothfulness, your tardiness, your unpardonable laziness," spitefully, "my temper would not have driven me forth."

"But," reproachfully, "you do not ask the cause of my delay. How would you like to be thought unexpectedly late in any reputable in the last stage of dissipation, and then deposited by that vehicle, without an instant's warning, upon your mother earth? For my part, I think it is all of a piece."

"I'm so sorry," said Molly, sweetly. "Did all that really happen to you, and just while I was thinking of you at home? Left in my night and mazin? I think I shall have to be very good to you to make up for it."

"I think so, too," says Lottrell, gravely. "My ignominious return was nothing in comparison with a harsh word thrown at me by you. I feel a deep sense of injury upon me."

"It all comes of our being in what the papers call 'poor circumstances,' " says Molly, lightly. "Now, when I marry, and you come to see me, I shall send a carriage and a spirited pair of horses to meet you at the station. Think of that."

"I won't," says Lottrell; "because I don't believe I would care to see you at all under such circumstances. Here, with a rashness unworthy of him, he presses, ever so gently, the slender fingers within his own. Instantly Miss Masserene, with a marked sighing of the bosom, and a little hot speech, returns to her forgotten charge.

"I don't want to inconvenience you," she says, demurely with downcast lids, "but when you have quite done with my hand I think I should like it again. You see it is awkward being without it, as it is the right one."

"I'm not proud," says Lottrell, modest!" "I will try to make myself content if you will give me the left one."

At this they both laughed merrily; and, when they have quite done with laugh be broken. "And are you really glad I have come?" says Lottrell, bending, the better to—see into her pretty face. "It sounds so unlikely."

"When one is starving, even dry bread is acceptable," returns Molly, with a swift but saucy glance.

"I refuse to understand you. You surely do not mean—"

"I mean this, that you are not to lay too much stress on the fact of my having said—"

"Well, Lottrell, where are you, old fellow? I suppose you thought you were quite lost, and wondered why I should not sooner—what with Letitia's comments on your general appearance, and my own comments on my blessed's disappearance. However, here you are at last. Have you been lonely?"

"Not very," says Mr. Lottrell, *sotto voce*, his eyes fixed on Molly.

"Is it John," whispers that young lady mischievously. "Won't I catch it if he finds me out here so late without a shawl! I must run. Good-night." She moves away from him quickly, but before many steps have separated them Harry has been, and, with her fingers on her lips, breathes softly, kindly, "until to-morrow." After which she waves him a last farewell adieu and disappears.

CHAPTER III.

"In my lady's chamber."

When John Masserene was seven years old his mother died. When he was seventeen his father had the imprudence to run away with the favorite daughter of a rich man—which crime was never forgiven. Had there been the slightest excuse for her conduct, it might have been otherwise; but in the eyes of her world there was none. That an Amherst of Herst Royal should be guilty of such a plebeian trick as falling passionately in love was bad enough, but to have her before that love upon a man at least eighteen years her senior, an Irishman, a mere engineer, with no money to speak of, with nothing on earth to recommend him beyond a handsome face, a charming manner, and a heart too warm ever to grow old, was not to be tolerated for a moment. And, Eleanor Amherst, from the hour of her elopement, was virtually shrouded and laid within her grave so far as her own family was concerned.

Not that they need have hurried over her requiem, as the poor soul was practically laid there in the fourth year of her happy married life, dying of the same fever that had carried her husband twelve days before, and leaving her three-year-old daughter in the care of her step-son.

At twenty-one, therefore, John Masserene found himself master of the world, with about three hundred pounds a year, and a small, tearful, clinging, forlorn child. Having followed his father's profession, more from a desire to gratify that father than from direct inclination, he found, when too late, that he neither liked it nor did it like him. He had, as he believed, a talent for farming; so that when, on the death of a distant relation, he found himself, when all was told, the possessor of seven hundred pounds a year, he bought Brooklyn, a modest place in one of the English shires, married his first love, and carried her and Molly home to it.

Once or twice in the early part of her life he had made an appeal to old Mr. Amherst, Molly's grandfather, on her behalf—more from a sense of duty owing to her than from any desire to rid himself of the child, who had, indeed, with her pretty, coaxing ways, made a very nest for herself in the deep-set recesses of his large heart. But all such appeals had been unavailing. So that Molly had grown from baby to child, from child to girl, without having so much as seen her nearest relations, although Herst Royal was situated in the very county next to hers.

Before now, in the years that had attained her eighteenth year, this ostracism is a matter of the most perfect indifference to Molly. She has been bred in a very sound contempt of the land of her fathers, and has strongly neglected her mother—the poor mother whose love she never missed, so faithfully has John fulfilled her dying wishes. There is no poverty about this love, in which she is nurtured and strengthened; it is rich, all-sufficing. Even Letitia's coming only added another ray to its bright means.

They are a harmonious family, the Masserenes; they blend; they seldom disagree. Letitia, with her handsome English face, her tall, *over* figure, and ready smile, makes a delicious centre-piece; John a good background; Molly a bit of perfect sunlight; the children flocks of livid coloring here and there. They are an easy, laughing loving people, with a rare store of contentment. They are much affected by those in their immediate neighborhood. Their servants have a good time of it. They are never out

"True," murmurs Molly, innocently; "so you might. John says all dreams arise from indigestion."

CHAPTER IV.

"As through the land at eve we went."—TENNYSON

Seven long blissful summer days have surrendered themselves to the greedy past. It is almost July. To-day is Wednesday—to-morrow June will be no more.

"Molly," says Mr. Masserene, with the laudable intention of rousing Molly's ire, "this is the day for which we have accepted Lady Bartock's invitation to go to the Castle, to meet Lord and Lady Rosamond."

"This is the cat that killed the rat, that did something or other in the house that Jack built," uninterrupted Molly, naughtily.

"And on this occasion you have not been invited," goes on John, serenely, "which shows she does not think you respectable—not quite fit for polite society; so you must stay at home, like the bold little girl, and meditate on your misdemeanors."

"Lady Barton is a very intelligent person, who fully understands the philosophy of old fogies," says Miss Masserene, with dignity.

"Sour grapes," says John. "But, now that you have given such an unfair turn to Lady Barton's motives, I feel it my duty to explain the exact truth to Luttrell. When last my dear Tedeastle, Molly was invited to meet the Rosamores, she behaved so badly and flirted so outrageously with his withered lordship, that he became perfectly imbecile towards the close of the entertainment, and his poor old wife was reduced almost to the verge of tears. I blushed for her; I did indeed."

"Oh, John! how can you say such things before Mr. Lottrell? If he is foolish enough to believe you, think what a dreadful opinion he will have of me!" With a lovely smile at Lottrell across the bowl of flowers that ornaments the breakfast table. "And with such a man, too! A terrible old person who has forgotten his native languages and can only mumble, and who has not got one tooth in his mouth or one hair on his head, and no flesh at all to speak of."

"What a fetching description!" says Lottrell. "You excite my curiosity. He is not on view, is he?"

"Not yet," says Molly, with an airy laugh. "Probably when he dies they will embalm him, and forward him to the British Museum, as a remarkable specimen of his kind; and then we shall all get the full value of one study. I myself would walk to London to see that."

"So would I," says Luttrell, "if you would promise to tell me the day you are going."

"Letitia, I feel myself *de trop*, whatever you may, or may not, think of it." And now how time flies; it is almost half-past ten. Really, we grow lazier every day. I shudder to think at what hour I shall get my breakfast by the time I am an old man."

(Poor John!).

"Why, you are as old as the hills this moment," says Molly, drawing down his kind face, that laughs at her, and kissing fondly her own, to bestow upon it a soft sweet kiss. "You are not to grow any older—mind that; you are to keep on looking just as you look now forever, or I will not forgive you. Now go away and make yourself charming for your Lady Barton."

"Oh, I don't spend three hours before my looking glass," says John, "whenever I go anywhere. He is smoothing his beautiful hair with loving fingers as he speaks. "But I think I will utter one word of warning, Ted, lest you have your tender memories for the day. Don't give in to her. If you do, she will lead you an awful life. At first she bullied me until I hardly dared to call my soul my own; and I used to wake from my sleep, my spirit (you know a worm will turn,) and venture to defy her, and since that existence has been bearable."

"Come, come to my defence," says Molly, in a tragic tone, stretching out her arms to her sister-in law, who has been busy pacifying her youngest hope. As he has at last, however, declared himself content with the pomps of sugar and sight sweet biscuits, she finds time to look up and smile brightly at Molly.

"Letitia, my dear, don't perjure yourself," says John. "You know I speak the truth. A last word, Luttrell." He is standing behind his sister as he speaks, and taking her arms he puts her in a chair, and, placing her elbows on the table, so that her pretty face sinks into her hands, goes on: "the moment you see her you will be tempted to—don't pause to think, or speculate; run! Because it always means mischief; you may know then that she has quite made up her mind. I speak from experience. Obedience, children, I hope you will enjoy each other's society. I shall be busy until I leave."

As Letitia follows him from the room, Molly turns her eyes reproachfully upon him.

"Are you afraid of me?" asks she, with a glance half questioning, half coquettish.

"I am," replies he, slowly.

"Now you are—why? Your property," says Molly, gaily, three hours later, after they have bidden good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Masserene, and eaten their own luncheon *tete-a-tete*. "You amazed me. I wonder what shall we do with ourselves this glorious afternoon? Walk?—talk?—or——"

"Talk," says Luttrell, lazily.

"No, no," says Molly, emphatically. "If you have made up your mind to it, of course there is very little use in my suggesting anything."

"Very little. Not that you ever do suggest anything," maliciously. "Now stay there, and resign yourself to your fate, while I go and put on my hat."

Along the lawn, over the lawn, down to the water's edge, over the water, and into the green fields beyond, the young man follows where the laughing girl leads. Do you know, with all its might and glory, the green sward beneath, the grass is browning, withering beneath its rays; and in the man's heart has blossomed that tendrest, crueliest, sweetest of all delights, first love.

He has almost ceased to deny this fact to himself. Already he knows, by the mis-rating of his heart-beats, how fearfully he has lied to himself when he thinks otherwise. The sweet carelessness, the all-satisfying joy in the present that once was his, has now in his place, unknown, unwelcomed, sweet, yet, too, but a dull unrest in its place. He has fallen madly, gladly, idiotically in love with beautiful Molly Masserene.

Every curve of her pliant body is to him an untold poem; every touch of her hand is a new delight; every tone of her voice is as a song rising from out the gloom of the lonely aisles.

"Here you are to stand and admire our potatoes," said Molly, standing still, and indicating with a lazy sweep of her hand the field in question. "Did you ever see so fine a crop? And did you notice how dry and floury they were at dinner yesterday?"

"I did," said Luttrell, lying very solemnly.

"Good boy. We take very great pride out of our potatoes (an Irish dish, you will remember), more especially as every year we find ours are the first to be ready. There is a certain science in that, considering how far short we fall in other matters when compared with John. Here is the out-field. Am I to understand you feel absent-minded?

"Of the most intense," gravely.

"Good again. We rather feared"—speaking in the stilted, stilted style of a farming report she has adopted—"that the last month was so deplorably wet, that the oats would be a failure; but we lived in hope, and now we are rewarded for our faith." With another slight comprehensive gesture. "By the bye," pausing to examine his face, "am I fulfilling my duties as a hostess? am I entertaining you?"

"Very much indeed. The more particularly that I was never so entertained before."

"Thank you. Well, that is the whole. I don't know that I can expect you to be indescriptive over it, as I confess to me it appears more or less weak about the head. Could one say that about oats, I wonder?"

"In these days, probably. "one may say anything one likes."

"Yes? You are thus rain dull some damage but after all it might have been worse."

"You will excuse my asking the question," says Luttrell, gravely, "but did you ever write for the *Farmer's Gazette*?"

"Never, as yet. But, with an unfortunate smile, "your words suggest to me brilliant possibilities. Perhaps were I to sit down and tell every one in tripe-ladies what they already know only too well about the crops, and the weather, and the Colorado beetle, and so forth, I might purchase wake up some morning to find myself famous."

"I haven't the faintest doubt of it," says Tedeastle, with such flattering warmth, that they both break into a merry laugh. Not that there is anything at all in the joke worthy of such a jubilant burst, but because they are both so young and both so happy.

"Do you think I have done duty enough for one day?" asks Molly. "Have I been prosy enough to allow of my leaving off now? Because I don't think I have got anything more to say about the coming harvest, and I wouldn't care to say it if I had."

"Do you expect me to say that I found you prosy?"

"If you will be so very kind. And you are quite sure no one could accuse me of taking advantage of John's and Letty's absence to be frivolous in my conversation?"

"Utterly positive."

"And you would tell John what a sedate and gentle companion I was?"

"I will indeed, and more—much more."

"On the contrary, not a word more; if you do you will spoil all. And now," says Molly, with a little soft, lingering smile, "as a reward for your promises, come with me to the top of yonder hill, and I will show you a lovely view."

"Is it not delicious here?" suggests Mr. Luttrell, who can scarcely be called energetic, and who finds it a difficult matter to grow enthusiastic over landscapes when oppressed by a broiling sun.

"What! tired already?" says Molly, with fine disregard of subterfuge.

"No, oh, no," weakly.

"But you are," reproachfully. "You are quite done up. Why, what would you do if you were ordered on a long day's march?"

"I dare say I should survive it," says Ted, castle, shortly, who is rather offended at her putting it in this light.

"Well, perhaps you might; but you certainly would have nothing to boast of. Now, look at me; I am as fresh as when we started." And in truth as she stands before him, in her sky blue gown, the sun kiss on her cheek and bright and unruffled as when they left the house three-quarters of an hour ago. "Well," with a resigned sigh that speaks of disappointment, "stay here until I run up; I love the place—and I will join you afterwards."

"Not I!" indignantly. "I'm good yet for so much exertion, and I don't believe I could exist without you for so long. Call, and I follow—I follow, even though I die, he adds to himself, in a tone of melancholy.

Up the short but steep hill they toil in silence. Half-way Miss Masserene pauses, either to recover breath or to give encouragement.

"On the top there is always a breeze," she says, in the voice one adopts when determined to impress upon the listener what one's own heart knows to be doubtful.

"I think I can feel it the dying," says he.

Silence for at least three minutes—in this case a long, long time.

"I can't find anything in them," venture he, at last, in a slightly lugubrious tone, "and they're so horribly cloudy."

"Nothing in them? Nonsense! you don't know how to go about it. Look; I'll show you. Come with your first finger and thumb—so; and now do you see them?" Illustratively producing a round brown article on the top of her finger.

"Why?" asks Luttrell, bending forward.

"There," says Molly, bending too. Their heads are very close together. The discreet June has retired into her pantry. "It is the real thing. Can't you see it?"

"Seriously. It is very small, isn't it?"

"Well it is small." Miss Masserene confesses, with reluctance. "It is certainly the smallest I ever saw. Still——"

By this time they are looking, not at the seed of the raisin, but into each other's eyes, and again there is an eloquent pause.

"May I examine it's little close?" Luttrell asks, as though anxious for information, possessing himself quietly of the hand, raisin-stone, flour, and all, and bringing it suspiciously near to his lips. "Does it—would it—I mean does flour come off things easily?"

"I don't know," returns Molly, with an innocent gravity that puts his to shame. "Off some things it washes readily enough; but, mind you, I can't say for certain, as I have had no experience; but I don't think——"

"Yes?" seeing her hesitate.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WORLD WIDE NEWS.

—A training school for bedlings has been opened in Paris.

—The smallest living in the Church of England is that of Shipton, near Ludlow, in the Diocese of Hereford, which is valued at £3 per annum.

—An Irish gentleman having purchased an alarm clock, an acquaintance asked him what he intended to do with it. "Oh," answered he, "sure I've nothing to do but pull the string and wake myself."

—Right Rev. Mgr. Woollock, et Rector of the Irish Catholic University, who has been preconsecrated Bishop of Ferns, will be consecrated in Rome, whither he has gone for the purpose.—*London Times.*

—The coming man in France will not smoke The interruption of tobacco in that country is not increasing. Mr. M. Leroy Beaulieu is confident that the sons are smoking less than the fathers used to do twenty years ago.

—English gentlemen's sons are often taught to do plain needlework, and the knowledge is found to come in very handy in after life, especially if they emigrate. Lord Sherborne nets beautiful shirts, as fine as any that Shetland produces.

—M. de Lesseps is visiting the African coast to investigate the possibility and advisability of letting the waters of the Mediterranean into the Desert of Sahara so as to convert a great portion of that desolate expanse into an inland sea.

—Mr. Martyn, a very eminent independent minister in the north of England, has lately joined the Episcopal Church, declaring valuable preferment. There have been many other nonconformist accessions of late to the same establishment.

—Portable gas is sold and delivered in England like milk. People in the country and villages receive it in copper vessels from large cities. This method is additionally popular from the fact that it dispenses with the erratic and depraved meter.

—At Mme. Allegoni's (Regent street).—*First dressmaker*—Do you—a—wear chamois leather underclothing? *New customer*—No, certainly not. *First dressmaker*—Oh! Then pray take a seat, and I will send the second dressmaker!—*London Punch.*

—How bad trade is! It seems getting worse and worse. In Scotland things are so serious that Professor Blackie has only been able to raise £11,937 5s. toward the endowment of a Celtic Chair at one of the Scotch Universities. This is too miserably sad.

—The British naval authorities have been making experiments for some time with the view of testing the power of resistance to heavy shells of the armor plates of men of war. The latest tests indicate that loose coal is the most effective name of protection yet discovered.

—The fastest run on record has just been made by the Durban, Capt. H. R. Warlow, belonging to the Union Steamship Company. The result eclipses anything previously accomplished in navigation. The Durban performed the whole distance of about 6,000 miles in 18 days, 22 hours, inclusive of all stoppages.

—One hundred and sixty-two authentic cases of living burial are on record, cited by the eminent French physician, Dr. Josat. The period of unconsciousness before burial in these cases, lasted from two hours to forty-five. The causes of the apparent death were these: Syncope, hysteria, apoplexy, narcotism, somnolism of the brain, sunstrokes, lightning and drunkenness.

—A financial scandal is expected to be brought to light in London. A statement has been sent to the Treasury, asserting that when the telegraphs were transferred to the government a sum of money, variously estimated at from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000, was paid in excess of the real value of the undertaking. The rumor is that some persons well known in the political world are seriously compromised in the transaction.

—Dr. Mellor, a popular preacher at Halifax, England, recently had his sermon delivered by telephone as it was uttered to an audience in Manchester, thirty-six miles away. Not only did the preaching reach, but the singing of a hymn was reproduced perfectly, the sonorous voice of Dr. Mellor being heard above that of the congregation. The chief defect in the transmission arose from the interference of the ordinary messages as they passed through the connected wires.

—Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns writes: "My dear Mrs. Talbot Browne, we are so dreadfully distressed; but a horrid previous engagement prevents us from accepting your quite too delightful invitation to dinner on Thursday (Viva voce) "Ponsonby." "Yes, my love." "What day was it those Talbot Brownes asked us to dine? Oh, I know, while we were run away." "Yes, my love." "This month, or next?" "Next month, my love." (Writes.) "Fifteenth of next month. I can't tell you how wretched we are at being engaged, and with our kindest regards to you both."

—Jones' (that is, the lady's maid's) case against the Duchess of Westminster has been really just and not by the refusal of the Kenkepser Division of the Court of Appeal Jones and her advisers have not done as well as they might. One the day of the trial they were offered £100 for their costs, a sum which it was quite worth the whole of the defendants to pay to escape the annoyance of the trial, however good they may have thought their case. Jones has lost her case for her, has not to pay her own costs, and is liable to pay the Duchess'.

—The rumor that a religious maniac would go over Niagara in a rowboat, exposing to be screwed down in a barrel, drew a great multitude in Goat Island and the Canada shore. A boat was seen coming down stream, with a man sitting placidly in it. The sight caused a great excitement, as the craft neared the fall, several women fainted, but the voyager did not stir from his seat. Some of the spectators declared that they heard him scream just before the dreadful plunge, but that could not have been true, for he was only a man of straw, put afloat by some wags.

—A member of the English Parliament has had the curiosity to give the following statistics relative to the state of matrimony in the city of London and county of Middlesex: Wives who have lost their husbands, 1,675; marriages who have had four husbands, 1; married people divorced, 2,371; married people living in perpetual warfare, 4,746; married people living in perpetual warfare, 190,488; Those who hate each other but dissemble, 162,300; Those who live together in perfect infidelity, 1,500; Those who are apparently happy, 1,500; Those who are relatively happy, 150; Those who are truly happy, 1.

THE CARDINAL AND THE PRIMATE.

A remarkable paragraph is published in one of the Anglo-Roman papers respecting the new Cardinal and the present Premier of England. It seems that Lord Beaconsfield—on most Saturday afternoons in the last year of the first decade of the present century two boys, aged respectively nine and five, might have been seen playing in the grounds of Blenheim, very square, London. The boys, both native of the square, offered the most complete contrast to each other in appearance. The younger, a sickly child, was pale, with long, black, glossy ringlets, was a child of rare Jewish type of beauty, and full of life and activity. The other was grave in demeanor and pale, with cold, clear, and reflective and talked and moved in a way which to young people is called "old-fashioned." He was of pure English race and Puritanical family. The contrast in the two children's outward differences as much as their appearance. The one was Benjamin D'Israeli, the other John Newman. Sixty-eight years have passed since then, and much has happened in the meantime, but nothing more wonderful that that the handsome little Jew boy should become a Christian and Prime Minister of Protestant England, and the Puritan lad a Catholic and a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church.

A 400,000,000 FORTUNE FOR CANADIANS.

The *Press* of Portland, Me., says the House of Lords have had the "Hyde estate

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OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours—1.30 to 4.30 p. m.

G. D. RAWE,

CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

GREAM & HENDERSON,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARies, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc. *OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.*

DOUGALL & FALKINER,

BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,

AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,

BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville, Ontario. Money to lend on easy terms, both private and Company funds.
GEO. DENMARK. W. P. NORTHRUP, M. A.

S. L. NASH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Graduate of the University of Michigan, U. S., and University of Victoria College, Canada.
BRIDGEWATER, ONT.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, STIRLING, ONT.

HENRY BLEECKER,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office,—Bridge Street, Belleville, over Custom House.
Mr. Titus, from Mr. Bleecker's office, will attend at each Division Court held at Madoc.

FRALECK & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 19

GEO. W. WALKER,

SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

DR. W. A. DAFOE,

GRADUATE of Toronto University, and of the University of Trinity College; Fellow of Trinity Medical School, (by examination); Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office in Victoria Block, Madoc.

EVANS & BOLGER,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P. L. S. T. O. BOLGER, P. L. S., C. E. & A.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Cheap Bread!

8cts. PER LOAF,

AT

JNO. HARPER'S.

WHITE FISH,
FRESH WATER HERRING,
SALT WATER HERRING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, FEED,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

J. HARPER.

Madoc, Jan. 21st, 1878. 65

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.

To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:

Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?

APPLY TO

The Canada Landed Credit Company.

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.

For further particulars apply to

A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.

Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1

Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.

A. F. WOOD.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MAY 28, 1879.

THE nomination of candidates for the Ontario Legislature will be held in this village to-morrow, and the election on Thursday, June 5th. In order to inform our readers as soon as possible, of the result of the elections generally, which take place on that day, the REVIEW will not be issued next week till Friday. We hope the change will be satisfactory to our readers.

FROM Saturday morning until Sunday night no fewer than fourteen fires occurred in Toronto. The cause is attributed to fire-crackers in nearly every instance.

IN January last we chronicled the mysterious disappearance of a young man named Symes, of Fitzroy township, Co. of Carleton. Symes was married on New Year's day, and that night he got up from his bed, went out, and was not seen afterwards, nor could any trace of him be found. The mystery has been solved by the finding of his body in Chats Lake, on the 18th inst., by a cousin of his.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed Supreme Military and Civil Commander of Natal, Transvaal, and certain other districts which adjoin and are included in the seat of war. This appointment supercedes Lord Chelmsford, and gives that gallant officer, Col. Wood, a superior upon whom he can rely. Few commanders could be obtained more eminently fitted for the peculiar warfare of the Cape than General Wolseley.—*Globe.*

IN Montreal, on Saturday last, His Excellency, the Governor General, in obedience to Her Majesty's instructions, held an investiture of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George, and the following gentlemen were created knights of the order:—Hon. S. L. Tilley, Hon. Alex. Campbell, Hon. Chas. Tupper, Hon. W. P. Howland, Hon. R. J. Cartwright, and Sir N. F. Belleau. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Excellency entertained the newly created knights at luncheon. Hon. Geo. Brown, of the *Globe,* was tendered the honor of Knighthood, but declined.

AT A RECENT District Meeting of the Bible Christian Church, in Wisconsin, the following resolution, in reference to secret societies, was passed without a dissenting voice:—"That whereas, all oath-bound secret societies are detrimental to all the sacred interests of the family, society, and the Church; affecting alike civil and religious liberty; therefore, we urge upon all the lovers of the Lord Jesus Christ to labor for the overthrow of such institutions, and request the District Meeting and Conference to take steps for preventing persons who are adherents to all oath-bound secret societies from becoming members of our churches."

NORTH HASTINGS ELECTION.

Mr. Wood has withdrawn from the contest, his friends having come to the conclusion that, while he was the strongest candidate if left to contest the election against any one opponent, at the same time to continue under the circumstances meant certain defeat to the party with which he had been identified for years. After a number of futile efforts to have a settlement of the difficulties, so as to leave the party united, we are informed Mr. Wood and his friends proposed to take the full responsibility, if Dr. Boulter would withdraw, of securing the election. To this the Dr. replied, that if the party was sacrificed he could not help it, as he was the nominee of the Convention and must run. Mr. Wood and his friends then threw the responsibility on Dr. Boulter and his friends, making no pledges of any kind as to supporting him or assisting in his election, and so the matter now stands, leaving two Reformers, or rather a Reformer, an Independent, and a Conservative in the field. We shall be heartily glad when the contest is over. Judging from the tone of the Conservative press, however, we are likely to have a new election before long, as their belief is that the Mowat administration will be turned out on the 5th prox.

DUNGANNON AND FARADAY.

From our own Correspondent.

We have had a most favorable seed time and the work of sowing is almost completed; and nearly every one who set fire into their choppings have succeeded in getting a "good burn." The grass looks remarkably well and there is every prospect of a plentiful hay harvest.

Bronson's dam on Egan Creek burst some time since and carried away the sewer dam. Men were set to work immediately who repaired it, but meantime the creek became so low that all the logs will have to remain here till next year. Some of the logs are beginning to make their appearance at York River and the drive will be down in the course of a few days; but upwards of 20,000 logs have been left in Birds' Creek and other tributaries of the York Branch, as the water in these small streams is too low to drive this year.

The absorbing topic with us just now is the forthcoming election, and who will be our member for the local assembly. Dr. Boulter and Mr. A. F. Wood have both been here and made a thorough canvassing tour in the back townships; and within the last day or two Mr. P. Vankleek has also started on the war path. Mr. Wood addressed the electors last Friday and Saturday at York River and L'Amable, and Dr. Boulter held meetings at the same places a week previous. Great interest was manifested, and large audiences assembled to meet these gentlemen. Dr. Boulter in his address ran over the record of his parliamentary career and defended himself from the stigma which had been thrown upon him by his opponents of a "do nothing," pointing out that he had been instrumental in getting a Crown Land Agent located at L'Amable in the centre of the free grant district, also the establishment of the Division Court, the payment of timber dues to the various townships, and other matters benefitting the settlers. The Doctor then made an analysis of the number of members in the House, and the total number of bills passed during the time he had sat in parliament, showing that he had, at least, succeeded in having his share carried successfully through the House in spite of the fact that he had sat for so many years in the cold shade of the Opposition. He also attacked the Reformers for the manner in which they had squandered the surplus which had been accumulated by the careful financial legislation of their predecessors, and concluded by saying that if elected he would continue to work in the future as he had in the past for the welfare of North Hastings.

Mr. Wood said it was many years since he was back this far on the Hastings Road, and he was deeply impressed by the amount of settlement which had taken place, the good quality of the land and the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants. There were now eight hundred families located in these back townships, with a total population of 4,000, and what was to become of them? The lumbering was gradually creeping northward, and some better means must be hastily found of getting produce to the front than at present existed. With the large amount of iron ore in this district a railway would be the best means of communication. Mr. Wood then referred to the great fact that iron ore could be landed in Pennsylvania from the Madoc mines for $1.50 a ton less than the Lake Superior ore. He referred to the many years he had sat in the County Council, also the reforms he had introduced during his occupancy of the Warden's chair, (which reforms had since been adopted by nearly every county in Ontario.) For instance, the abolition of toll gates, the appointment of School Inspectors, &c.; but I really cannot attempt to give in extenso the excellent address of Mr. Wood, in which he touched in a vigorous and masterly manner on nearly every subject of importance to the welfare of his audience, for were I to do so I would certainly fill up one side of the REVIEW, and, on the eve of an election, of course your space is valuable. Mr. Wood concluded by stating that it was not the intention of both Dr. Boulter and himself to run; one would withdraw, but which one that would be, would be left to the decision of their friends. Should the honour fall on him, if elected, he would strain every nerve in working for the future welfare and prosperity of North Hastings.

SYLVANUS.

Faraday, May 24th, 1879.

The Grand Junction Railway bridge across the river Trent at Campbellford has been completed.

QUICK TIME.—The Grand Trunk Special which passed up on Tuesday night with the President of the Company on board made the run from Ernesttown Station to Napanee, 12 miles, in 11 minutes.—*Standard.*

Some persons who have been making an examination of the different iron mines in the north of the county are of the opinion that the Cleak mine, near the York River, owned by John Coulson, is one of the richest in the county. —*Ontario.*

Prof. Macoun, of Albert College, Belleville, will lead an exploring party from Winnipeg along the fifty first parallel to the Rocky Mountains. The quality of the soil along the route will be tested, and the natural productions of the territory will be carefully examined.

On Saturday morning the house of Capt. Porte was burglarized and the only things missing were a coat and vest belonging to Capt. Anderson of the New Ferry. There were $16 in the vest when it was taken. The constable next morning found the clothes in the bushes back of the Captain's house.—*Courier.*

IRON ORE.—The City Council have acted with a liberality which may prove profitable in the end, in allowing iron ore mined in the northern part of this County to be shipped hence free of charge for harbor dues during the present season. Should the experiments with the iron ore of this part of the country prove to be satisfactory, not only will extensive iron works be established here, but a great trade in the export of ore will arise.—*Intelligencer.*

Mr. H. G. Vennor, the weather-wise gentleman, prognosticates thus:—"Judging from the movements of the spring birds, I feel certain we are going to experience a wet summer, with frequent cold relapses and severe frosts, the same condition to extend through a large portion, also, of the United States. The winter of 1879-80 will be again severe with heavy snow falls."

THE WHISKEY BOTTLE AGAIN.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Jones held an inquest at Morgue upon the remains of John Kehoe, a canal laborer, who was found dead in the morning on the canal bank. The facts elicited from the two witnesses examined, Mr. Slattery and Mr. Andrew Moisine, were that the deceased was of very intemperate habits. The first witness testified that he saw Kehoe drunk on Saturday night, when he gave him permission to sleep in his hay-loft that night. On Sunday deceased again slept in the hay-loft, and on Monday he was found dead near a brook in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Slattery's house at Blue Bonnets. Dr. Hettet examined the body and gave it as his opinion that deceased had died from the effects of strong drink and general exhaustion. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with this opinion. The unfortunate man is from Trenton, Ont. His friends have been telegraphed to.—*Montreal Witness.*

SHOCKING DEATH.—On the 22nd inst., a shocking accident occurred in the Elora grist mill, by which one of the proprietors, Mr. Henry Horton, aged 65, lost his life. While in the act of oiling machinery on the second flat his clothing was caught by a shaft making 150 revolutions per minute, and in less than a moment his body was torn to pieces and the limbs were severed from the trunk. The sight was of the most sickening description.

The Coroner's Jury on the Stratford explosion brought in a verdict at one o'clock Saturday morning, after 6 hours deliberation, in which the Hamilton Powder Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company are censured, the one for not giving notice of the special character of the explosive, and the other for careless handling. The verdict recommends the appointment of Government Inspectors to regulate the shipment and carriage of explosives.

There are living at Fall River, Mass., a married pair whose united ages are more than two hundred and five years. The husband, Francis Miner, was born in St. Marys, Canada, and was one hundred and two years old last January; the wife was born in St. Charles, Canada, and will be one hundred and four years old next November. The woman is the more vigorous of the two, but both are obliged to keep their beds most of the time.

A LEAP INTO NIAGARA.—A man named Peer made a leap from the new suspension bridge, Niagara Falls, to the river below, on Wednesday last. The distance is 192 feet. The feat was performed after due preparation and boats were in waiting on the river to assist him in regaining shore. After striking the water, Peer sunk some eleven feet and was carried some fifty feet by the stream before reaching the surface. He did not suffer any injury and proposes to perform the feat again. Such foolhardy performances should not be encouraged.

The purchase of the Riviere du Loup branch of the G. T. R. by the Government is thus spoken of by the Detroit *Evening News*:—"When the Grand Trunk people touch the million and a half for which they agreed to sell their unprofitable Riviere du Loup branch to the Canadian government they will be placed in a position to make a strong fight for an undisputed line of road through Michigan to Chicago. Want of means has hampered the company in its struggle with Vanderbilt thus far, and the concern found it a difficult matter to extend its credit; but the sale just made is equivalent at once to a gift and a credit of $2,000,000; for it has relieved the company of a heavy load, and will give it a large amount of cash available for immediate operation.

The Peterborough *Review* says:—Some Boston gentlemen about to purchase and work the Lithographic Stone Quarry, in Harvey, have sent an agent to investigate and locate the property. The agent accompanied by Mr. Clementi the surveyor, left yesterday morning. It is reported that arrangements have been perfected whereby the quarry will be successfully worked as soon as a clear title can be given. The stone is said to be equal to any stone of the kind on the continent, and it is also said to be superior to the German stone now so extensively used in the United States. If this be true, there is no doubt about the value of land around the back lakes, which is known to be full of minerals and quarry products. Every facility will be given to gentlemen with means to prospect and bring to light the hidden minerals in this Province. The *Review* has heretofore noticed this and other quarries which abound in Peterborough County. It only requires money and enterprise to yield rich returns.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, on Friday, 23rd inst., or Saturday, 24th inst., a Five Dollar Bill. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the REVIEW office.

Private Boarding House

PRIVATE BOARD and comfortable rooms can be obtained by applying to the undersigned, on Elgin Street, leading to the Model School.

MRS. J. HULIN.

Madoc, May 27th, 1879. 118

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to all orders in the above line. Parties leaving their wool at Messrs. O'Flynn & O'Hara's store, will have it brought back there, free of charge. Carding done for 4c. per pound.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, May 26th, 1879. 115-5t

ADVERTISEMENT for CREDITORS.

IN CHANCERY.

BAILEY VS. CAMPBELL.

PURSUANT to the decree of the Court of Chancery, made in this cause, the creditors of Claudius Bailey, late of the township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, who died on or about the 15th day of January, 1867, are, on or before the 29th day of May, 1879, to mail, prepaid, to S. B. Burdett, Esq., of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for the Plaintiff herein, under oath, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of said decree.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers in the Shire Hall, in the City of Belleville, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1879, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated at Chambers in Belleville this 19th day of May, 1879.

S. S. LAZIER, Master.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to Thomas Cross, Esq., late of Madoc, are called upon to make immediate payment to E. D. O'Flynn his legally appointed Attorney.

Madoc, May 21st, 1879. 112-4t.

DISTRICT MEETING.

THE semi-annual District Meeting of L. O. District No. 5, North Hastings, will be held at Maynooth, on Friday, May 30th, at 7 p. m. A full attendance of members is required.

J. B. CLEAK,
District Master

York River, May 15, 1879. 112-2t.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have in their possession any Carts, Barrows, or Tools belonging to the B. & N. H. Railway Co. to return them without delay to Mr. R. H. Breakell, at Madoc, and save costs.

C. B. DALY,
for the B. & N. H. R'y Co.

Madoc, May 14th, 1879. 112-2t.

LOST.

ON Sunday night last, 18th inst., in the Village of Madoc, a Gold Dollar, Gold Heart, Gold Locket, a Pen Knife and Cross, all attached to a brass ring. The person finding the above will confer a favor by leaving them at the REVIEW office.

PARROT LOST.

THE undersigned will give a suitable reward to the person returning to me a Grey Parrot, which escaped from my residence on Sunday last.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Hungerford, May 19th, 1879.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made at the last meeting of Council, by James Chambers, to have the road across Lots 23, 24 and 25, in the 7th concession of Madoc, closed up,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to parties interested in said road to attend at the next meeting of Council, which will be held on the second Monday in June next, to take the matter into consideration.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Madoc, May 3rd, 1879. 110

To the ELECTORS

—OF—

North Hastings.

GENTLEMEN:

From numerous solicitations by many old and influential friends of both shades of politics to become a candidate at the approaching election for the Ontario Legislature, and from the strongest possible assurances of support and success from every part of the Riding, I have consented to announce myself as a candidate.

Having been a resident of this constituency for over thirty years, during a portion of which I have been engaged on many of the public works of this county; have been township and county Councillor for many years; have also been engaged in tilling the soil and lumbering operations the greater portion of my life-time, all of which have given me ample opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the wants, requirements, and resources of this portion of the County, and should materially aid me in trying to properly serve you if returned as your member.

If elected, I shall endeavour to work for the general good of the Province of Ontario, and of North Hastings in particular, irrespective of creed or politics. Whatever measures in my judgment are for the public good, I will support, no matter from which side of the House they emanate. I will not be a mere Party Voting Machine, nor will I give a factious opposition to any Government, but will assist and encourage wise and economical legislation.

I shall endeavour as far as in my power to encourage that noblest industry, Agriculture. The development of the vast mineral deposits, as well as the preservation and proper utilization of our extensive forests of timber, and the better protection of the free grant settler shall engage my best attention.

Your obedient servant,

PETER VANKLEEK.

MADOC, May 10th, 1879.

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF—

North Hastings.

GENTLEMEN.—The last session of the third Parliament of Ontario having closed, you will shortly be called on again to exercise your privilege of choosing a candidate to represent you in the new Parliament which must now be elected. As announced during the last year or two, I have decided to be a candidate, notwithstanding any reports to the contrary, having received assurances of support from leading and influential electors in all parts of the Riding.

Having been connected with the Reform party all my life, it is unnecessary for me to state my political opinions, as they are well known to almost every elector in the Riding. I may, however, state, that if elected, I shall give a reasonable support to the Mowat administration, because I believe its measures, generally, have been just and economical; but I shall hold myself free to support all measures which I believe to be for the good of the country, irrespective of the party from which they may emanate.

An experience of twenty-seven years' residence in North Hastings has given me an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the wants and requirements of the Riding. My sympathies are largely with the agricultural portion of the community, and I will feel myself bound to support every measure that may appear to me calculated to promote their interests and prosperity.

If elected I shall take the earliest opportunity of urging upon the Government of the day the necessity of making a liberal grant for a railroad, to open up the back part of this county, which will thus aid in bringing new settlers into that part of the Riding, and enable those already there to ship their produce to the front, where they may avail themselves of the advantages of good markets.

I shall also feel bound to use my best endeavors to obtain liberal grants for such Colonization Roads in the rear part of the County, as will enable farmers to get their produce to market at the most desirable time, and otherwise open up and improve the country.

If elected I will do my utmost to maintain economy in all the departments of the Government, with a due regard to efficiency and faithful services, at the same time I am also disposed to advocate aid to such railway and other schemes as may appear to me necessary for the best interests of the country.

As I cannot hope to place before you in a short address all those principles and undertakings that may deserve my support, I shall endeavor to see as many of you as possible before the election, when I will more fully lay before you my views on public questions. In the meantime I respectfully solicit your support and influence at the election on the 5th of June.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, May 19th, 1879.

J. D. STEWART, M. D.,

OCULIST

AND

AURIST,

WILL VISIT MADOC,

and remain at MOON'S HOTEL, from Monday noon, the 26th of May, until Saturday afternoon, May 31st, 1879. 111

GREAT BARGAIN IN LAND.

100 ACRES of good land in the Township of Sidney for Fifteen Hundred Dollars. The subscriber offers for sale the north half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Con. of Sidney, at the above mentioned price. 65 acres cleared. The soil is a clay and sandy loam, and is all tillable, and will be found the cheapest land in the County of Hastings. There is a large crop in the ground, which affords a good opportunity of judging the strength and quality of the soil. Terms easy and title good. For further particulars apply to

EDGAR CANNIFF,
on the premises,
Frankford P. O.

110-4t

$20,000 TO LOAN.

AT THE LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST. Apply to

GEO. A. SKINNER,
Solicitor, &c., Stirling.

87

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $1 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $1; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only [illegible] cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

C. G. WILSON,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC,

DEALER IN

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch.

Farmers and physicians from the country will find our stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF

HOME-MADE WORK

FOR SALE,

OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT—

MORRICE'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

Terms in Future Strictly Cash.

All outstanding accounts if not paid by the 14th of June will be put into Court for collection.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS

in all the different styles and sizes.

☞ CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAR WEATHER.

D. MORRICE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers' Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence

☞ KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,

21 Mitchell, Ont.

Just Received,

AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION:

Black Turquoise Silk,
Light Blue do. do.
Seal Brown Glace do.
Olive Glace do.
Steel Glace do.
Drab Glace do.
Bronze Glace do.
Slate Glace do.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

WRIGHT'S
GROCERY, PROVISION, WINE
AND LIQUOR STORE,

(Established in 1858, by the late Andrew Wright,)

NOW CARRIED ON BY MRS. WRIGHT.

Mrs. W. in returning her sincere thanks for the very large share of public patronage she has received, begs to inform her numerous customers that her stock is now complete, consisting of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
TOBACCOS,
SPICES,
CONFECTIONERY & BISCUITS,
(A SPECIALTY,)
FRUITS IN SEASON,
W. C. Wells' celebrated Honey and Grape Wine.

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,
of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers, and sold as received.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

BASKETS IN GREAT VARIETY, BROOMS, BRUSHES, AND WOODEN WARE,

FLOUR AND FEED, &c., &c.,

All wholesale and retail, at the lowest possible Cash price.

JANE WRIGHT,
Wright's Block, Durham Street, Madoc.

Madoc, May 19th, 1879.

NEW GOODS!

e are now receiving a full stock of Spring and Summer Goods, being our second purchase for this season, to which we would invite attention.

SYDMER ROSS & Co.

NOTWITHSTANDING

THE
ANTICIPATED RISE
IN THE PRICE OF

DRY GOODS,

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES,

(caused by the extra Duty)

WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER OUR

Dress Goods, Winceys, Prints,
Cottons, Steamlooms, Tweeds,
Shirts and Drawers,
Flannels, Tickings,
Boots and Shoes,
Trunks, Shoepacks, etc.

(an examination of the goods and prices proves this fact.)

CHEAP JOHN.

☞ WE ARE BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.

Gray & McGregor

OFFER FOR SALE A FULL SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GROCERIES

For the Holiday Season, including

NEW VALENCIA RAISINS,
" TABLE RAISINS,
" SEEDLESS RAISINS,
" CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
SYRUPS,
PEELS, FIGS, AND ALMONDS,
S. W. SALMON,
LABRADOR HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
BOLOGNA AND PORK SAUSAGE,
THE CELEBRATED
DIAMOND BRAND OYSTERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC.
Dec. 5th, 1878.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to
GEORGE DUNCAN.
Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate.)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)
Apply to S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT GEO. CHOWN'S,
Division Street, Reed's Block,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.
22 GEORGE CHOWN.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a
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DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles.
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
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AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT
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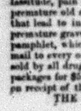
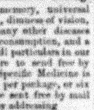
Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

A.F. WOOD,
LAND, LOAN,
—AND—
Commission Agency.

OFFICE—Second Door South from Masonic Hall.
Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.
Madoc, January 27th, 1879. 96

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.





The great English remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of self-abuse, as loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption, and a premature grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
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SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ORANGE LODGES.

MILLBRIDGE LODGE, No. 1070, Meets every first Tuesday in each month. C. DONALDSON, Sec'y, Millbridge.

NUGENTVILLE LODGE, No. 1094, Meets on the first Saturday in each month. DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Thanet P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624, Meets every Friday on or before full moon. HENRY BENTLEY, Sec'y, York River P.O.

DOWNEY'S L. O. LODGE, No. 425, Held on the first Tuesday in each month. FRANK H. GAUEN, Sec'y, Ivanhoe P. O.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437, Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon. W. J. WIGGINS, Secretary, Queensboro.

WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285. Meets on the first Monday in each month. J. A. EMPEY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

MADOC LODGE, No. 321. Meets the first Wednesday in each month. W. BRISTOL, Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253. Meets every second Monday in each month. JOHN McCOY, JR., Sec'y, Remington P.O.

HAZZARD'S CORNERS LODGE, No. 1133. Meets first Friday in each month. R. KEENE, Secretary, Madoc P. O.

ST. OLA LODGE, No. 1387. Meets every first Monday in each month. T. SOLMES, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. DISTRICT No. 4. J. F. MORRILL, D. M., Millbridge, C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

NORTH HASTINGS CO. ORANGE LODGE. M. BRISTOL, Co. Master, Madoc P. O. JAS. A. ORR, Co. Sec'y, Madoc P. O.

Hearts of Oak Lodge, No. 139, O. Y. B.

A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, May 29th,** at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance requested.
A. GUFFIN, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on Monday Evening, June 9th, At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48 A. F. & A. M.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, On Tuesday Evg., June 3rd, at the hour of 7.30 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

B. & N. H. RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Going South—Train leaves Madoc at 7 a.m., arriving in Belleville at 9.15.
Going North—Leaves Belleville at 3 p. m., arriving at Madoc at 5.15.

Wool Carding.
Attention is directed to the advt. of Mr. W. H. Pringle, in reference to wool carding. All wool left Messrs. O'Flynn and O'Hara's will be taken away and brought back free of charge.

The Cash System.
Mr. A. Morrice announces this week that in future his terms will be strictly cash. All outstanding accounts will have to be settled before the 14th of June, or they will be placed in Court for collection.

Change of Time.
Dr. Nash, of Bridgewater, still continues his visits to this village, every Tuesday and Friday. His office hours have been changed, however, and will be, from this forward, from 1.30 to 4.30 o'clock, p.m.

N. H. Teachers' Association.
The regular meeting of the North Hastings Teachers' Association will be held in this village, on Saturday next, commencing at 10 a. m. Teachers are earnestly desired to be punctual in their attendance at the hour named.

Freight Shipments.
During the past few days some 12,000 lbs. of cheese and thirteen car loads of iron have been shipped from the station in this place. A car-load of cheese will be shipped to-morrow or Friday. The rate by the car load is 8c per cwt.

Model School Honor Roll.
1st Class—Annie Miller. 2nd Junior—Martha Whytock. 2nd Senior—Minnie Taber. 3rd Junior—Maud Guffin, 3rd Senior—John Sinclair. 4th Junior—Jennie Rollins. 4th Senior—Crozier Moore. 5th—James O'Donnell.

Silks.
The ladies will be pleased to learn that Messrs. O'Flynn and O'Hara have received a new stock of Silks, which for quality and beauty are probably ahead of anything in that line previously seen in this place. Read their new advertisement, and then make an inspection of their immense stock.

A Correspondent
At Millbridge says that the Beaver Creek people suffered loss by the late heavy rains. Mr. John Ray had a field of peas nearly torn up, and some of the fences in the back settlements were blown down and carried away. The weather has been very cold for some days, ice having formed on the water in some places.

Assault.
On Tuesday evening of last week, 20th inst., an assault was made on Mr. Jas. A. Orr, of the REVIEW, by Councillor William Orr, of this village. The assault was made, it is alleged, in consequence of something which was said about him in the REVIEW. Further comment would be unnecessary at present, as the matter is now in our Solicitor's hands, and will be attended to at the proper time. We may say, however, that this creditable (?) councillor and would-be pugilist is no connection whatever of the publishers of this paper.

Tableaux Vivants.
The first of the series of entertainments projected by the ladies of the Church of St. John the Baptist, in this village, in aid of the parsonage fund, given at the parsonage last evening, we are happy to say was a remarkable success both socially and financially. Instrumental music, songs, tableaux vivants, together with a profusion of refreshments got up with all the taste and culinary skill for which the ladies of this church are famed, made up a most delightful evening. The tableaux were "Night and Morning," "The gambler's warning"—two scenes, "Woman's Rights," "The light of other days," and "The Gipsy Camp." We understand that the next entertainment will be given in one of our halls, and upon that occasion a delightful parlor comedy will be one of the attractions in addition to a fund of other amusements. May we be there to see

FAITH.

I care not though others may love thee,
May flatter, admire, and caress,
So all their attention don't move thee,
Or cause thee to think of me less.

To know there be many that praise thee,
At present disturbs not my heart,
But, dearest, I gently advise thee,
Let faith from her throne ne'er depart.

Long since in my heart she found dwelling,
And, oh! may she reign there for aye,
While trusting, I frankly am telling,
A shadow would drive faith away.

M. B.—MILLBRIDGE.

Base Ball.
A match game of base ball between the Bridgewater and Tweed clubs came off at the latter place, on Saturday last. At the close of the ninth innings the game stood: Bridgewater, 43; Tweed, 21. The visiting club were most hospitably entertained by the Tweed players, an excellent dinner being served at Gabourn's Hotel, to which, it is needless to add, ample justice was done.

Dr. J. D. Stewart.
The celebrated oculist and aurist, arrived in this village on Monday last, and will remain until Friday night. His rooms are in the Victoria Block, up-stairs. A large number of patients have already visited him. A very successful operation was performed by the Doctor to-day, on both eyes of Miss Caverly of this village, for strabismus or cross-eyes. Both are now perfectly straight.

Constable Sills
Has been engaged by the Railway Company, to attend at the station each evening, to look after some boys who are in the habit of frequenting there, and causing so much annoyance to the Company, and danger to themselves, by jumping on the cars while in motion, and otherwise ill-behaving themselves. He threatens to send a number of them to Belleville if they don't behave better. Take warning, boys.

Queen's Birthday.
This holiday passed off very quietly in the village, except so far as the small boys were concerned, who kept up a continual fusilade of fire-crackers, &c., during the day. Picnicing, fishing, gardening, and loafing around the streets, composed the principal amusement of the elderly portion of the community. At 10 o'clock the Brass Band paraded the streets, and favored the citizens with several selections, and also appeared again in the evening. A display of fireworks brought the "celebration" to a close.

Sad Accident.
A most distressing accident occurred on the Grand Junction Railway, at Stirling, on Monday week last, by which a son of Mr. Stephen Westcott, aged seven years, was cut to pieces by a train. It appears that the little fellow was engaged watching some cattle near the track, an opening having been made in the fence to allow the ballast train to pass backwards and forwards, and it is supposed he lay down on the track and went to sleep. The train was running backwards at the time and the boy was seen too late to save his life. An inquest was held by Dr. Parker, coroner, and a verdict rendered of "accidental death." No blame is attached to any of the Company's employees.

M. E. Church Conference.
The following is a complete list of the stations and ministers of the Colborne District, for the following year:—

TRENTON,—F. M. Finn.
BELLEVILLE,—B. Lane, M. A.
STIRLING,—R. W. Marsh.
MADOC,—J. W. Lent.
BLAIRTON,—W. M. Pomeroy.
NORHAM,—R. B. Denike.
COLBORNE,—J. H. Watts.
ORONO,—W. Hansom, T. C. Bell.
HALDIMAND,—G. W. Stevenson.
COBOURG,—B. L. Hutton.
BRIGHTON,—D. O. Crossley.
FRANKFORD,—J. Meyers.
CAMPBELLFORD,—R. E. Lund.
KINMOUNT and HALDIMAND,—T. Read, W. Sellery.

To Correspondents.
During the past two weeks we have been under the necessity of refusing several communications handed to us for publication, all of them having reference to one or other of the candidates for Parliamentary honors. The writers should recollect that WE are the parties who suffer most by the publication of anonymous letters. The parties attacked in this way often stop their paper and transfer their patronage to some other office. We will give one instance. The publication of one letter received a few days ago, would, we believe, have lost us over one hundred dollars' worth per year of advertising, &c. We have lost in the past by inserting such communications, more than we intend to in the future, if we know it. Our columns are open to every one for the discussion of political or other questions affecting the general welfare of the public, but we do not intend to be the means of conveying to the public attacks on the private character of any one, even though it be our bitterest opponent. The public acts of public men are open to the criticism of every one, but let personalities alone, or send your favors elsewhere.

The Phrenological Journal
And Science of Health.—The number for June of this excellent family Magazine closes its sixty-eighth volume. Its reading matter consists chiefly of a fine Sketch of Governor Prescott, of New Hampshire; a masterly Reply to an Attack on Phrenology, which recently appeared in an English magazine, and was copied by a well-known New York monthly; An entertaining description of Two Curious Orchids; A very instructive paper on The World's Work for Women; A fine Portrait and Sketch of the late Lydia Folger Fowler, continuation of the excellent juvenile story, Uncle Jimmie, the cripple; Some suggestive remarks on House Alteration, which are illustrated; A highly esthetic bit of writing entitled The Search after the Ideal, by an English contributor; A valuable contribution to therapeutics in Traumatic Tetanus; A lively little Sketch, Piety vs. Health, and other good things. As the July number begins a fresh volume, it is a convenient time for subscribing, and it seems to us that $2.00 is a mere trifle for so valuable a publication as the *Phrenological Journal*, but at this price the publishers offer valuable premiums to each subscriber. It is also offered "on trial" six months for $1.00. Single numbers, 20 cents. Address S. R. WELLS & Co., Publishers, 737 Broadway, New York.

The *Herald* says an attempt to commit rape was made by a man named Waterloo, in the township of Seymour, one day last week. The victim of the assault was an immigrant girl, one brought to this country by Miss Rye. It was night when the girl was met, and under cover of darkness, her offender sought to effect his purpose, but her screams frightened him, and his efforts were totally foiled. The authorities were put on track of the culprit, he was summarily tried and sentenced to await his trial at Cobourg, where he was taken by Mr. Andrew Hay. Waterloo is a married man, and was a resident of Campbellford for a considerable time. His reputation was never valued very highly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Are We Doomed or Sacrificed?

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

Now that Mr. Wood is off the track (if a certainty that Mr. Vankleek keeps on) and which positively means certain defeat for the latter, by the Conservatives closing up their scattered ranks and centering their whole force upon their man—then they will laugh, by accomplishing the very end they had in view, since it was not the respect they had for Mr. Vankleek, but by their wire-pulling and mock Convention (plans well laid)—had so well that they knew from the beginning that Mr. Wood would have to give way, as they would not. The above being the plans of the Conservative party, what were the plans of a few (and a very few indeed) of the Reform party, not for any respect that they had for their party, but the venomous poison that run through their bodies affected their minds to such a degree, that like the rattlesnake, they had to bite at Mr. Wood, so as to destroy him from being of any use, either to work for our interests, or to serve us in any other way at this momentous time. He, the only man gifted by nature with the talent that can accomplish and bring about a state of prosperity in a short time, in this particular part of the Riding that we all are so much in need of.

Circumstances now being such, there could not be any bending of the knee by Mr. Vankleek coming out like a man, and more so, if he has the interests of the people at heart, and saying: "Gentlemen and friends throughout this Riding: Circumstances having appeared altogether different from what I had been given to understand, and not wishing to stand in the way of your interests, or to hinder the quickest way possible of you all being benefitted, and seeing through the cunningness of those opposed to me, I don't see that I would be doing my duty to you (of this part of the Riding in particular) by still leaving you at the mercy of one who can vote—they say!—but can't prepare anything to vote upon. Think of it, fellow-electors; that a Representative, though he may only have a capacity in knowledge to vote, gets just as much pay for what he does, or for what he don't do, (and which pay comes out of you and me), as the one we might send, who could do ten times as much for us.

THOS. SCOTT.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR EDITOR,—A. F. Wood, Esq., was very well received here on Wednesday evening last, 21st, by quite a crowd of men, women and children. He spoke for about three hours, and ably pointed out the wants of the settlers, who heartily responded to the address both in tone and spirit. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it is quite time that some one should take an interest in the sore needs of the people of the back country, who have been robbed and abused in every possible way, and even opportunities made for the purpose of doing so. I am sorry my time or space will not allow me to show in figures the amounts from time to time thrown away or given away to road men on the miserable pretext of making or patching roads, and some of whom it is said are gone to the old country to spend fortunes made in this way. I hope the time is at hand when the people who are so heavily burdened with taxes will have more than a word to say in the matter. Mr. Wood has always been a friend to the poor man, and has the poor man's confidence, and will, we all have no doubt, do his duties as well in future as he has in the past. There is another vexatious burden which amounts to quite a curse, I mean the lumberman, who contrives to get every settler, farmer or otherwise, *under his thumb*, and who will malign if he cannot otherwise persecute those who are sturdy and independent enough to withstand him. These with other pests it is time to exterminate, and putting in road or lumbermen, or lawyers, is not the way to do it. We want a man whose interest it will be to work for us, and who is approachable at any time to hear our complaints or see for himself. People are being fast crowded out from the front settlements and are obliged to locate in this section, so that the older townships may take warning from this notice that a *friend* gives it and wishes that warning may not be lightly treated. I am proud to say I am personally acquainted with quite a number of the inhabitants of those old townships and have very pleasing recollections of nearly every one of them, if not of all, and I particularly wish to point out to them the great necessity for the careful selecting of an able man whose interests are identical with their own. If those people had been in this back country but half the time I have been they would feel as I do. No one ever heard a complaint, and I defy them to say so; but the time has come when I know every one who knows anything about the matter will speak out, and if they say we are determined on improving our situation, *why then it will be done*. I remain, dear sir,

Yours, &c.,
A. N.

Millbridge, May 23rd, 1879.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—The Ontario *Grits* are altogether too ignorant and stupid to understand the peculiar nature of Tory logic, or to appreciate those great moral and intellectual qualities that every Tory is known to possess. Notwithstanding the learned exhortations of the *Mail*, and Senator MacPherson, and John White, and all the other great lights of the Conservative party, the average Grit still thinks that both political parties should be judged by the same rule, whereas the Conservative leaders have clearly proved that there should be one law for the Grits and another for the Tories. Everyone knows that while Mr. Mackenzie was Premier the Dominion Government was responsible for the business depression, the scarcity of money, and the "hard times" generally; but while Sir John is at the head of affairs the Dominion Government has nothing whatever to do with the matter. Although this is quite plain to the mind of a Conservative, yet the Grits cannot be made to understand that the government was responsible last year, and is not responsible now. I do not intend here to refer to the numerous crimes and blunders of the Ontario Government, because that has been so ably done by your correspondent "Publicola," that there is actually nothing more to be said, and I think that if you should cut out his article and send it to Mr. Mowat, he would probably resign at once rather than face the long-eared Bucephalus and MacPherson pamphlet. There is an old saying to the effect that there are some men so unreasonable that they would "grumble if they were going to be hung," and no doubt there are some Grits who would be so unreasonable as to grumble at Publicola's article, that is, if they should take the trouble to read it. It appears that the Mowat administration, in their wickedness and extravagance, employed an immigration agent who was suspected of having once been in sympathy with the Fenians, and paid him a salary for his services. But the Grits make odious comparisons, and say that Sir John Macdonald gave four thousand dollars of government money to Louis Riel without getting any return for it whatever, and then lied about it afterwards by telling the people of Peterborough that he "wished to God" he could catch Riel, but that he had not yet been able to find him. But even the most bigoted Grit must abandon the Government when he reads about their conduct in Algoma. It appears that "a number of townships had been laid out by former administrations as a home for settlers, but the machinery of immigration had not been inaugurated till the advent to power of the Mowat government." And what did this wretched government do? Why they employed a man without a beard to be immigration agent there, and the consequence is that that district, which might have furnished happy homes for thousands of settlers, is still a cold, barren, rocky wilderness, in which nothing will grow but juniper bushes and tag-alders. Those who read the article carelessly and without sufficient meditation might perhaps feel some surprise that an agent, even without a beard, should have inflicted so great an injury in so short a time, but it should be remembered that he was a Brown, and a relation of the man who manages the *Globe*, which would be quite sufficient to account for his baneful influence. Every intelligent person must allow that it was a most disgraceful act on the part of Mr. Mowat to employ a man who had ever seen the *Globe*, or had any connection with its manager. Of course it was all right for Sir John to provide an office for Patterson of the *Mail*, at an expense to the country of thirty thousand dollars, but then it is altogether probable that Patterson has a beard, and if not he could easily raise one. Where there are so many bad actions on the part of the government it is very difficult to decide which is the worst, but I suppose that that which most immediately concerns us is the "appalling" increase of expenditure, an increase so enormous that Publicola is "struck with astonishment" when the terrible facts are revealed to him by Senator MacPherson's pamphlet. It is true that Mr. Meredith and the Opposition only *objected* to less than four per cent. of this amount, but this does not prove that they would only reduce the expenditure to that extent if they should be placed at the head of the government, because recent experience teaches us that Tories always do a great deal more after election than they promise to do before. A Tory Premier is never so happy as when practising rigid economy, and cutting down expenses in all directions, and we may well suppose that Mr. Meredith would reduce the provincial expenditure to the same extent that Sir John Macdonald has reduced that of the Dominion. If the Ontario expenditure had been kept as low as it was under Sandfield Macdonald's government our present surplus would have been very much larger than it is, and of course it would have been far better to have kept the money locked up in the treasury than to have spent it in such useless undertakings as railways, colleges, public buildings, etc. No doubt the Madoc Grits think it a very fine thing to be able to ride to Belleville in a railway car, but any educated and intelligent man would rather walk if he could do so with the proud consciousness that there was a large surplus in the Provincial Treasury. But if the Reformers have any sense of shame or decency remaining, they will surely go and hang themselves when they hear about the magistrates in the County of Middlesex. Three hundred Grit magistrates who cannot write their names. How very inconvenient it must be for them to take down the evidence when a trial is going on, and how awkward it must look to have to make their mark on every document that they have to sign. They may, however, derive some consolation from the old saying that "many hands make quick work," for the magistrates being so numerous the work must be a good deal divided. In this respect the County of Hastings is in a far better position than the County of Middlesex, although this is probably owing to the fact that many of our magistrates are Conservatives, who, of course, are all men of great learning and highly cultivated intellects. One of our common schools is deeply indebted to a certain Conservative magistrate, who has frequently proved himself capable of working out the most difficult problems in simple addition; and has been known to spell "scissors" without a single mistake; and I may say that such high scholastic attainments are seldom or never found among the Grits. Publicola is naturally astonished that with "such a record Oliver Mowat has the effrontery to face the electors of Toronto," but then those Grits have "effrontery" enough for anything. They even had the audacity to accuse the great Tory Chieftain of falsehood when he denied having taken Sir Hugh Allen's money, and called Heaven to witness that he was innocent. There are Grits who even go so far as to say that the country is not in a thoroughly prosperous condition; although Sir John himself stated at Parkhill last summer, that if the Conservative party obtained a majority at the elections, there would be an immediate return of prosperity, even before the meeting of Parliament. The Conservatives did have a majority, and so of course we know that the prosperity has come, and yet we find plenty of Grits who ought to know better, pretending that they are unable to see it. But every patriotic person will be pleased to hear that the last vestige of Grit rule is soon to be swept away, for when Publicola enters the field, mounted on his huge Bucephalus, with MacPherson's Pamphlet in one hand, and a half-gallon jug in the other, surely no Grit will ever be able to resist him.

F.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—
REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

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Loan and Savings Co'y
TORONTO, ONT.
Mortgages and Debentures Purchased.
Apply to
S. D. ROSS, MADOC.
AGENT FOR THE
Lancashire Insurance Comp'y.
All Losses Promptly Settled.
Office at the Store of Sydmer Ross & Co.
Madoc, April 15th, 1879 107

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following valuable property, viz: Lot No. 29, 6th concession, Township of Madoc; also, Lot No. 19, on St. Lawrence street, Village of Madoc. Time will be given. Apply to JOSEPH BATEMAN, Caledonia, Marion Co., Ohio, or to PETER SINCLAIR, Madoc.
April 7th, 1879 106

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker
AND
Jeweler,
MADOC, ONT.

A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, and
JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND
CHEAP FOR CASH.

NOTICE.
COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the municipality of the united Townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick, and Cashel will be held in the Orange Hall, *Millbridge*, on Saturday, 31st of *May*, 1879, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. All parties interested are required to attend.
CHAS. DONALDSON,
Township Clerk.
Millbridge, May 17th, 1879. 112.

NOTICE.
COURT OF REVISION

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Rawdon will be held at the Town Hall, Rawdon, on Saturday, 31st day of May, at ten o'clock, a. m., sharp, when appeals against the assessment will be heard and tried at said Court, in conformity with the Statutes. All parties interested will please govern themselves accordingly.
JOSEPH HOGLE,
Township Clerk.
Rawdon, May 6th, 1879. 111-4d

COURT OF REVISION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court of Revision for the municipality of
Elziver & Grimsthorpe
will be held at the Town Hall, Bridgewater, on Friday, the 30th day of May, at 10 o'clock a. m.
E. JAMES,
Township Clerk.
Bridgewater, May 12th, 1879. 111

DISTRICT MEETING.

THE semi annual meeting of L. O. District, No. 2, North Hastings, will be held at the Lodge room, Hazzard's Corners, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, May 31st, 1879.
A. THOMPSON,
District Master.
Madoc, May 19th, 1879. 112.

PLANTS FOR SALE

The undersigned has a large variety of
CABBAGE,
TOMATOES,
CAULIFLOWERS,
AND
CELERY PLANTS,
FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE OR TO LET,

Situated on corner of Church and Elgin sts., in the
VILLAGE OF MADOC.
ALSO
A Small Shop to Let,
Opposite Harper's Block.
WM. MOORE.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD FARM of 100 acres, composed of the north half of Lot 7, 13th concession of Huntingdon, nicely situated on Moira Lake, and near the Village of Madoc. Well cleared. Present tenant will cease to occupy next October. Apply to
CAPT. NORMAN, Millbridge,
Or to Gream & Henderson,
Solicitors, Madoc. 107

Village Lot for Sale.

LOT No. 1, on the East side of Durham Street, as laid down on the plan of the Village of South Hastings, for Charles Kirk. This lot is most eligibly situated for a dwelling-house, as it commands a fine view of the whole village of Madoc. For terms apply to
ALBERT SMALLFIELD,
108-13w Renfrew, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 100 acres, being composed of Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 1st con., township of Herschel. On the premises are erected a good log house, new frame barn, and other outbuildings. A never failing spring of water close to the house.—Terms easy, and title indisputable. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, or by letter to
GODFREY GEBAL,
104 York River P. O.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed to the building next door to the residence of Mr. W. Bristol, and directly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, where she will be happy to see all her old friends and as many new customers as will give her a call. Special attention paid to Straw Work and Millinery of every description.
S. HUNTER
Madoc, May 6th, 1879. 110-5t

YOUR CHOICE.

TWO GREAT OFFERS

TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
Phrenological Journal
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

This publication is widely known, having been before the reading world forty years, and occupying a place in literature exclusively its own, viz: the study of HUMAN NATURE in all its phases, including Phrenology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, etc., together with the "Science of Health," and no expense will be spared to make it the best publication for general circulation, tending always to make men better physically, mentally, and morally.

OUR PREMIUMS.

1st.—*The Phrenological Bust.*—This is made of Plaster of Paris, and so lettered as to show the exact location of each of the Phrenological Organs. The head is nearly life size, and very ornamental, and until recently has sold for $2. This, with the illustrated key which accompanies each Bust, and the series of articles now being published in the Journal, on "Brain and Mind," will enable the reader to become a successful student of Human Nature.

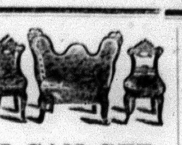
2nd.—*A New Book Premium.*—*The Temperaments*; or, Varieties of Physical Constitution in Man, considered in their relation to Mental Character and Practical Affairs of Life. $1.50.

A new work, the only one on the subject of Temperaments now before the public, and treats of this important subject in a most complete manner, showing its bearings on marriage, education and training of children, occupation, health and disease, etc. The book contains about 250 pages, and 150 portraits and other illustrations; is handsomely printed and bound in extra fine muslin, and cannot be procured at less than $1.50 retail, except when taken as a Premium.

TERMS.—The *Journal* is now published at $2 a year, having been reduced from $3, for 1879; single Nos. 20c. 25c. extra must be received with each subscription to pay postage on the Journal and the expense of boxing and packing the Bust, which will then be sent by express, or No. 2, the small bust or the Premium Book, which will be sent by mail postpaid.

Agents wanted. Send 10 cents for Specimen number [illegible]

S. R. WELLS & [illegible], Publishers,
[illegible]



U CAN GET
BETTER
FURNITURE,
AND
MORE OF IT,
For Less Money
—AT—
M. MAYBEE'S,
than at any shop in the County.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

UNDERTAKING

ALL SIZES OF
Coffins & Caskets
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Robes, Shrouds,
AND
FUNERAL FURNISHINGS.

M. MAYBEE.
Madoc, April 22nd, 1879.

CHEESE BOXES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE ANY quantity of CHEESE BOXES at the lowest rate of
NINE CENTS EACH.
And will guarantee them first-class or no pay.
Will deliver them on the shortest notice.
JOHN KELLS,
100-6m. Queensboro.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
Also a general assortment of Cooper[illegible] on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the [illegible]
Terms Cash.
SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling [illegible]) containing 100 acres, partly cleared [illegible] moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East halves of Lots Nos. 25 and [illegible] in the Eighth concession of Madoc, will be sold cheap. Apply to the publishers of the REVIEW, Madoc, or to
H. HOLDEN,
95-6m Shannonville.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd con., township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in the vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage House, Stables, and all necessary outbuildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd con. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877.

LOW PRICES
JUST ARRIVED,
A LARGE STOCK OF
DRIED APPLES,
Which will be sold at $1.25 a bushel.

Clover, Timothy, and Hungarian Seed.

A general assortment of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES,
and a large stock of
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
Confectionery, &c., &c.
—ALSO,—
AUTHORIZED SCHOOL BOOKS
AND STATIONERY.
N. D. PETERS.
Madoc, April 18th, 1879.

John Robertson's

new advertisement

will appear next week.

New Partnership.

ON entering into partnership with my son, George Caverly, I feel it my duty to return my grateful thanks to the public, for their unvarying patronage and support for a period of twenty two years. The new firm will carry on the business on the same premises, and upon the same principles of good work, good materials, and fair prices.

JOSEPH CAVERLY & SON,
Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers,

Beg to notify their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description on the cheapest terms of the Trade.

HORSESHOEING will form a special branch of their business.

The manufacture of Agricultural Implements to order, and the ready repair of all kinds of machines now getting into general use on our well cultivated farms, and in the various Mills in North Hastings, can be depended on for quickness and thoroughness.

OUR CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT
WE HAVE ON HAND

Lumber Sleighs, Bob-Sleighs, Handsome Family Sleighs, and Cutters,

of the most modern and fancy styles. Also,

LUMBER WAGONS, DEMOCRATS & BUGGIES

in style, workmanship and finish, to suit customers.

GEORGE H CAVERLY, JOSEPH CAVERLY.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—First Session.

OTTAWA May 14.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

The House sat with closed doors until 3.45 p. m.

After routine,

A number of returns were brought down.

In reply to Mr. Mackenzie,

SIR JOHN MACDONALD said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this session to confirm the award of the boundary arbitrators.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER moved concurrence in the amendments of the Senate to the Railway Consolidation bill. He explained they were, first, to raise all bridges over the track, so that there shall be a distance of at least 7 feet between the top of the cars and the bridge. Another amendment was increasing the penalty for shipping dangerous explosives under false description from $20 to $500; also that railway companies, under a similar penalty shall have the words painted on the cars which carry dangerous explosives. The other amendment was to make the penalty for train wrecking imprisonment for life or not less than two years.

The motion was carried.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was incurred in and Hon. Mr. TILLEY introduced the Supply bill which was read a first time.

On the motion for the second reading,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked if the hon. leader of the Government had any information, or would he address the House on the subject of the Letellier matter.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD said he had no information to give the House, and therefore would not address the House on the subject. He considered that it was not advisable to bring down the instructions to Hon. Mr. Langevin, as requested by the Hon. Mr. Holton, till the whole matter was decided.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he had abstained from discussing the matter, hoping to receive some information before the end of the session. He then read the statement made by Sir John and the speeches made by the Premier then and since, and condemned the sending home of Mr. Langevin and also of Mr. Abbott, who, he said, went simply as an advocate to plead to the Crown against the opinion of the Crown here. After detailing the principal points in the history of the Letellier matter, he argued that the Government were not justified in making such a recommendation to the Governor-General as that the usefulness of the Lieutenant-Governor was gone, upon a mere motion of the House of Commons. He claimed that the Government having informed the House of the advice they had given the Governor-General then, they should have kept the House informed of all subsequent actions, and therefore the instructions given to the Postmaster General and Mr. Abbott, his counsel, should have been brought down. He considered the whole affair had been sadly mismanaged throughout, and that the Government had no right to re-open the case which had been closed.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD defended the conduct of the Government in communicating to the House the advice they had given the Governor-General, for it was the bounden duty of the Government to keep the House acquainted with all such matters. He considered that after the vote of the Senate of last session, and of the House of Commons this session, the Government had a perfect right to take the action they did in the matter, and advise the Governor-General in the manner they had communicated to the House. They were but a Committee of both branches of the legislature, and were bound to respect the opinion of those two branches; therefore, it was their strict duty to convey to his Excellency the wishes of the two Houses of Parliament. He held that the conduct of the Lieut.-Gov. had never been approved, and was sure that even the hon. leader of the Opposition had never approved of it and it had never been brought before the Dominion, who were the true arbitrators in the matter, until the 17th of September last, when the opinion of the people was decisively manifested. The general election in Quebec was not between the Dominion Parliament and Mr. Letellier, but on the merits of the De Boucherville and Joly Administrations, and the decision then given was not in favor of Mr. Joly. The constituencies in the Province of Quebec were the same for the Provincial Legislature as the Dominion Parliament, and on th 17th of September they pronounced their opinion of Mr. Letellier, and not before, for then they returned 48 members pledged to vote for the dismissal of the Lieut.-Governor against 17. He argued that the Dominion Parliament had a perfect right to criticize the conduct of Lieut. Governors and recommend their dismissal, and pointing out the case of Sir Bartle Frere, whose conduct had been discussed but lately in the British Parliament. He mentioned the cases of Sir George Bowen, who had been removed from Victoria, and Pope Henessy from Barbados because their usefulness had ceased. Colonies were not made for Lieut.-Governors but Lieut.-Governors for colonies, and directly a majority expressed an opinion that the usefulness of the Lieut.-Governor had ceased, and that he no longer held the confidence of the people, that moment he should be removed. In the present case a majority of all the provinces in the Dominion except New Brunswick had voted in favor of the motion of the hon. member for Bagot (Mousseau), and therefore the Government would have failed in their duty had they not given force and effect to the voice and opinion of the people of Canada.

Hon. Mr. MILLS spoke for nearly an hour contending that all the arguments of the last speaker were incorrect.

The SPEAKER read a message that the House would prorogue to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

After Recess

Mr. MOUSSEAU resumed the discussion. He reminded the member for Lambton that the Liberal members had abused Lord Dufferin in 1873, some even going so far as to call him a "valet from Downing street," and claimed no member on this occasion had gone so far as that. He declared that when he compared Lord Lorne to Lord Metcalfe he did not intend any insult whatever, for he was a strong admirer of Lord Metcalfe, whose misfortune it was to fall into the hands of a minority who endeavored to persuade him that the French majority was not to be trusted. He said he had quoted numerous authorities as to the right of Parliament to deal with the Lieutenant-Governor when he made his motion in March last, and he would now add that of Sir George Darling, who had been recalled by the Imperial Government because he was no longer useful in his position. He declared that Mr. Letellier had bound himself to be the tool of the late Administration so that by ousting the Conservatives he might be able to help his friends at the Federal election. He denied that the constitutional question was the point on which the election took place. The Conservatives never opened their mouths about Mr. Letellier's conduct, when they were met with the cry of "Tax, tax." The statement of the Joly party was that Mr. Letellier had turned out De Boucherville because he wanted to tax the people, and that was the cry on which the election was won. He then related the events of the June session, how the Speaker was purchased at the bidding of Letellier, how Letellier had haunted the House day after day, and sent for Conservative members and tried to get them to support Joly, and to show that the Federal Government were assisting Letellier, a Conservative advocate, a member of the House, was offered a judgeship so as to give Mr. Joly a majority. He made those charges on his responsibility as a member of the House, and, if required, was ready to move for a Committee next session, and if he did not prove them he would leave the House a disgraced man.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON complained that Mr. Mousseau had been trifling with the House by bringing up petty election manœuvres and political dodges, which had no bearing whatever in the constitutionality of Mr. Letellier's act. He then attacked Mr. Mousseau for not having proceeded with his motion or at least withdrawn it and explained his reasons for so doing. He claimed that the debate of to-day was not about Mr. Letellier but about the Premier who had given advice to the Governor-General, which was unwise, if not illegal, and argued that the First Minister had no right to inform the House of the advice he had given the Governor-General, and was doubly wrong in giving forth to the public the news that a difference of opinion existed between the Governor-General and his Ministry, a fact that should never be made known until everything was at an end between them.

Mr. OUIMET said he is still disapproved of the affair being sent to England. Of the nobleman who sent it there, and the Ministry who advised its being sent there, he and his friends had filed their protests, and having done so waited patiently like good citizens for the present. He pointed out that the question had not yet been referred back by the Imperial authorities. When that was done then it would be time for the House to affirm the principle contained in the motion of the member for Bagot. He justified the action of the Government in informing the House that they had referred the matter to England, and considered that he and his friends had only done their duty in following out the line of conduct they had.

After some badinage from Mr. Huntington the Supply Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. D. A. SMITH took the opportunity to express his approbation of the Government change of routes, south of Lake Manitoba, but could not approve of the Government's policy with regard to the reserve of 100,000 acres of land.

Mr. RYAN (Marquette) thought the approbation of Mr. Smith of the change of route would have come with better grace when he supported the late Government. He defended the Government's policy, which he considered as a vigorous one and worthy of support.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) moved concurrence of the Senate amendments in the Supreme Court Bill.

After some discussion concurrence was carried and the amendment was further amended so as not to affect cases pending. The effect of the Senate amendment would be to prevent an appeal from judgment on the preliminary objections to several election petitions, which judgment dismissed the petition on the ground of the Election Act being *ultra vires* in Provincial Courts.

The House adjourned at 11.30.

OTTAWA, May 15.

The House met at 1.45.

After routine, on the first order of the day being called, "Mr. John A. Macdonell to the Bar."

The SPEAKER read the following letter:

TORONTO, 14th May, 1879.

A. PATRICK, Esq.,
Clerk House of Commons, Ottawa.

SIR,—Re Macdonell.—On enquiry at the office of Mr. Macdonell I was informed by a clerk that he had not returned to the office from Ottawa, and that it was probable he had remained over at his home (Glengarry) on his way up. On this arrival I will serve him, and notify you to that effect.

Yours truly,
H. VINCENT GREENE.

Mr. MACLENNAN said the young gentleman whose name was before the House in this unpleasant position happened to be one of his constituents, and he felt it his duty to say a word for him here. He was very sorry he was not here to speak for himself. He was sure that no man could regret more than he would, and more than he did, the unpleasant scene which occurred on Saturday night. He thought that gentlemen in this House who had come to years of discretion, and whose blood was cool, and whose heads were sobered must sympathize with younger men under circumstances of great excitement, and he (Mr. Maclennan) ventured to say that few men possessed a higher sense of honor than Mr. Macdonell. He (Mr. Maclennan) regretted exceedingly to have heard that young gentleman's name mentioned in this House under circumstances which, on the face of them, appeared to be very much against him. He was sure no man would be more ready than he would be to apologize to this House, and to Mr. Speaker for the indiscretion committed under circumstances of great excitement. Of course it was an open question as to the offence. He believed Mr. Macdonell was sitting beside the Speaker in a seat to which he had been introduced by Mr. Speaker's permission, and if he made a remark which appeared to be offensive to a member of this House he thought the hon. members might extend to him a feeling of charity. What Mr. Macdonell believed to be strong language was applied to a right hon. gentleman, upon whom he looked with the veneration which he properly felt towards the gentleman who had been his protector and friend, and to whom he felt the strong felicity of his ardent nature. He (Mr. Maclennan) had not the least hesitation in saying that Mr. Macdonell was indiscreet. He would, however, have no opportunity of clearing himself for a long interval; in fact, not until the next session. His appointment had made it necessary that he should leave for the county of Glengarry on Monday, but he (Mr. Maclennan) was willing to pledge all the weight of any responsibility he might have that Mr. Macdonell would be the first, if he were here, to apologize for the indiscretion he had committed in very hot blood. Allusion had been made to Mr. Macdonell having sent a paper into this House, and he thought it was very unfairly stated that that was sent in cold blood. A young gentleman in that state of excitement, who simply crossed the corridor, was not in cold blood, and his sending that in writing could not be regarded as a repetition of his offence in cold blood. He made this explanation, one which he owed to a young gentleman of whom he had the very highest opinion, and to whose indiscretion he was inclined to extend an amount of charity, in which he believed the Speaker and every member of the House would agree with him.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON took exception to the remarks of Mr. Maclennan, and talked about the enormity of Mr. Macdonell's offence till the usher of the black rod arrived to summon the members to the Senate.

The SPEAKER interrupted Hon. Mr. Holton, and informed the House that Mr. Macdonell had apologized to him, and he thought an apology was due the House.

The members went to the Senate.

PROROGATION.

List of Bills Assented to.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE,
Ottawa, Thursday, May 15, 1879.

This day, at two o'clock p. m., his Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament building, and took his seat upon the Throne.

The members of the Senate being assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following bills were assented to in her Majesty's name by his Excellency the Governor-General, viz:

An Act to amend and consolidate as amended, the several enactments respecting the North West Mounted Police Force; an Act to reduce the capital stock of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company; an Act to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company and to further amend the Act incorporating the said Company; an Act to amend the Act 41, Victoria, chapter 21, entituled "An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company"; an Act respecting the International Bridge Company; an Act to authorize the Welland Railway Company to convert their six per cent. mortgage bonds into five per cent. debenture stock and for other purposes; an Act to incorporate the *Gazette* Printing Company; an Act further to amend the Act incorporating the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Limited; an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company; an Act respecting the Consolidated Bank of Canada; an Act to amend an Act respecting the Police of Canada; an Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada; an Act to incorporate the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Life Assurance Company; an Act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Ottawa River, for the use of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and for other purposes; an Act respecting the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females; an Act respecting La Banque Jacques Cartier; an Act to incorporate the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company; an Act respecting tonnage dues levied in Canadian ports under Canadian law; an Act to amend the Post Office Act of 1875; an Act to incorporate the Geographical Society of Quebec; an Act respecting Census and Statistics; an Act to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1875; an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ottawa Loan and Investment Company, and to change the name to the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company, Limited; an Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the duties imposed on promissory notes and bills of exchange; an Act respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Public works; an Act to incorporate the Atlantic and North-west Railway Company; an Act to make the first day of July a public holiday by the name of Dominion Day; an Act to amend "an Act for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec," and the Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace; an Act to amend an Act to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections of members of the House of Commons; an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Confederation Life Association; an Act to authorize and confirm an indenture of sale by the trustees of the Toronto Savings Bank to the Home Savings and Loan Company, limited; an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway" passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; an Act respecting certain ordnance and admiralty lands in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; an Act to amend and explain the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba; an Act to amend "The Truro and Pictou Railway Transfer Act of 1877; an Act to amend the Acts respecting the "Isolated Risk and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Canada," and to change the name thereof to the "Sovereign Fire Insurance Company of Canada; an Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals; an Act to amend "The Pilotage Act of 1873"; an Act to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874; an Act to amend the Act respecting the Harbor of Pictou, in Nova Scotia; an Act to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and to make certain amendments thereto in so far as the said Act relates to Manitoba; an Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Detroit River Tunnel Co.; an Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Canada and Detroit River Bridge Co.; an Act for granting an annual subsidy towards the constructing and maintenance of telegraphic communication to and upon Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; an Act to provide for the payment of an additional temporary grant to the Province of Manitoba; an Act respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of Prince Edward Island; an Act to grant certain powers to "La Societe Permanente De Construction Du District d'Iberville;" an Act to make further provisions respecting the Consolidated Bank of Canada; an Act relating to the protest of inland bills of exchange and promissory notes in Nova Scotia; an Act to amend the Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877; an Act respecting building societies carrying on business in the Province of Ontario; an Act to amend the Seamen's Act, 1873; an Act respecting the harbor of North Sydney in Nova Scotia; an Act to provide for the inspection, safe keeping and storage of petroleum and the products thereof; an Act to amend the Acts incorporating the Coteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Company, and the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company, and amending Acts, and to amalgamate the said Companies; an Act to continue in force for a limited time the "better prevention of Crime Act" of 1878; an Act respecting the safe-keeping of dangerous lunatics in the North-west Territories; an Act respecting the Official Arbitrators; an Act to amend so much of the Act, 33 Vic., Chap. 46, as relates to the imposition and collection of duties and tolls upon logs, timber, pine, cedar and railway ties, passing down the River Moira, through the port of Belleville; an Act to further amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874; an Act to provide for the salary of one additional Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and for the salary of any future Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; an Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Weights and Measures; an Act to incorporate the Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company; an Act to amend the Act of the present session intituled an Act to provide for the inspection, safe keeping and storage of petroleum and the products thereof; an Act to extend an Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships; an Act to amend the Acts respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal; an Act respecting trade marks and industrial designs; an Act to amend the Act relating to banks and banking, and the Acts amending the same; an Act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs of building societies in the Province of Quebec; an Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting the public lands of the Dominion; an Act to alter the duties of customs and excise; an Act for the acquisition by the Dominion of a certain portion of the Grand Trunk Railway, to be made part of the Intercolonial Railway; an Act to amend the Indian Act of 1876; an Act for the relief of Eliza Maria Campbell; an Act further to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and Defense of the Dominion of Canada; an Act to amend and consolidate the Railway Act of 1868, and the Acts amending it; an Act further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed his Excellency the Governor-General as follows:

"May it please your Excellency—In the name of the Commons I present to your Excellency a bill intituled, 'An Act for granting to her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1879, and the 30th June, 1880, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service,' to which I humbly request your Excellency's assent."

To this bill the royal assent was signified in the following words: "In Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor-General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this bill."

After which His Excellency was pleased to close the First Session of the Fourth Parliament of the Dominion with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I desire to thank you for the diligence and care with which you have discharged your duties during this laborious and protracted session.

The re-organization of the important Department of Public Works, and the division of its duties will, I doubt not, greatly add to the efficiency of the Public Service.

The consolidation and amendment of the Statutes relating to the lands of the Dominion will present to the large number of settlers now on their way to the Northwest territories a compendious and well considered system.

I hope that the bill relating to Weights and Measures, while it relaxes the stringency of previous legislation, will not decrease the efficiency of that important measure.

The provision made for telegraphing by cable between the main land, Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, will facilitate and aid our commerce and navigation, and especially the development of our fisheries.

The measures adopted for the vigorous prosecution of the Canada Pacific Railway hold out a prospect of the early completion of that great undertaking, and the proposed purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of the line from Riviere du Loup to Quebec, when concluded, will at last complete the engagement entered into at the time of Confederation to connect by an intercolonial railway the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean at Halifax.

I congratulate you on the other measures affecting the public interest which have been passed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted. They will be expended with all due regard to economy.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The re-adjustment of the tariff which has been effected by the legislation of this session will, I trust, by increasing the revenue, restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, while it will at the same time aid in the development of our various industries, and tend to remove the long continued financial and commercial depression which has so greatly retarded the progress of Canada. I bid you now farewell, and desire to express my earnest hope that when Parliament again assembles we shall find the country enjoying the state of peace which now happily exists within its borders, together with a great addition to the national prosperity.

THE REASON WHY

Somebody inquires why, when Eve was manufactured of a spare rib, a servant wasn't made at the same time to wait on her? Somebody else—a woman, we imagine—replies in the following strain: "Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, collar string to be sewed on, 'right away—quick now.' Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got behind the palm-trees, and stretching out, yawned out, 'Isn't supper most ready, my dear?' Not he. He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself we'll venture; and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself, and he never brought home half-a-dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates. He never stayed out till eleven o'clock at a political meeting, hurrahing for an out and out candidate, and then scolding because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never played billiards, rolled ten-pins, and drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with cigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a new wife's cares a little. That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it was the reason that her fair descendants did."

—When, according to Darwin, men are apes they throw cocoanuts. When apes became men they threw bricks. This is a sign of civilization.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Harrowing Land.

Of all the implements used on the farm there is but one, the plow, that is as necessary to good cultivation as the harrow, and, as a general thing, there is none that there is so little account made of by farmers. Good plowing is of the greatest importance in preparing the soil for any crop, but it is a well-known fact that there is too little good plowing done in the West, and, after a poor job of plowing has been done, a great deal depends on our being thorough with the harrow. This, also, we are a little negligent about, especially in preparing the land for corn. Our best planters do good work where the land is smooth and well pulverized, but we can not expect them to do good work where the ground is in bad condition. In my opinion, the principal points of improvement made in harrows is in the greater number of teeth now used. This, more than any other one thing, is essential, as the object is to work the surface.

Most harrows in use have about 40 teeth, and that is not enough. My way is to have the frame made of small-sized scantling, and teeth not over ⅜ inches, and not less than sixty of them. We do not expect to work deep, and consequently a heavy frame and few teeth will not pulverize as well as a lighter frame and more teeth, while the draft is about the same. I have been using one made in three sections of 2x2½ inch stuff, four bars in a section, with 27 adjustable steel teeth. By adjustable, I mean that when the draft bar is attached to one end, the teeth stand perpendicular, and, having a greater number of them, it does much better work than the old Scotch harrow. By attaching the draft at the other end, the points of teeth drop back four inches and make it a first-class smoothing harrow. This harrow retails at about twenty dollars. A big price compared with the old-fashioned 40-tooth affair, but cheap when the working value of each is taken into consideration. I speak of this one of mine as an illustration, and knowing that it is a good tool, perhaps other makers have as good, perhaps better ones than this. I think no farmer should be satisfied to use a poor harrow because it is cheap in price. Buy the best, if it costs more, as the difference in price will soon be made up in the extra work it will do.

Another fact is, we do not harrow our ground enough. Who ever heard a farmer say he had got his ground too smooth and fine? And how often do we think that we ought to lay out more work in putting in our crops? I would never buy a harrow that has less than sixty or seventy steel teeth, and one that has a simple and reliable arrangement of draft.

F. A. S.

Canada Thistles.

In recent issues of several agricultural papers the question has been asked by correspondents: "How shall I kill out a patch of Canada thistles that has been rapidly spreading upon my farm?"

We have noted various answers, and now that an inquiring patron desires advice upon this same matter we vouchsafe an opinion from experience.

A general rule for exterminating all sorts of foul stuff from the farm is to keep the tops of the plants cut off. This practice will kill anything. There is no exception, and the reason for many apparent failures is that the work is not done thoroughly. The fault is not in the method but in carrying it out. The moment a plant develops green parts above ground it is giving life to the whole structure and gathering strength to resist harsh treatment; and if one has a patch of Canada thistles, quackgrass, milkweeds, daisies or other foul weed, it must be attended to in preference to everything else or time is lost in attempting to destroy it. We have seen a patch of thistles nearly destroyed in a single season and the whole work rendered valueless by a fortnight neglect during a rush of farm work. The excuse in such cases may be a good one, but that does not help the matter. Thistles and quack will grow in spite of the best excuses, and in the face of the greatest rush of business. They fight for life with the greatest persistency and take advantage of every item of neglect on the part of their persecutors, but after all, the only true way to fight them is to make the fight a regular business and not subsidiary to anything else. "Keep your eye toward the top" (of the thistle) should be the watchward and never give an inch of green lungs to the plants by which they can catch a breath. With such a determination well carried out Canada thistles must succumb.

Growing Root Crops.

Many persons in raising potatoes for family use, and for exhibition at our fairs, and the rule will apply more especially to spindle shaped and other roots, as salsify, parsnip, carrot, etc., make the mistake in applying fresh manure. For potatoes, there is nothing better than a clover sod manured the previous year, and planted the succeeding year after breaking. Ashes and lime manure may be used. Green manure causes potatoes to grow knobby, and parsnips to grow forked and irregular. Potatoes should not have the hills disturbed after they have commenced to form the tubers. If the soil is dry, give plenty of liquid manure between the rows. The feeding roots will find it. Very heavy manuring at the time of planting, especially if the summer weather is dry, gives a large growth of vines and very few potatoes.

Seasonable Hints.

Every farmer may not be able to reach the maximum of production, yet he can make his land produce what he needs and what an accommodating market will pay him well for, when he has it in excess of home wants. No farmer in the land, however poor his soil may be at the outset, has any excuse for not making every acre contribute to his own and the general good.

Carrots form a palatable and nutritious food for almost every species of stock. They may be given unboiled, mixed with cut hay or straw. There are a few things that will better support the horse, while colts are brought into excellent condition when fed with them. To the cow they afford a wholesome food, coloring and flavoring the butter agreeably. The hog eats carrots ravenously and thrives upon them. Every farmer should attend to this in season and raise as large a crop as possible.

Trees should be planted not only by dwelling houses and along roads, but they should be in every pasture and by watering places, and near every barn, wherever, cattle, horses, or sheep are to be provided for. All these animals suffer from our burning sun; and to say nothing of their comfort and enjoyment, the cost of shade trees will be many times paid back in the saving of the milk, at, fleece and strength, which will result by protecting domestic animals from the heat of the sun.

One more seems to have been added to the numerous insect pests which are so detrimental to the agricultural interests of the country. The Peterborough *Review* says:—"We have been shown a specimen of a new insect pest, whose ravages will probably soon spread through Ontario. In the United States the pea crop has been suffering from a fly or beetle, which is supposed to lay its eggs in the pea blossom, the grub occupying the seed when grown, and there developing into the perfect insect. The specimen shown us came from near Whitby, the pea having a perforation almost through it, and containing the destructive insect. Probably our farmers will soon have to give up growing peas, as in some parts of the States."

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS.

Mechanical Power of Water.

It is a well known but not less remarkable fact that, if the top of an exceedingly small tube be dipped into water, the water will rise spontaneously in the tube throughout its whole length. This may be tested in a variety of ways: for instance, when a piece of sponge, or sugar, or cotton, is just allowed to touch water, these substances being all composed of numberless little tubes, draw up the water, and the whole of the piece becomes wet. It is said to suck up or imbibe the moisture.

We see the same wonderful action going on in nature in the rising of the sap through the small tubes or pores of the wood, whereby the leaves and upper portions of the plant derive nourishment from the ground. The strange action is called "capillary," from the resemblance the minute tubes bear to a hair, the Latin of which is *capillus*. It is, moreover, singular that the absorption of the water takes place with great force. If a dry sponge be enclosed tightly in a vessel, it will expand when wetted, with sufficient force to burst it, unless very strong.

Wood, which is a more unyielding material, acts with tremendous force when wetted, and advantage has been taken of this fact in splitting blocks of granite. This process is largely adopted in Dartmoor. After a mass of granite has been rent from the mountain by blasting, it is measured in every direction to see how best to divide it into smaller blocks. These are traced out by straight lines on the surface, and a series of holes are drilled at short intervals along the line. Wedges of dry wood are then tightly driven into the holes and wetted, and the combined action of the swelling wood splits the block in the direction required, and without any destructive violence. The same process is then carried out upon the other faces, and the roughly shapen block finished with the hammer and chisel.

Effect of Arsenic on the Body.

The London *Lancet* states that C. Gies, in a recently published paper, has given the results of a series of experiments undertaken by him on the effects following the administration of arsenic for a period of four months on pigs, rabbits and fowls. The quantity given was extremely minute, the rabbits having only 0.0005 to 0.0007 of a gramme; the pigs, 0.0005 to 0.05; and the fowls, 0.001 to 0.008 per diem. In all these animals the weight of the body increased, and the subcutaneous fat was augmented. In young growing animals the bones developed considerably both in length and girth, and they presented the peculiarity that wherever in the normal state spongy tissue exists, it was replaced by compact bone. The bones of the carpus and tarsus were in this way converted into solid bony masses. Moreover, a compact layer of bone was found immediately beneath the epiphysical cartilages of the long bone, just as Weigner found to be the case in animals supplied with small does of phosphorous in their food. This was the most distinct beneath the upper epiphysial cartilage of the humerus and the loyal one of the femur, and was apparent after the arsenic has been given nineteen days, and when only 0.02 to 0.035 of a gramme has been taken. It was observed that other animals, fed in the same stable, presented the same appearance in their bones, and thus Gies ascribes to the air being loaded with the arsenic eliminated by the lungs and skins of the animals to which it was administered, since he found the changes were also observed in animals kept in a cage, the bottom of which was strewn with arsenic. Besides the changes in the bones, the heart, liver, kidneys, and even the spleen, underwent fatty degeneration. The young of animals fed with the arsenic were invariably born dead, though they attained a large size, and presented remarkable hypertrophy of the spleen and incipient changes in the bones.—*Scientific American.*

Purifying Tallow.

A recent French process for purifying tallow consists in first placing 100 parts of tallow in 100 parts of boiling water, so that it may melt. A solution of four parts of crystallized carbonate of soda in twenty parts of water is then added, and the mixture stirred, its temperature being kept above the melting point of tallow, until a complete emulsion of the latter is formed, when it is heated to boiling, and, under continual stirring, 400 parts of water are added. After settling, the aqueous liquid is drawn off from beneath, the tallow collected and again made into an emulsion with 100 parts of water, and then washed in 400 parts of boiling water, to remove any carbonate of soda it may contain. The better kinds of tallow require treatment in this way twice, others three times, for the second treatment, a two to four per cent. solution of the carbonate of soda is employed; at the third, a two to three per cent. solution. It is afterwards simply washed with water, or water with the addition of one per cent. hydrochloric acid, and then with pure water—all the washings to be made with boiling water.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Creosote is a very effectual preservative of marine timbers.

An old-fashioned Lombardy popular makes a capital lightning rod.

Pituri is the name of a narcotic indulged in by the natives of Australia.

A great deposit of mineral wax has been discovered in Southern Utah.

A new composition of iron and steel is described; it is well adapted for safes, inasmuch that it resists the drill.

Traces of Roman civilization have been found in the Sahara Desert, and among them the remains of an amphitheater like that in Rome.

Many of the secrets so vainly sought for of the glass-blowers of antiquity have been reproduced by the deft workmen of the Venetian Isles; notable among them is the celebrated murrhine of Pliny.

The Indian *Tea Gazette* reports a new species of tea shrub, which has been discovered in Armenia, near Trebizond. Large quantities of the new product have been sent to Persia, where it is highly appreciated!

The process of making fabrics impermeable to water, without affecting their color or impeding the free passage of air, consists in immersing the cloth in a bath composed of water, acetate of alumina, and Iceland moss.

A double salt of borate of potassium and sodium is a new, and said to be a powerful, preserving agent. It is made by dissolving in water equal quantities of chloride potassium, nitrate of sodium and boric acid, and evaporating to dryness after filtering. Its action is very prompt and continues diminished for a long time. It has no injurious effect, either as regards taste or smell or healthiness of the substances preserved by it; it is extensively used in Germany.

Pierre Arnouz, while travelling in Abyssinia, discovered in small cavities in the soil a species of honey without wax; the composition resembled that of the manna of Sinai and Kurdistan, formerly analyzed by Berthelot. It is produced by an insect resembling a large gnat. The natives collect and use it as a remedy for affections of the throat.

AN AFGHAN PENTHESILEA.

A District Ruled by an Amazon Queen, who Killed her Cowardly Husband.

(From the London Globe.)

Dr. Leitner, the eminent linguist and philologist, has just communicated to the *Civil and Military Gazette of India* a translation of a narrative of travel given to him by a native of Kafirstan. This man was a body servant of the late Ameer for many years, including the time when Shere Ali had yet to win the throne of Afghanistan, and it was during that eventful period that the Kafir came across a modern edition of Queen Penthesilea. Having been ordered by his master to fetch a supply of dates from Begi, a town some sixteen miles distant from Herat, the messenger came across a district ruled over by a woman, whose name was never allowed to be mentioned. In addition to great personal attractions she claimed direct descent from the hero, Rustam, nor did she show much degeneracy from her reputed ancestry. For on one occasion General Feramorz Khan, himself a Kafir and the uncle of Dr. Leitner's informant, paid her a visit, with the view of impressing camels for the service of Shere Ali. Jumping on her horse and carrying a trusty spear in her hand the Amazon Queen rode out to meet the General, whom she informed that she was ready to fight either the whole of his master's forces or the Ameer himself in single combat should he prefer that alternative. Feramorz Khan was so scared by her warlike demeanor that he took himself off without seizing a single camel, and the plucky Queen was left untroubled for the future. Perhaps it was just as lucky for Shere Ali that he did not accept the challenge to personal combat, for the dauntless lady was no mean proficient in warlike arts, being accustomed to take a prominent part at tent pegging and polo among the nobles of her land. When the Kafir was staying at her fort she was a widow, having lately put her husband to death by reason of his being deficient in physical courage. It was understood, however, that she would be quite willing to change her condition, and several of the neighboring chiefs had made her offers of marriage. But to one and all there was the same fatal objection—they were not brave enough to come up to her idea of what a husband should be. In addition to being a feminine Rustam in the field, she cultivated the arts of peace with a thoroughness usually found among Oriental rulers. An energetic merchant herself, with many thousands of camels constantly carrying merchandise to and from the outside world, she encouraged her subjects to trade by suppressing *razzias* and putting a stop to kidnapping, a favorite weakness with the Afghans. Altogether, she was almost as model a ruler as the two Begums of Bhopal, past and present.

—A little boy once called out to his father, who had mounted his horse for a journey, "Good bye, papa, I love you thirty miles long." A little sister, quickly added, "Good bye, dear papa, you will never ride to the end of my love." Beautiful language, indeed.

—Despite the warm weather that has prevailed hereabouts for the past few days the huge ice mountain below the American Fall at Niagara seems to have lessened but little in size. It still looms up some seventy odd feet in the air while the Shadow of the Rock dressing-rooms are completely hidden from sight. It is still quite an undertaking to climb to the summit of the ice mountain.

—The old gentleman who threw the paper down the other morning with the impatient ejaculation, "Oh, there's nothing in it!" and went out to look at his garden, was the same one who was coming back half an hour later and discovering that his wife had cut up the paper into patterns, thereupon ripped around like a yellow jacket, broke an important commandment and a window pane by kicking a cat through it, turned over a bucket of clabber on the new carpet and the baby, and finally departed with a slam of the door that clattered the crockery to the uttermost parts of the house, and with a withering malediction on "those stupid women, who can't value a good paper."

THE DOMESTIC CIRCLE.

Song of the Cakes.

With features heated and red,
 With head that throbs and aches,
A woman stands in passionate dread,
 Turning buckwheat cakes.
Bake! bake! bake!
 In Autum, Winter, and Spring,
And still with a voice of trembling quake,
 She but of the cake doth sing.

Beat! beat! beat!
 While the batter is foaming high,
And bake, bake, bake,
 Till it seems our men must die!
It's oh! to eat the most
 Along with the glutton and knave,
That woman may fizzle and toast,
 And never a cake to save!

Bake, bake, bake,
 Till the brain doth seem on fire;
Bake, bake, bake,
 Till arm and nerve doth tire!
Spread and turn and lift,
 Lift and turn and spread,
Till o'er the whole as I turn so deft
 I seem to be dreaming or dead!

Oh, men with sisters dear!
 Oh, men with mothers and wives!
It is not the cakes that disappear
 As honey—minus hives!
Bake, bake, bake!
 In kitchen furnace and glow,
And still, in a voice of trembling quake,
 We sing while spreading the dough.

—*Norristown Herald.*

Arrangement of Ferns.

A CHEAP AND EXCELLENT DINNER.—Take the cheaper parts of nice mutton or veal (veal is best), such as the neck and shoulder; cut it into pieces about two inches square, and fricassee it as you would chicken. Bake soda biscuit, split them open, and lay them in the platter under the meat, pouring the thickened gravy over the whole. A very small onion chopped fine and cooked with the meat improves it.

APPLE MERINGUE.—Pare and cut in quarters some apples, stew them with a little sugar until tender, and lay them in a shallow dish. Beat the whites of three or four eggs to a stiff froth, mix with them a teacupful of powdered sugar, spread over the apples, and bake fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

CREAM PIE.—Yolk of two eggs, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one-half cup of flour, and one pint of milk; mix the eggs, flour and sugar together thoroughly, and stir into the milk when it boils; flavor with lemon. Bake a pie crust, pour the mixture into it, and place it in the oven for fifteen minutes; beat the whites of the eggs thoroughly and mix with two tablespoonsful of sugar; place it over the top and set in a hot oven to brown.

FRITTERS.—Four eggs to one quart of milk, and a little salt; stiffen with flour about as thick as griddle cake; drop by large spoonsful into hot lard. These may be improved by slicing apples thin and dropping them into the batter. Peach fritters are also nice, made in the same way.

TO PREPARE COCOA-NUT FOR CAKE (DELICIOUS.)—One cocoa-nut grated, one half cup of sugar, two eggs, and the rind and juice of one lemon. Put the ingredients together and cook to the eggs thicken, stirring all the time. Spread this between any delicate cake that has been baked in jelly cake pans. Save one-fourth of the cocoa-nut for the top.

CHEAP MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup of molasses, one of brown sugar, one of milk, one of raisins, one of currants, one of butter, and five of flour, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar; and one of soda (or three of baking powder); spice to taste. Beat all well together. This is a delightful cake, and will keep fresh for three weeks.

MAPLE SUGAR JUMBLES.—Three cups of flour, one of butter, one-half of sour milk, one and one-half of maple sugar (broken into small lumps), three eggs, one teaspoon soda.

NEW STYLE RICE PUDDING.—The following recipe for rice pudding makes one of the plainest and best of puddings ever eaten; Ingredients: One cupful of boiled rice (better if just cooked, and still hot), three cupfuls of milk, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful corn-starch, two eggs; add flavoring. Disolve the corn-starch first with a little milk, and then stir in the remainder of the milk; add the yolks of the eggs and the sugar beaten together. Now put this over the fire, and when hot add the hot rice. It will seem as if there was too much milk for the rice; but there is not. Stir it carefully until it begins to thicken like boiled custard, then take it off the fire and add the flavoring. Put it into a pudding dish, and place it in the oven. Now beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and add a little sugar and flavoring. Take the pudding from the oven when colored a little, spread the froth over the top, and return it to the oven a few minutes to give the froth a delicate coloring.

The *Art Interchange*—the new journal issued by the Society of Decorative Art—gives some suggestions about the arrangement of ferns which may be found useful to our readers.

"Ferns when placed in a room should always be in groups. They should be clustered in masses above the pictures or on the mantels; they should never be suffered to look as if a tornado had torn them from the turf and pasted them without order or design upon chance spots of the wall. And the way to accomplish this grouping is exceedingly simple; all that is necessary is to feel that ferns may be used without stint, and that they can be treated, even when pressed and dried, very much as though they were green. To group them in masses above pictures, first fill all the space between the cords and for two inches outside with pins stuck in the wall and placed about three inches apart; then, commencing at the top, by the nail, hang the ferns on the pins, building downward until the whole space is filled. Of course, more or less judgment must be exercised in order to gracefully fringe out the sides with good ferns, and give a luxuriant effect to the whole. In this way, as in other, dried leaves can be used for the purpose of introducing life and freshness into otherwise stiff, unattractive interiors.

PRESERVING THE DEAD.

The New Allekton Method—Important Results.

An interesting exhibition was given at the Morgue, New York, on Friday, in presence of a number of physicians, undertakers and scientific men, of the new Allekton method for preserving the dead. The process was explained at length by Dr. Rodgers, the inventor, and the body of a man who had been treated by the new process nine months ago was shown, in a perfect state of preservation. Another body was then treated in the same way, and a committee was appointed to examine its condition from day to day, the opinion being expressed that satisfactory results would be shown. The Allekton, which is used, is a compound possessed of wonderful properties for the purpose desired, and will, it is claimed, preserve a dead body for an unlimited time, being in addition a powerful disinfectant. It is of a light yellow color, and has a strong smell of tar. Dr. Rodgers states that he discovered the preparation while making experiments with a view of obtaining an improved method for preserving fresh beef. The attention of the medical fraternity of this city was speedily directed to the preparation. Numerous experiment were made at the different hospitals and medical colleges, and they were uniformly successful. It was found to be especially useful in the dissecting rooms, as it preserved the subjects, no matter how much they been mutilated, for several months. At the Morgue, where about 6,000 bodies are received during the year, Allekton has been put to the most severe test. Mr. Albert N. White, who has been the keeper of the Morgue for many years, declares that he has used it constantly both in preserving bodies and as a disinfectant, with most satisfactory results. During the past year the leading undertakers of this city and Brooklyn have used Allekton for preserving bodies, instead of using ice. It has been found to do the work much better, and at the same time to save all the labor, annoyance and expense of using ice. During the coming summer, it is expected that Allekton will almost completely supplant ice for this purpose.

HOW TO COOK FISH.

Mr L. Delmonico has been telling the public the best ways of cooking fish. Boiling seems to him the "most legitimate," as well as quickest and most convenient. His direction is to "put them in cold spring water—the less the quantity of water that the fish can be boiled in the better—with a handful of salt. Rub a little vinegar on the skin of the fish, to prevent it from cracking, and to make the flesh solid. Ten minutes to the pound should be allowed for a salmon, and [illegible] minutes for almost any other [illegible] but a good general rule is that the fish is done when the fins pull out easily." Mr Delmonico also says that broiled fish should be [illegible] split in two from head to tail, [illegible] with salt and pepper, greased with a little oil (which is preferable to butter), and broiled to a nice brown color, the gridiron having been previously well greased [illegible] that baked fish, to be eaten in perfection, should be cooked with wine, either [illegible] in the baking-dish, besides [illegible] salt, pepper and nutmeg, and while [illegible] the sauce should be spread over it several times;" and that small fish may be "deliciously fried in oil, after dripping in milk and then flour, or in very hot grease, after being breaded with beaten eggs and crumbs."

A DOLEFUL PROPHET.

The Horrors of Perihelia—What the World is about to Suffer.

(From the New York Tribune.)

His name is not Grim, as it might be, but Grimmer, which is properer; and he lives in San Jose, Cal. He has published a pamphlet called "The Voice of the Stars," and a most melancholy voice it is. It sets forth the intolerable things which are to happen in consequence of "the perihelia of the four great planets, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune, and Saturn, in 1880 or between 1880 and 1887." The effect of the approach of the sun simultaneously of so many great bodies, Grimmer says, will be unspeakable disastrous to our own. According to this San Jose astrologer, among other pleasant results, "every drop of water on the earth, and on the earth will be more or less poisonous. Then will come seven sorrowful years. Ancient races will be blotted from the face of the earth. Fifteen millions of the inhabitants of America will die, unless stringent sanitary measures are adopted, as they will not be, for everybody knows they never are. Then will come storms and tidal waves and tornadoes, with volcanic actions of the worst sort; mountains and valleys will change places, and "navigators grow pale with alarm at the capricious deflexure of the needle." The particularly energetic way in which volcanoes will "belch forth their lava," the suffocating fumes of sulphur which will escape from the earth, the sudden disappearance of islands, including, perhaps, the Island of Manhattan, with an unprecedented number of shipwrecks, will be followed by fanaticism, bloodshed, murder and robbery; while (remarks Grimmer) "every one will be absorbed in the trying task of keeping alive." The poor will die by tens of thousands. The doctors will raise their prices; but Mr. Grimmer advises everybody, when these dying times arrive, to put no faith in physicians, but to take copious draughts of warm water, abstain from animal food, and wear cotton dipped in camphor in the nostrils. The pestilence will ravage until 1885, and then will come fires which will rage with fury until 1887. The sun will discharge oceans of flaming hydrogen gases. There will be tremendous showers of meteors. Dense black clouds will veil the sun for days. Blinding flashes of lightning will illumine the sombre sky. The flesh-eater and alcoholic imbiber will go hand in hand to the grave. Strife, discord, war, floods, inundations—but enough! No longer let us dwell upon the catastrophe! It should be mentioned, however, that according to Grimmer General Grant will be elected President in 1880, and re-elected in 1884. In 1887 he will be in special danger from railway collisions, after which he will have a series of years of peace and happiness, and die idolized by this country and respected and honored by the world."

The great Grimmer, as a citizen of California, is naturally disposed to let off that State easily. It will be the last and least sufferer from "the most maligant plague era the world has ever known." "The Pacific States," we are told, "will be a veritable paradise of peace compared with the hellish strife that will be waging throughout the world." We see how it was. Grimmer evidently was afraid of the Vigilance Committee, should he venture to include San Jose in the general ruin. He would have been waited upon by a deputation of the most energetic citizens, and compelled to revise his calculations. With one end of a rope about his neck and the other tied to some convenient branch, Grimmer would have been made to figure out nothing but good luck and plenty of whiskey to San Jose from 1880 to 1888. He sagaciously escapes his fate. He kills off the rest of us, but he spares the Californians. What is there for us to do but to appoint an opposition Grimmer of our own, who will deduce for our comfort from "the perihelia of the four great planets" nothing but health, prosperity and a good time generally?

HUMAN THORNS.

There are certain disagreeable people in this world who seem to take a special delight in annoying others by reminding them of things they would willingly forget. They are human thorns, forever torturing their fellowmen for the sake of torture. Has a man met with misfortune in business, they are forever recalling the fact. Has a man in times that are gone wandered into devious paths, they are forever reminding him of it, often by congratulating him that that is past. Has a man blundered, they are forever telling him what "might have been." When the Thorn is of masculine gender, there is one way of getting relief. He can be knocked down and taught manners. When the Thorn is of the feminine gender, the case is different and not so easily disposed of. But Causeur hears of one such scourge in petticoats who got her deserts the other evening. It was a little party, where some score of people were gathered together. The Thorn sat near a young man who, in days gone by, had been guilty of follies that cost him dearly. He had put them all behind him. But the Thorn took occasion to recall them, in a subdued and confidential tone. The victim, who had been subjected to the same torture before, spoke up so that all could hear. "Madam," he said, "for five years I have been trying to forget all that. You have been trying to remember it. You have succeeded better than I. I congratulate you." The Thorn subsided.

AUTOMATIC MACHINERY.

An extraordinary statement in regard to the introduction of automatic machinery into some factories not far from Low Moor, near Bradford, England, has appeared in the *Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal*. The writer says: "We have visited the Oak Mills by night in company with Mr. Burns and a friend. The building itself was in darkness, but we could hear the rumble of machinery as we approached. The door was unlocked, and a couple of candles were lighted. By the dim light we saw the machines all at work, and passing from one to another we noticed also what they were producing. There was no possibility of deception and no room for doubt. We were not there to examine the construction of the machinery; it was sufficient to be able to verify the main fact—which is, that when the working hours of the mills are over the lights are put out, the building is locked up, and the machines are left working all through the night, producing large quantities of beautiful articles in great variety of pattern, in silk, cotton and wool." The method by which this result has been attained remains a secret. The only night attendant at the factory appears to be the engineer, inasmuch as the engine and boiler cannot be left to themselves.

QUEER EYE-SIGHT RECOVERY.

John J. Andrews, a Philadelphia merchant, lost the sight of his left eye twenty years ago, and physicians told him there was no cure. The useless member gave him no trouble until 1877, but thereafter it was occasionally so painful that he writhed on the floor until the attack was over. Many of the best oculists made careful examinations, and were unable to ascertain the nature of the disease. Lately he put himself into the hands of a Philadelphia physician, of whose investigation he says: "He blistered me around the eye to draw out the inflammation, and at last he said: 'I know what it is not; it is not inflammation, that is one point gained.' He drew out a diseased tooth and cut out a piece of the jaw bone and did some probing; finally he said; 'It does not come from a tooth nerve, and that is another point gained.' He dosed me with quinine until he was satisfied, and then he said: 'It is not miasma, and that is another point gained.' Last Thursday he put me into a darkened room, and throwing an indescribably bright light into my eye, looked into my eye for two mortal hours. At last he exclaimed: 'I have the secret.' Looking in through the pupil of the eye he could see a live cysticercus, or embryo tape worm." This was the first case of the kind in America, and was exhibited to most of the physicians of Philadelphia. An operation with a knife removed the creature.

—The idea that port wine is a strictly teetotal beverage seems to be held with curious firmness by the lower classes of England. This singular notion leads those who entertain it to consume port wine, or the decoction which goes by that name, with great freedom; and it consequently plays an important part in Police Court cases. A few days ago a man, who figured in Liverpool as prosecutor in a charge of robbery against a woman, told the magistrate that he was a teetotaler. He admitted, however, that he had a glass of wine with the prisoner, and the magistrate suggested that that was a luxury which was not altogether consistent with total abstinence principles. The prosecutor, however, avowed his firm conviction that "a glass of port wine would not do a chap any harm," and a gentleman in court said that he believed that nearly all teetotalers took that beverage.

—Commenting on Miss Maggie Barr's singing at Simcoe, a critic in that town writes that she "seems to carry you away to some spiritland, and rock you to sleep in the cradle of fascination, and when she ceases to sing you awake as if from a dream." Ah! such power, such pathos, such—gush, completely overcomes us!

Bra...			
Brant, S			
Brock...			
Bru...			
Bru...		Baird	
Cardwell	Robinson	[illegible]	McM...
Carleton		Monk	Mills
Cornwall			Mack
Dufferin		Barr	
Dundas	Chamberlain	Broder	
Durham, E		Roseveàr	Sowles
Durham, W	McLaughlin	Colville	
Elgin, E	Nairn	Day	
Elgin, W	Cascaden	Crowthers	
Essex, N	Cagnac	White	
Essex, S	Balfour	Wigle	
Frontenac	Dawson	Calvin	Strachan
Glengarry			
Grenville, S	Fraser	French	
Grey, N	Doyle	Creighton	
Grey, S	Hunter	Fahey	
Grey, E		Lander	Borke
Haldimand	Baxter	Thompson	
Halton	Robertson	Beaty	
Hamilton	Gibson	Murray	
Hastings, N		Boulter	Wood
Hastings, E		Gordon	Appleby
Hastings, W	Holden	Robertson	
Huron, S	Bishop	Jackson	
Huron, E	Gibson	Holmes	
Huron, W	Ross	Kelly	
Kent, E	McCraney	Trerice	
Kent, W	Robinson	Coutts	
Kingston	Robinson	Metcalfe	
Lambton, E	Graham	Shirley	
Lambton, W	Pardee	McGarvey	
Lanark, N	Caldwell	Mostyn	
Lanark, S		Elliott	
Leeds and Grenville, N	Meikle	Merrick	
Leeds, S			Green
Lennox	Hawley	Roe	
Lincoln	Neelon	McCarthy	
London	Magee	Meredith	
Middlesex, N	Waters	McDougall	
Middlesex, E	McKenzie	Tooley	
Middlesex, W	Watterworth	Richardson	
Monck	Harcourt	Dodds	
Muskoka and Parry S'd	Miller		
Norfolk, N	Freeman		
Norfolk, S	Austin	Morgan	
Northumberland, E	Ferris	Cochrane	
Northumberland, W	Field		
Ontario, N	Paxton	Gillespie	
Ontario, S	Dryden	Brown	
Ottawa	O'Donoghue	Starrs, M'Caffrey, Clancy	
Oxford, N	Mowat	Currey	
Oxford, S	Crooks		
Peel	Chisholm	McCulla	
Perth, N	Hay	McDermott	
Perth, S	Ballantyne	Bremner	
Peterboro', E	Blezard	Calcutt	
Peterboro', W	Elliott	Scott	
Prescott		Harkin	Johnson
Prince Edward	Striker	Clapp	
Renfrew, N	Murray	Deacon	
Renfrew, S	Bonfield		Tierney
Russell	McCaul	Baker	
Simcoe, S		Parkhill	
Simcoe, E	Cook	Steele	
Simcoe, W	Phelps	Long	
Stormont	Ferran	Kerr	
Toronto, E	Mowat	Morris	
Toronto, W	Ogden	Bell	
Victoria, N	Peck	Fell	
Victoria, S	Wood	Russell	
Waterloo, N	Springer	Walters	
Waterloo, S	Livingstone	Phin	
Welland	Currie	Near	
Wellington, S	Laidlaw	Sweetman	
Wellington, C	Clarke		
Wellington, W	McKim	McGowan	
Wentworth, N	McMahon		McMonies
Wentworth, S	Awrey	Carpenter	
York, N	Widdifield	Murphy	
York, E	Badgerow	Robinson	
York, W	Patterson	Tyrrell	

TRAVELLING IN MANITOBA.

All correspondence to the Winnipeg *Times* teems with complaint and suffering from the travellers westward. The roads are worse than they have been for many years and there seems to be a greater quantity of water on the prairies far and near than experienced for many seasons. These difficulties are most severe upon the immigrants, and no wonder some of them become discouraged before reaching their destination. Those who have gone by boat to the Portage have been most sensible, for there is no profit in traveling day after day at a snail's pace wearing out live stock and wagons and running great risk of losing both.

—"No Fishin Here" is the common sign that meets the eye of the sportsman—and there is more truth in the statement than would at first appear.

—The Prince of Wales, as President of the Society of Arts, is urging upon the Government the necessity of taking steps throughout England for a better supply of water in towns and villages.

—In North Worcestershire, England, snow fell on May 1, and the Clent Hills were covered with the fall. Vegetation is very backward, owing to the continuance of cold weather, and the season is several weeks behind the average.

—Darwin's recent experiments with insect-catching plants are coming to light. Several little beauties of flowers loved by lovers and chinned by poets are first class pigs. One flower beautifully bends its head to the coming storm, and as the bugs go to the ground it scoops them in.

—"O, maiden sweet, with delicate feet,
 Tripping the fair field over,
What do you seek by the gurgling creek
 And amid the dewy clover?"
"Why, Mister," she said, "you don't know beans!
 I'm gatherin' yaller dock for greens."

—A gentleman was disturbed from his rest in the middle of the night by some one knocking on the street door. "Who's there?" he asked. "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "I want to stay here all night." "Queer taste; stay there by all means," was the benevolent reply.

—Why wouldn't it be a good idea to pass a law requiring persons who buy morphine to leave with the druggist a written statement explaining the cause of the rash act? A coroner's inquest can't always bring out the fact, and if it could, our coroners are overworked, anyway.

—Extract from young lady's conversation: "And do you know, Maud and I are quite sure that Capt. Popple had taken too much champagne at the ball, for he took out his watch and looked hard at the back of it and then muttered: "Blesh my shoul! I hadn't any idea it was that time o' night."

—Daily are two angels writing
 What we do for good or ill;
One with smiles the good inditing,
 One the evil, sad and still.
Where repentance boweth lowly,
 Long they wait at close of day,
Blotting out the dead unholy
 Ere they bear the book away.

DON'T CARE VERSES.

O, what care I how fair the roses bloom
 Unless I pluck the roses?
Or what care I how fragrant their perfume
 To other people's noses?

I do not care that all the fields about
 With green are covered over,
Unless in boyish glee I can go out
 And wallow in the clover.

I do not care that fishes in the lake
 Are biting like darnation,
When I my rod and tackle can not take
 And get some recreation.

—Lord Shaftesbury, the veteran English philanthropist, is pleading earnestly for the passage of a factory law for India, and its necessity is generally admitted. The natives never understand that overwork, although they hate it, produces disease; they are never convinced that little children must not work, however lightly, for any long period, nor do they perceive the danger to health in standing many hours.

—Facts about the city of London are always interesting, and we find a few in the *Cornhill Magazine*. London is spread over about 7,000 square miles. There is one death every six minutes, and one birth every four. The growth of the population is at the rate of 75,000 a year, or 205 each day. The total length of streets in London is about 7,000 miles; there are built every year about 9,000 new houses, by which the length of the streets is increased twenty-eight miles. In the jails there is an average of 75,000 prisoners. The foreign-born residents of London number about 100,000; but thirty-seven per cent. of the whole population were born out out of the city.

—Enquiry has frequently been made as to where the line "Consistency, thou art a jewel," is from. Most people set it down to Hamlet, where he compares the two pictures. But it is not Shakespearean, although the idea may be. The line occurs in a ballad called "Jolly Robin Roughhead," published in Muriagh's "Collection of Scottish Ballads," in 1754. The connection runs thus:—

"Tush! tush! my lassie, such thoughts resign;
 Comparisons are cruell;
Fine pictures suit in frames as fine;
 Consistencie's a jewell.
For thee and me [illegible] clothes are best,
Both [illegible],
 [illegible]."

—A recent examination of French black silks in this city showed that they were heavily adulterated. The weight of dye in American silks is about seventeen per cent., but the French silks showed a weight of from thirty-three to fifty per cent. The principal article used in weighting is iron. The silk is repeatedly inserted in a solution of nitrate of iron. It then receives a blue tint from prussiate of potash, followed by several baths in gambier, and a treatment with acetate of iron. It is then made bright by logwood and soap. To make the silk soft, a little oil and soda are added, while to make it stiff and rustling an acid is used. The "wearing shiny" is caused by the action of the soap and alkali, which develop, under friction, a sort of grease. The cracking of silk is owing to its inability to carry the great load of material used in the dyeing."